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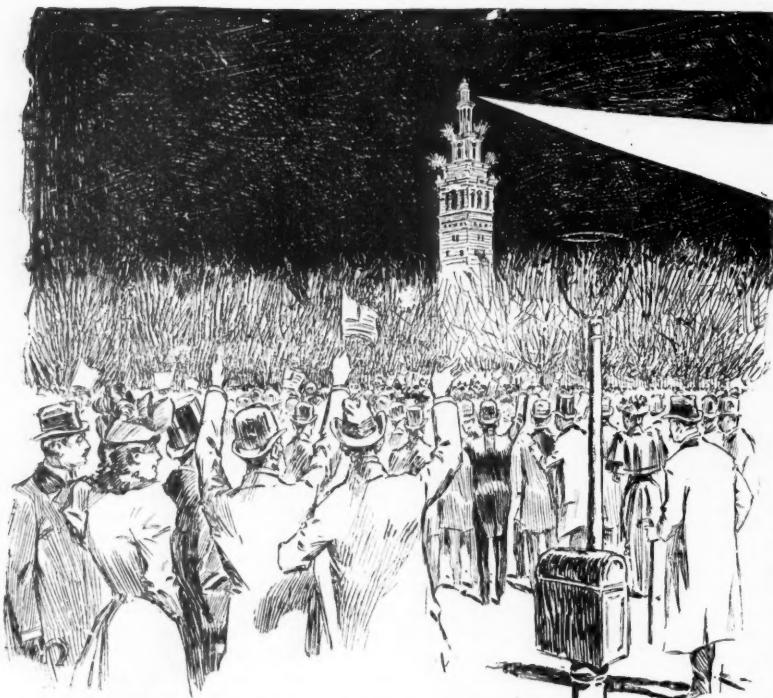
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Our
Quadrennial
Elections.*

In the past month America has surprised itself and given the world a great object lesson. It has chosen 444 Presidential Electors, of whom 267 are Democrats, 118 Republicans and 27 Populists, with the 32 votes of Ohio and California in doubt as yet; and these electors will on the day appointed by law assemble in their respective States and ballot for President and Vice-President of the United States, with the well-assured result that all the Democratic electors will vote for Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson. Thus, as a result of the battle of the ballots, Mr. Cleveland will succeed Mr. Harrison as President, and the vast executive machinery of the greatest government on earth will pass from the hands of one political party to the hands of its opponents, involving changes of *personnel* in thousands of important public offices. Besides the Presidential Electors, an entirely new House of Representatives has been chosen, the number of members being 356, of whom the Democrats will have about 220, the Republicans 130, and the Populists 6. Some thirty-three States have also elected State legislatures, in a majority of which the Democrats will have a preponderance. Nearly all of these legislatures will each have to choose a United States Senator to replace men whose terms expire on March 4; and the most of the legislatures will choose Democrats. At present the Republicans have a small majority in the Senate; but after March 4 that chamber will be under Democratic control, with the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson presiding over it. Moreover, twenty-five States have elected new Governors and other State executive officers. There have been many hundreds of judges chosen to sit on State Supreme benches, or to officiate in State circuit or district courts or county courts. A great number of cities, including New York, have elected mayor, councillors and other officers. It may be safely estimated that more than half a million county and township officials—such as sheriffs, coroners, auditors, treasurers, recorders of deeds, supervisors, township trustees, guardians of the poor,

highway commissioners, assessors, members of school boards, and so forth—were also elected with the more conspicuous functionaries on November 8. In various States, important Constitutional amendments were voted upon by the people. Thus, some twelve or thirteen million voters were authorized to assemble at perhaps nearly a hundred thousand separate polling places to record their preferences for their executive rulers from the township selectmen or trustees to the President of the United States; for their judicial officers from the local justice of the peace to the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; and for their law-making functionaries from village alderman to member of Congress. Viewed apart from distracting incidents and from too intimate contact with merely local phases, there is an unspeakable majesty about this silent but determined contest of the ballots. When or where has this world ever seen anything else that could compare in impressiveness with this spectacle of sixty-five millions of people, represented by all their fathers, husbands and grown-up sons and brothers, engaged on one designated day in the choice of all their agents of government?

Telegraph, Flash-light and Kodak. At night the country waited, with eager expectancy, to learn the results. Crowds were gathered wherever it was known that telegraphic bulletins would be displayed. Every modern appliance was called into service that could be adapted to the dissemination of intelligence. The national press news associations and the great newspapers had devised systems for the collection and transmission of returns from scores of thousands of polling places scattered from ocean to ocean and from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, compared with which news-gathering methods in Europe are as a donkey-cart is to a locomotive. The telegraph companies, besides facilitating the plans of the press, were also collecting the news, and were distributing bulletin announcements to every country village and to every city club-room. The calcium lights behind a thousand magic lanterns from Maine to Texas were



THE "HERALD'S" FLASH-LIGHT, ELECTION NIGHT, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

throwing the bulletins, minute by minute, upon great screens for the benefit of the thousands who crowded the streets. In New York, the *Herald*, besides the calcium and the screens at each of its three or four branch offices, had placed a powerful electric search light upon the top of the sky-scraping tower of the "Madison Square Garden." The public had been informed for days in advance what to understand by flashes northward, southward, eastward and westward, by flashes intermittent, by flashes protracted, etc. The luminous ray stretching across the black sky was visible to three millions or more people in the vicinity of the metropolis. Southward flashes meant reports favorable to the Democrats in New York State, and eastward flashes meant reports favorable to Mr. Cleveland in the country at large. Northward and westward flashes meant reports favorable to the Republicans. Early in the evening, the southward flashes prevailed, for it was soon evident that New York was going to the Democrats by decisive majorities. Later in the night the eastward flashes grew numerous as returns came in from more distant States; and at length as the magnitude of the Democratic victory became manifest to the editors of the *Herald*, their flash-light ceased its intermittent performances and concentrated its power in one clear, steady stream of light pointing due east, but high enough toward the zenith to be visible for many miles. The huge dome of the mammoth *World*

hands of zealous members of a Campaign Photography Club who would press the button on every suspect that came to the polls, might frighten illegal voters into a lifetime of good behavior; for the camera would be an infallible detective.

*The
Results
Accepted.*

But to return to the result of the election. The Republicans had been confident; but they went home in the small hours of the morning aware that they had sustained a general and decisive defeat. They were somewhat stunned with surprise for twenty-four hours, but on the second day they had recovered their wits, had accustomed their minds to the unwelcome facts, and had acquiesced in the results with good grace and good humor. The eventual transfer of vast power from one party to the other, seriously affecting the private fortunes of hundreds of thousands of people, will have been accomplished without turmoil or friction. There is not a Republican in the country who would not instantly resent and resist any attempt to prevent Mr. Cleveland's peaceful inauguration next March. Such a remark sounds like a platitude; and yet this unanimous and perfectly sincere acquiescence in such a momentous political change is a very wonderful thing when one considers it in the light of history, and in comparison with the political unrest of our South American neighbors and some of the

building, also, was ablaze with electric lights, as a pre-announced signal of the Democratic victory. Of course the streets were full of newsboys until long after midnight, selling the extra editions which succeeded one another about every quarter of an hour. Apropos of these modern methods for obtaining and communicating election news, it should be remarked that it was seriously proposed by the Republican national committee to use the "Kodak" systematically at all the polling places where Tammany Hall was expected to use a small army of lodging house "colonists" as "repeaters." The thing was not actually done; but it is obvious that instantaneous photography can be used in such a way as to make illegal voting a very perilous business. A few small cameras, in the

European States. Nor does there seem to be any sullenness in the acceptance of the verdict. The Republicans began at once to talk of better organization for the next campaign, but they took their loss this year as the country's deliberate and clearly pronounced decision, and they have shown no bitterness. Both leading candidates came out of the contest highly respected by supporters and opponents alike. Mr. Harrison will leave the White House with as high a prestige as any retiring President since Washington. Mr. Cleveland will enter it under more favorable circumstances of public confidence and general well-wishing than have fallen to the lot of any new President since the early days of the Republic.

The Verdict and its Meaning. It is fortunate on many accounts that the verdict was given in terms so emphatic.

Very close elections always invite troublesome, if not dangerous, disputes over the counting and the other electoral details; make it easy to prefer charges of fraud; intensify partisan feeling, and weaken the moral force of the result. In the present instance the country has made its will sufficiently apparent as to several matters. Let it be said plainly that no popular election can ever be interpreted as pronouncing upon tariff schedules in detail. Inasmuch as not one campaign speaker in ten on either side knew anything about the McKinley tariff worth mentioning, it is too much to suppose that the average voter understood it. Yet in a broad sense the verdict was against the McKinley tariff. The Republican party was condemned because the voters believed that its policies had come to be too favorable toward the concentration of wealth. It was felt to be growing plutocratic. Its campaign funds were thought to be the offerings of rich protected manufacturers; and it was believed that these classes of men were combining to use money to a dangerous extent in carrying elections, and then to use it dangerously to secure legislation promotive of their private interests. In the West, the Republicans were accounted more closely connected than the Democrats with corporate wealth in railroads, banks and capitalistic undertakings in general, and the Republican party suffered accordingly. Mr. Carnegie was regarded as the typical beneficiary of the protection system; and the troubles at Homestead created a widespread feeling among workingmen that the Republican party was not sincere in urging protection as a means of maintaining American wages. Mr. Reid, the vice-presidential candidate, was, moreover, accounted a representative of the plutocracy and a long-time enemy of organized labor. It is not for us to say that these views were just; but that they prevailed very extensively is true. And they carried the election. They underlay the People's party movement in the West and South, and they accelerated the Democratic movement in both East and West. There are plenty of millionaire Democrats, of course, and a long list of names enter the mind at once; but it

remains true, nevertheless, that this campaign involved to some extent a movement of the poor against the rich, and that the Republican party was more generally thought to stand for the rich.

Difficulties of the Tariff Question. As to the tariff specifically, the verdict is equivalent to a mandate to revise the McKinley bill. This will be a difficult and perilous task, and Democrats of experience and cool heads will permit no "smashing." What is now demanded is an examination of the schedules and rates of the tariff law, not so much from the point of view of the protected interests themselves, as from that of the national prosperity at large. The present moment would seem opportune for taking the tariff largely out of politics. The fact is that men's real convictions on this question do not follow present lines of party cleavage. There are many protectionist Democrats and almost as many low-tariff Republicans. A standing tariff commission might be constituted that would make reports from time to time based upon sound and impartial investigation. The problems to be solved are so delicate and difficult that they must be approached in the best of temper and with perfect frankness if they are to be solved wisely. This country has prospered so magnificently under the system which has enabled it to create its own great manufacturing interests, that no readjustments of that system should be made without a careful weighing of every consideration. Since the election, we do not hear Democrats saying, in the language of their Chicago platform, that "protection is a fraud." To them are now to be confided all the varied interests of this great Republic, and the responsibility may well make them anxious. Meanwhile the country need have no serious apprehension of disaster through a too abrupt reversal of policy, for all the Democratic leaders are enjoining one another not to be precipitate. Unquestionably the joy of Europe has been too vociferous. American Democrats surely do not propose to join hands with foreign manufacturers to crush out promising industries that have taken root on our own soil. It is to be hoped that the forthcoming tariff debates in Congress will not be acrimonious, and above all that the subject may be handled in a scientific and statesmanlike way, without too much lobby interference on the one hand or too much destructive partisan zeal on the other.

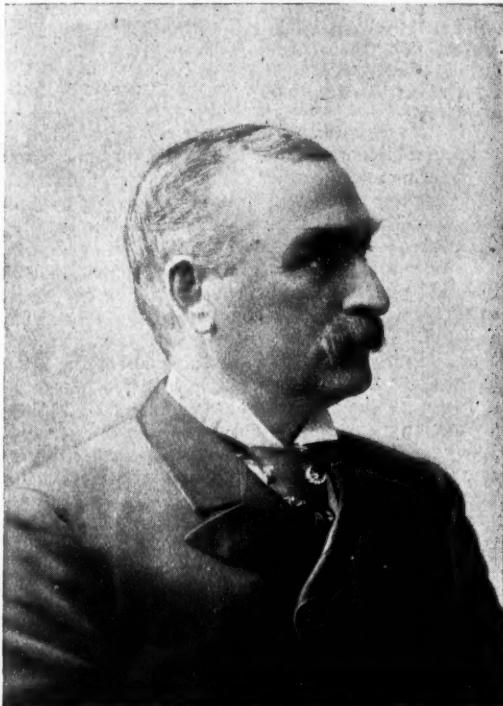
The "Force Bill" as an issue. The question of Federal control of elections proved to be an issue of the highest order of influence. The Republicans had decided to go through the entire campaign ignoring that issue, and they have their reward. Two years ago it was one of their leading doctrines that presidential and congressional elections should be brought under a more or less elastic system of federal supervision. Their Minneapolis platform omitted the question altogether, and through the whole campaign, from June to November, their only answer to the Democratic argument that Republican

victory meant a "Force bill" was a silence so evidently concerted that it became painfully conspicuous and irritating. This silence, far from helping to keep the issue out of the campaign, gave weight to all that the Democrats charged, and justified that party in ringing the changes on it. The South was upon the point of "breaking up" politically. Several of the border Southern States were ripe for Republican success, and several of those further south were easily the conquest of the People's party. But the Force bill issue changed everything. "No Force bill, no negro domination!" was a cry that stirred the South like a clarion blast from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and languishing Bourbonism revived once more, and Populists and Republicans experienced a cyclone. The South has gained its point this time, and its people may now join as many new parties as they like. The principle of State and local control of all elections is established—at least for many years to come. The South need fear no Northern legislation to enforce the negro's suffrage rights. Each Southern State must deal with its own problems of the franchise in its own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, including the post-bellum amendments. Any State that wishes to adopt the Mississippi plan is at liberty to do so so, with the understanding that the illiteracy disqualifications must be applied without unfair discrimination on account of color. Yet even if such discrimination were to some extent practiced, it would not primarily concern citizens of other States. This election has laid the ghost of Southern reconstruction by Northern interference. Races in the South must work out their destinies themselves, and the North may observe with friendliness and sympathy, but must keep its hands off.

The Cities in Politics.

The immense part played by the great cities in this last election has impressed the public mind deeply. New York City's Democratic majority of 75,000, reinforced by Brooklyn's large majority, sufficed to overwhelm a Republican majority of 60,000 that had accumulated in the counties of the great State of New York above the Harlem river—that is, above the metropolitan and island populations about the mouth of the Hudson. Chicago's great growth and its decided alliance with the Democracy has even given the once impregnable Republican State of Illinois to the Democrats—a transformation from the politics of the late John A. Logan to the politics of Adlai E. Stevenson that is almost startling. Illinois gave a plurality of 25,000 for its Republican leader, Logan, on the ticket with Blaine in 1884, and now it has given 25,000 for its esteemed Democratic citizen, Stevenson, on the ticket with Cleveland. And the change is very largely due to Chicago. The Democracy of Boston has practically made a doubtful State out of Republican Massachusetts: and the "alliance of Harvard College and the slums" is becoming the dominant force in the old Bay State. But it is to be noted that in St. Louis, where Democracy rather than Republicanism is the

regular politics of the larger part of the well-to-do and "highly respectable" classes, the Republicans this year swept the town. Many good people view with deep apprehension what seems to them the political perversity of "the masses" in our large cities. This monthly chronicle is not the place to argue the subject at length. But, at least, there are two sides to the debate. If, for instance, "the slums" are destined to rule Massachusetts, they are distinctly felicitous in their selection of so bright and winsome a young Harvard man as Governor Russell



MAYOR-ELECT THOMAS F. GILROY.

to hold the chief office. And in New York, where they have given Tammany so rousing a victory, it must be admitted that in Mr. Gilroy, the Mayor-elect, they have promoted from the commissionership of public works a man whose personal character and official ability have won respectful treatment and frank acknowledgment from Tammany's bitterest enemies. In Illinois the personage whom the Chicago slums have chosen to honor above others is John P. Altgeld, the Governor-elect. Judge Altgeld has at least been an outspoken man, of great intellectual vigor and advanced social ideas, who has written and spoken much, and has made his way in public life not as a plutocrat or a machine party boss, but as a thinker and a man of courageous ideas. It is not long ago that Henry George came near carrying New York against Tammany on one side and

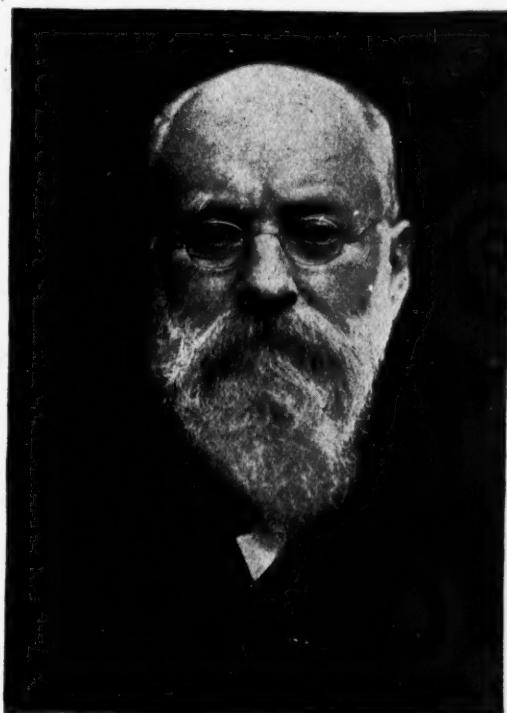
"respectability" on the other, simply because in the minds of the workingmen he stood for progressive social ideas. "The masses" in American cities are not so depraved or so hopeless after all. And it is just possible that the professed friends of "good government," who fear the slum vote, would accomplish most in the end by throwing in their lot with the masses, even with "the publicans and sinners," studying their interests and aiming to lead them in the direction of real social and political progress.

*Ideas
Versus
"Machines."* And this leads us to observe that, although even in the glaring light of this November result the politicians as a rule cannot see it, political victories are won by ideas rather than by machinery. In a limited range, much can be done by good party organization toward getting out the full vote and holding the wavering ones in line. But the two party machines with headquarters in Fifth avenue, New York, are not responsible for Republican defeat or Democratic success. The voters as a mass acted upon their own judgment and convictions. They were swayed by ideas. Nothing could well be more favorable to the cause of civil service reform than the experiences of the last eight years. Mr. Cleveland began his first term as a civil service reformer. He ended it as the most lavish dispenser of party spoils the country had ever seen, thereby secured his renomination in the face of his previous avowal of one-term principles; and he was defeated at the polls with all the vast machinery of federal officialdom working strenuously for his success. Mr. Harrison came in less pronounced as a civil service reformer. The party spoils were thereupon distributed more frankly, though no more generally, than under Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Harrison's renomination was secured by the active participation of federal office-holders, and the federal machinery was used for his re-election without stint. Yet the possession of this supposedly vast advantage did not avail anything more to Mr. Harrison in 1892 than to Mr. Cleveland in 1888. The people thought well of both men, but thought ill of their perpetuation in power through the influence of public patronage. The people are getting tired of "machines" and spoil methods. When the right moment comes they will rise in New York City and obliterate Tammany, in spite of its marvelous hold through its use of patronage upon hundreds of thousands of people. The best thing that Mr. Cleveland can do for the Democratic party will be to resist its greedy importunity for the spoils of office.

*Newspapers
in the
Campaign.*

The campaign committees will say, on this score of the dominance of ideas over mere machinery in the elections, that they contributed hugely to the making of the result by their great output of campaign literature. There is of course much truth in this claim. But nowadays it is the newspapers rather than speeches in pamphlet form and "campaign documents" as such, that reach

and influence the voters. In so far as the committees utilized the newspapers—which they did to an unprecedented extent—they found their way to the people. But most newspapers do not take their tone from politicians and campaign committees. In England the politician makes public opinion, and the party editor is his humble and obedient servant. In this country the situation is exactly the reverse. The editor leads and the politician follows. The field for a few great editors who can perceive, think, proclaim, and hold their ground, is particularly open just now, especially on the Republican side. The Democratic papers have of late years been much more influential with the people, much more enterprising, and much more widely read—speaking in the general way—than the Republican papers.



CHARLES A. DANA.

*Especially
the
New York "Sun."* Of course, the one newspaper that comes out of this year's campaign covered with glory is the New York *Sun*. The impartial student of the campaign must admit that the *Sun* dictated its plan, and contributed more than any other single factor to the result. Its distinguished editor, Charles A. Dana, was strongly opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination. He was equally opposed to the tariff plank adopted at Chicago. To support Mr. Cleveland upon the ground of his great personal superiority for the Presidency would have been stultification for the *Sun* in view of its previous

treatment of him ; and to have supported him upon the merits and urgency of the Democratic tariff plank would have been equally impossible. Mr. Dana took up the Democratic opposition to a "Force bill," and declared this issue to be the one important feature of the campaign. He stood absolutely alone at first. He reiterated his position every day, ingeniously, humorously, persistently. At first people thought it a joke. Gradually they took it seriously. Mr. Hill and Tammany, the anti-Cleveland Democrats everywhere, the anti-free-trade Democrats everywhere, and the old-line Southern Democrats, began to rally strongly around Mr. Cleveland on the ground that at least he was dead against the Force bill. Mr. Harrity, Mr. Whitney and the Fifth avenue machine fell in line. They plastered the whole South with great yellow cartoons illustrating the horrors that would follow a Force bill. We reproduced one of these in our cartoon department last month. The Atlanta *Constitution* and other Southern Democratic papers took up Mr. Dana's daily cry of "No Force bill, no negro domination!" The South was saved to the Democratic party, and even in New York and the North the issue was used with great effect. Many Democrats do not like the *Sun* and do not think it sincere. But it has achieved an overwhelming influence through the dominant personality of a great editor, supported by a brilliant and loyal staff. Mr. Dana combines the old with the new traditions in journalism. He appreciates modern news gathering, but he also believes in editorials and brilliancy and literary excellence. He was trained at Harvard and at Brook Farm, was for a long time with Greeley on the *Tribune*, and is something of an idealist. He is an American patriot, believes in the new navy, favors American industries as Samuel Randall did, stands by our own foreign policy in moments of emergency, appreciates the ability and character of great Republicans like Blaine, Harrison, Reed and McKinley, and supports Hill's machine and Tammany Hall in a spirit that seems paradoxical to many readers. The New York *World* and the *Herald* distinguished themselves in the campaign by the fullness and impartiality of their reports of political news. The *World* pushed a Western Democratic propaganda. The *Tribune* was dignified and able through the campaign, but candor compels the statement that its influence was much diminished by the candidacy of its editor and chief owner, Mr. Whitelaw Reid. It could not have been otherwise. The rapid rise of the *Recorder* and the *Advertiser*, and the pluck, energy and great circulation of the *Press*, were the noteworthy things in New-York morning Republican journalism.

The Death of Mrs. Harrison. While the political aspects of the campaign were perhaps not affected in any way, its tone and manner were distinctly modified by the sad death of Mrs. Harrison. The President's devotion to his wife was that of a man whose home circle and domestic life have been to him always the sweetest and happiest part of his existence. His marriage was a very early one, and he



MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

has never been a man who has had much time or taste for club life, fashionable society or public amusements. His bereavement has not been obtruded upon the country for sympathy or effect ; but the death of a President's wife cannot be otherwise than a matter of wide note and deep concern. Mrs. Harrison was universally regarded as a type of all that is best and most beloved in American womanhood. Her intelligence and capacity were very great, and she was fully equal, as long as her health lasted, to any social or semi-public duty that was imposed upon her by the fact that she was mistress of the White House. Mrs. Harrison grew to young woman-

hood and was educated in the President's own college town, Oxford, Ohio; and after her marriage went with her husband to Indianapolis, which was destined to be her life residence, excepting for the years spent in Washington with General Harrison as Senator and afterward as President. The Atlantic seaboard has not quite learned to appreciate the culture and refinement of two such Western home towns as Oxford and Indianapolis. But the fact that such women as Mrs. Harrison and such men as the President come from those towns must greatly enhance that appreciation.

The Statesmen and the Children. Undoubtedly domestic affections and ties afford the statesman his safest and best relief from the cares of public life or the reverses of practical politics. Mr. Gladstone has met with many a heavy knock-down; but he has gone off home to Hawarden for a few days, chopped down trees and romped with his beloved grandchildren, and turned up again in public life serene and refreshed. Garfield in the short but stormy period of his occupancy of the White House, found immense relief in his romps and games with his small sons in their bedroom at night. Lincoln's weariness, at the darkest moments of the war period, was forgotten in the company of his son "Tad." In like manner everybody knows and sympathizes with President Harrison's great affection for his little grandson, Benjamin Harrison McKee, and likes his warm devotion to the members of his family, whether grown up or children.

Our Composite Photographs of the British Cabinet. The composite photograph of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet which formed our frontispiece last month has attracted wide notice and excited much interesting comment. The result of this blending of the faces of seventeen statesmen was certainly very different from anything that a portrait artist would have been likely to draw as a type, an average, or an idealization of the English Liberal politician of to-day. The strange countenance obtained by the process of photographic blending would seem to have been more



PRESIDENT HARRISON AND HIS LITTLE GRANDSON.

favorably regarded in this country than in England. Thus, the *Christian Union* commented upon it as follows:

"The current number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS contains a very interesting feature in the form of a composite photograph of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. This photograph may perhaps be regarded as revealing the typical quality of the new Liberal Ministry, and, if so, it shows culture, refinement of taste and habit, and a meditative quality almost inclining to dreaminess. It is a type which belongs rather to the man of letters, the artist or enthusiast than to the practical politician; but Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, it must be remembered, contains men of a very unusual intellectual quality."

And this expression of opinion is fairly representative of the comments of our American newspapers. In England the critics were much less complimentary.

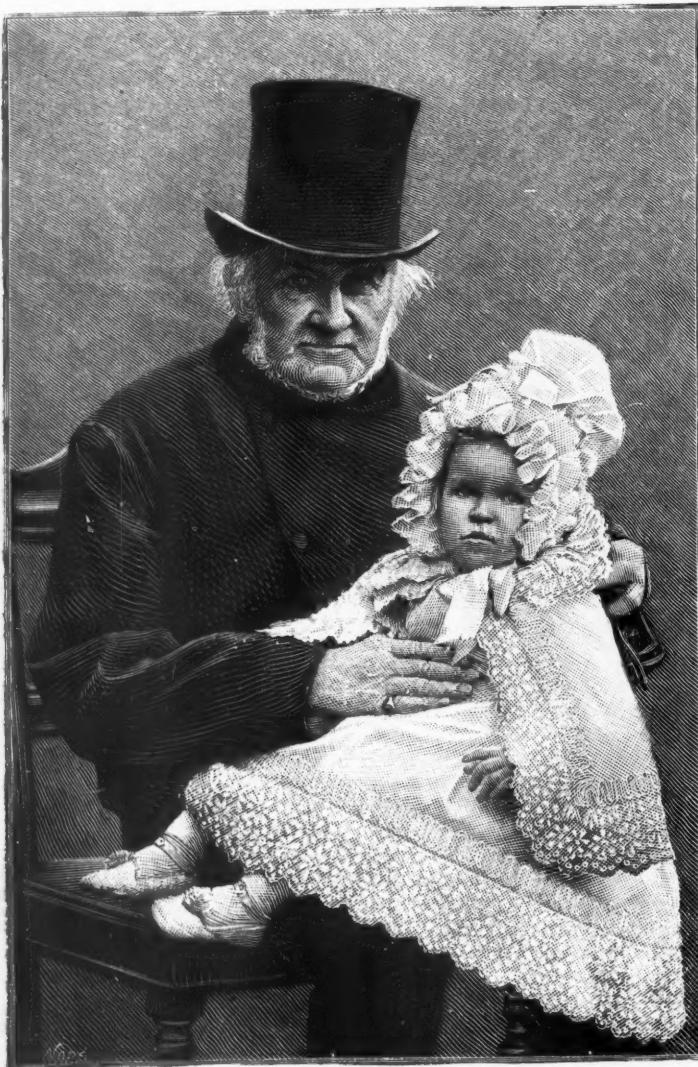
They were disposed to regard the features of the composite gentleman as simply expressive of a benevolent imbecility. In both countries, however, the interest in the picture and in the manner of its making was evidently so general that we can respond to it in no more appreciative way than to print reproductions of the composite photographs of each of the four groups described last month. As stated then, the photographer began by dividing Mr. Gladstone's sixteen colleagues into batches of four, each with its own head man. The head man in each group of four was the last to be photographed. In making up the fours, regard was necessarily paid to the similarity of visage. For instance, the first group was made up of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Acland and Mr. Arnold Morley—

four members of the Cabinet who are clean shaven. Lord Rosebery was naturally the captain of this beardless four. Sir William Harcourt was the captain of the big-headed men, and he had as his colleagues Mr. Fowler, Mr. Mundella and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. The third group, with Mr. Morley at its head, consisted of Lord Herschell, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and Lord Ripon. The fourth, or Lord Spencer's group, included Mr. Bryce, Lord Kimberley and Sir George Trevelyan. Having got these four composite groups, they were all combined, and then Mr. Gladstone's portrait was photographed upon the whole. For purposes of comparison, we have thought well to use again, in smaller space, the final resulting portrait as published last month. This, with the four group pictures, has been submitted to a noted London physiognomist, Miss Oppenheim, whose judgments are at least amusing. Of the Gladstone composite Miss Oppenheim says :

The chief characteristic in this face is economy and acquisitiveness, as seen in the breadth of the bridge of the nose and the development of the organs of calculation, order, and precision over the outer corner of the eye. The forehead is square and practical, and there is a total absence of imagination, poetry, ideality or veneration, the head being flat on top. The lips are thin and lacking in sympathy. There is more permanency than intensity in the facial bones. The smallness of the nostrils denotes a lack of physical courage. The depth of the eyes in their sockets means shrewdness and policy."

Of the four initial groups the first, Lord Spencer's, comes out rather the handsomest. By calling it Lord Spencer's group we mean that he was photographed last upon the images of his three colleagues, Lord Kimberley, Professor James Bryce and Sir George Trevelyan. The result is very curious, being what may be called a glorified Bryce. Lord Spencer's whiskers are almost the only trait of the chief of this group, who, as being last photographed upon the portrait, ought to have been more conspicuous than his colleagues. Miss Oppenheim gives the following delineation of the character of this group :

The deep setting of the eyes denotes shrewdness, and the manner in which the brows lower over them, that there is more perception of things present than of things to come. The shortness of the eyebrows de-



MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS LITTLE GRAND-DAUGHTER.

notes a lack of order, calculation and figures, yet the width of the nose at the bridge is indicative of excessive economy and closeness over small matters. The downward projection of the eyebrow at the outer corner means contest, and the fullness under the eyes eloquence and speech. The several perpendicular lines between the eyes denote conscientiousness, the transverse wrinkles over the bridge of the nose authority and command. There is a fair development of the organ of benevolence, but there is a want of width across causality or reasoning power.

The second group is Mr. John Morley's, and consists of Lord Herschell, Mr. Mundella and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre disappears as completely as Sir George Trevelyan does in the first group. We have here Mr. Morley's forehead, Lord Herschell's nose, and Mr. Mundella's beard. Miss Oppenheim's diagnosis of this portrait is as follows :

The squareness of the forehead denotes practical common sense, and that the perceptive and reflective faculties are equally balanced. The manner in which the ears stand out from the head is indicative of physical energy and executive power. The length of the throat suggests independence of spirit. The downward projection of the septum of the nose shows a love of analysis, invention and discovery. The width of the chin indicates fidelity and permanency. The two perpendicular lines between the eyes are caused by a love of justice and equity. There is a lack of sympathy in the thinness of the lips, but the nose is thinner at the bridge, thus less acquisitive.

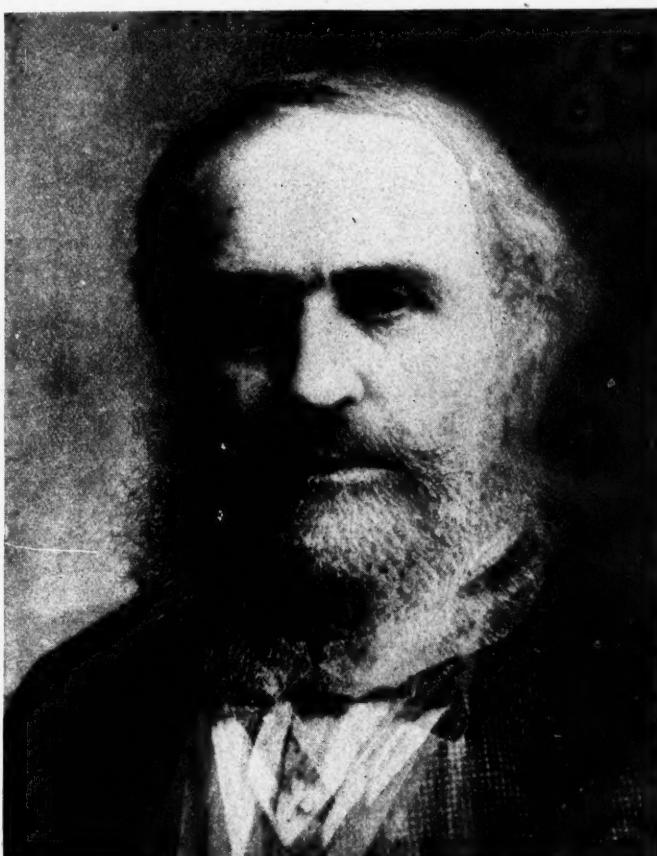
The third group is that of Sir William Harcourt, and is composed of the large-headed men of the cabinet—namely : Lord Ripon, Mr. Fowler and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. The curious thing about this is the disappearance of Sir William Harcourt, the type resulting from the combination of the four being predominantly that of Mr. Fowler, although the general result somewhat modifies the appearance of the president of the Local Government Board. Of this group Miss Oppenheim says :

Shows more reflection than perception of individual things, the top part of the forehead being widest. The line from the nose to the mouth means ambition and a love of distinction. The wavy lines in the forehead denote hope and enthusiasm. The fullness under the eyes is due to the development of the organ of language or eloquence, giving its possessor great power of verbal expression. The fullness of the under lip means sympathy and philanthropy ; the width of the indented chin, fidelity and a desire for affection.

The last and most remarkable of the groups is that of Lord Rosebery. It is formed from the beardless men of the Cabinet—namely Lord Rosebery, Mr.

Asquith, Mr. Acland and Mr. Arnold Morley. The net result is a combination between Mr. Arnold Morley and Lord Rosebery, the latter, however, being much the most prominent. Miss Oppenheim's delineation of this group is as follows :

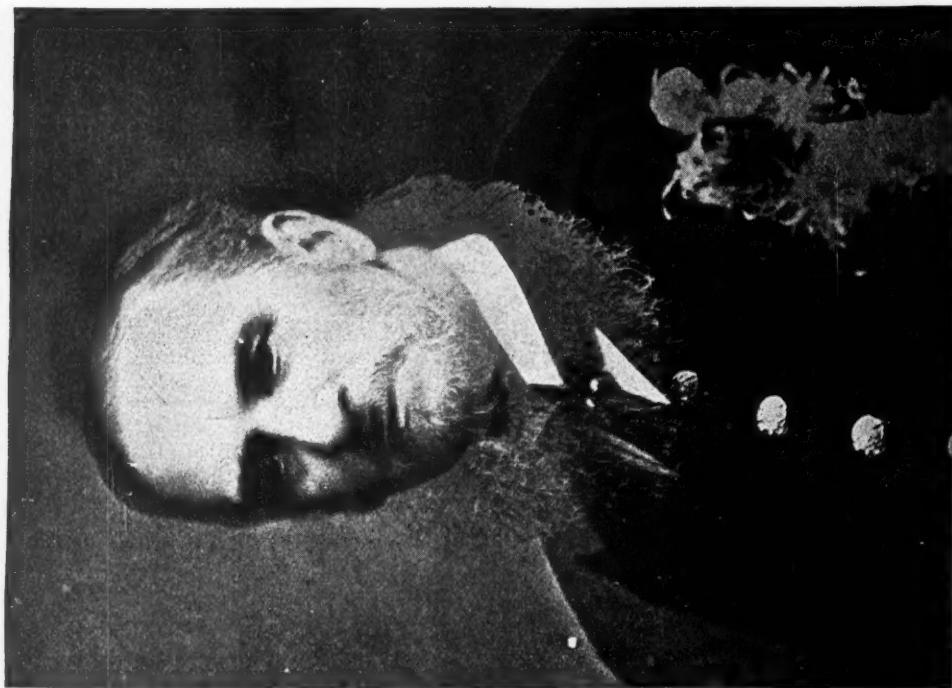
The chief characteristic of this composition is self-esteem, as seen by the remarkable height of the back



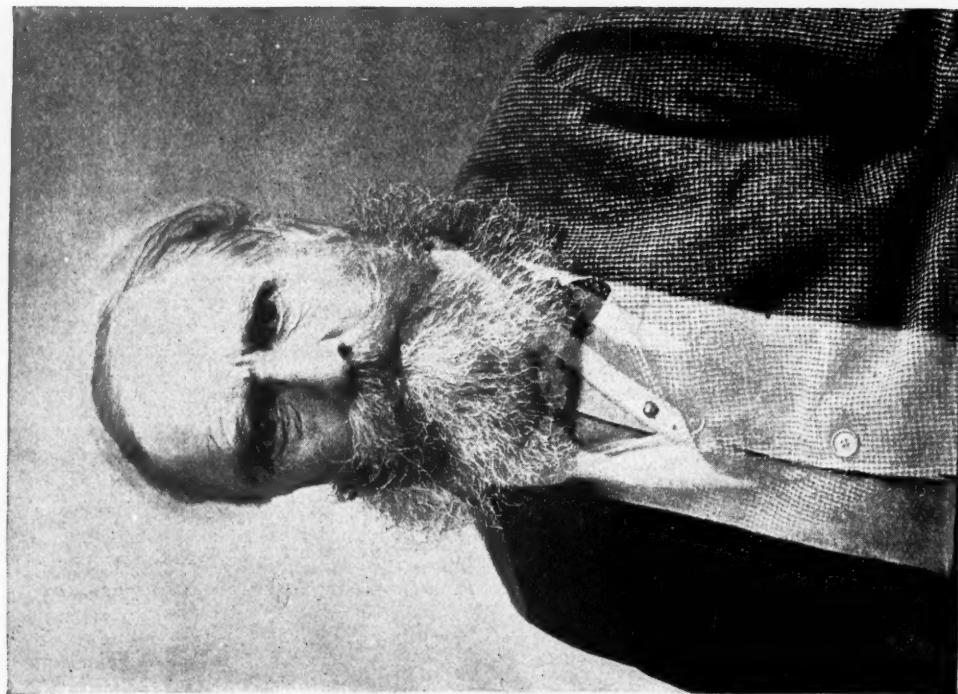
A COMPOSITE OF MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS CABINET.

of the head. The other qualities are fairly evenly balanced. The length of the eye-sockets denotes mathematical accuracy and calculation, the width of the bridge of the nose acquisitiveness and economy. The manner in which the lips fit into one another indicates concentrativeness of ideas and fixity of purpose. The smallness of the nostrils means a lack of pugilistic courage, and that their possessor would sooner settle matters civilly than physically. The mental capacities are well developed. The whole face denotes excessive vitality and executive power.

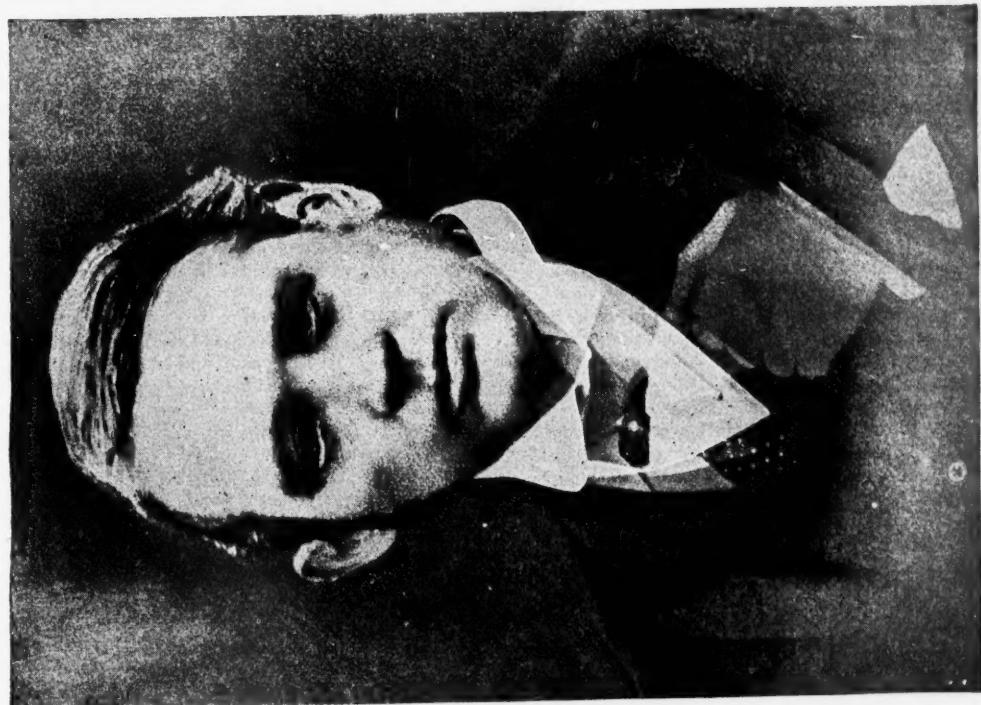
We hope to be able next spring to give our readers a composite photograph of Mr. Cleveland and his new Cabinet. Just now there is much gossip afloat as to its probable membership.



II.—JOHN MORLEY—HERSCHELL-MONDELLA-SHAW LEEFRE.



I.—SPENCER-KIMBERLEY-BRYCE-TREVELYAN.



IV.—ROSEBERRY-ASQUITH-ACLAND-ARNOLD MORLEY.



III.—HARCOURT-FOWLER-RIPON-CAMPBELL BANNERMAN.

Will There be an Extra Session? Ever since election day the question whether or not the new Congress would be called by Mr. Cleveland to sit in extra session, has been eagerly discussed. The old Congress, elected in 1890, will assemble for its second and closing session on December 5. It will continue in session until March 4, when the present House expires. In the natural order of things the new Congress, elected this year, will not assemble for its first session until next December, just thirteen months after its election. If Mr. Cleveland chooses to do so he may assemble the next Congress at any time after March 4. Thus he may call an extra spring session, or he may if he chooses assemble Congress a month or two in advance of the regular December session in order that the tariff question may be brought under preliminary consideration. There are always many practical objections in the way of calling extra sessions, and it is well known that President Cleveland will be reluctant to assume this responsibility, and will avoid it unless he deems the necessity very clear. But if the new President's inauguration and the opening session of the new Congress could take place within one or two months after election day, there would be many points of advantage gained and very few, if any, points of advantage sacrificed.

This Winter's Session. The country will watch somewhat curiously the conduct of the existing Congress, which resumes its sittings this month, to see how its sense of its duty may have been affected by the recent elections. The House of Representatives in its first session passed several tariff measures touching separate items of the complicated schedules; but these bills found no consideration from the Republican Senate. It is possible that the Senate may now be disposed to give some attention to tariff questions, although it is much more likely that all such bills will be allowed to await the next Congress, which will have a Democratic majority in the Senate chamber as well as in the House. The first order of business in the Senate this month will be the Washburn-Hatch Anti-option bill, which, having passed the House, failed to reach a vote in the Senate at the last session, and was given the order of precedence for the December sitting. It would seem likely, upon the whole, that the strength shown by the Farmers' Alliance and the anti-monopoly movement in the elections may affect rather favorably than otherwise the fortunes of this pending measure for the prohibition of that form of gambling known as "future trading" or "dealing in options."

The State Legislatures. In a few weeks, not far from thirty State and Territorial legislatures will be in session, and matters of even more concern to the every-day existence and happiness of the average citizen will be dealt with by these bodies than by the national Congress at Washington. Until recently, there has been a deplorable lack of knowledge among the law-makers of any given state con-

cerning the recent legislative experiments of the other States of the Union. Yet it is obvious that the experience of sister commonwealths might, touching a very great number of subjects of legislation, be of the utmost value. This is coming to be more clearly perceived, with the result of a constantly increasing interchange of suggestion and experience. A number of States have created official commissions for the promotion of uniform legislation. These commissions met in New York in November. Various State functionaries, such as superintendents of public instruction, commissioners of labor statistics, members of boards of railway commissioners, and so on, have fallen into the habit of regular or occasional gatherings for mutual consultation and benefit, and all these methods result in placing at the disposal of one State the accumulated wisdom and knowledge of all the rest. The Library of the State of New York has undertaken, for the guidance primarily of the legislators of its own commonwealth, the annual publication of an extensive comparative summary and index of the legislation of all the States whose law-making bodies have been in session within the year. This particular task falls to the lot of Mr. W. B. Shaw, who is Mr. Melvil Dewey's legislative sub-librarian. Mr. Shaw is in position to know very promptly and accurately of the new laws enacted by all the different States. There will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS a brief but highly suggestive summing-up by Mr. Shaw of the principal State legislation of the year 1892. It will be remembered that he has, in former numbers of this magazine, presented a summary of the legislation of 1890 and 1891. The year 1893 bids fair to be a very interesting and important one in the history of American State legislation.

Desirable Constitutional Changes. In the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, of the Minnesota delegation, proposed the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Republican party, in National Convention assembled, most earnestly and emphatically urge the adoption of an amendment to the National Constitution, extending the term of office of the President of the United States to six years, and providing that no person who has been President of the United States shall thereafter be eligible to the same office. We therefore respectfully request the Congress now in session to propose an amendment to the National Constitution that will speedily accomplish this end.

This resolution, though publicly read before the convention, was not debated nor brought to the test of a vote. But it expresses a sentiment which is so prevalent among thoughtful men that one can seldom find in private conversation a member of any political party who does not entertain it. The resolution was duly published as an appendix to the volume of proceedings of the Tenth Republican National Convention that Col. Charles W. Johnson, who was secretary of the gathering at Minneapolis, has very accurately edited. It is to be hoped that the present



A GROUP OF NEWLY ELECTED STATE GOVERNORS. (*See frontispiece.*)

1. Benjamin R. Tillman (Farmers' Alliance), South Carolina.	4. W. J. McConnell (Rep.), Idaho.	7. M. J. Foster (Dem.), Louisiana.	8. George W. Peck (Dem.), Wis.	11. J. C. Helm (Rep.), Colorado.	12. John B. Smith (Rep.), N. H.
2. Edward Irvinson (Rep.), Wyo.	5. William M. Fishback (Dem.), Ark.	6. John H. McGraw (Rep.), Wash.	9. John T. Rich (Rep.), Michigan.	10. William J. Stone (Dem.), Mo.	13. Thomas G. Jones (Dem.), Ala.
3. Chas. H. Sheldon (Rep.), S. Dak.	15. George W. Peck (Dem.), Wis.	14. Levi K. Fuller (Rep.), Vermont.	16. J. E. Rickards (Rep.), Montana.		

or the next Congress may act upon this one-term question, and set in motion the tedious process of amending the Federal Constitution. While they are about it, there are several other changes relating to the method of nominating and electing Presidents, and to the apportionment and choice of members of Congress, that might well be improved. The gerrymander of congressional districts by the State Legislatures has come to be a political abuse and a public scandal of the gravest character. It is possible that some slight addition to the clauses of the Constitution relating to the method of electing members of the House of Representatives might do away with the evil. In this connection, Professor Commons' very thoughtful and suggestive article on the abolition of gerrymandering, contributed to this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, deserves to have particular attention called to it. Among the minor features of our framework of government which would seem susceptible of improvement is the one fixing the date of the expiration of a presidential term and a congressional period on March 4, and the one providing for the assembling of regular sessions of Congress in the first week of December. Under the existing plan, the President continues in full charge of the executive government for four months after the choice of the electoral college that is to name his successor. There was some reason for this in the minds of the framers of the Constitution, who supposed that the electoral college would really exercise an independent choice of its own, who made a liberal estimate of time required for traveling and for the transmission of returns in the days before the advent of railroads, and who also wished to allow an abundance of time to meet the contingency of no choice by a full majority of the electoral college and the consequent precipitation of the presidential election into the halls of Congress. A revision of the electoral system, by the way, should provide for the election of the President by a plurality of the electoral college.

End of the Homestead Strike.

The Homestead strike was terminated on Saturday, November 19. Its duration of several months had been a terribly losing game all around. Some twenty lives, it is reported, were sacrificed directly or indirectly; and the money loss, which can only be estimated, is placed at \$10,000,000 or more. Millions were sacrificed on both sides, although the bulk of the loss will have been sustained by the company. The taxpayers of Pennsylvania will have to meet a bill of from a half million to a million dollars for various charges growing out of the employment of the militia, cost of prosecutions, etc. With the great sum that this wicked quarrel has wasted, there could have been built and endowed a series of technical and practical trades' schools that would have become the glory and pride of Pennsylvania, and would have rendered incalculable benefits to workmen and capitalists alike. Against the plea that the State should protect society by establishing compulsory arbitration to meet such

conflicts as the Homestead deadlock, one finds many glib and tripping phrases used, the sum and substance of which are that it would all be quite, quite impossible, and would be quite objectionable even if it were possible, because certain supposed metaphysical rights might be infringed upon. Men evidently have different views as to the order and priority in which rights should be asserted. In our opinion, it is the right of the State, which created the corporation at Homestead, to see that a peaceful and regular way is provided for settling labor disputes.

The French Government and Strikes.

The chief interest in Continental news grows out of the new expansion which has suddenly been given to the functions of Prime Minister of the French Republic. The miners of a village named Carmaux some time ago quarreled with the colliery company. The miners selected one of their number, by name Cavignac, to be mayor of the commune. His employers dismissed him, alleging that he had not put in his attendance at the mines as often as he ought to have done. The miners protested that he put in an appearance as often as was possible for him to do, subject as he was to the responsibilities of his position of mayor of the commune, and also to attacks of bronchitis, from which he was suffering. They demanded his reinstatement; the employers refused, and the men turned out on strike. There was a prolonged agitation, the Government filled the village with gendarmes, kept the mines free from water, prosecuted the rioters whenever they waxed turbulent, and secured the conviction of several of the men before the regular tribunals. Thereupon the discussion was transferred to the Chamber of Deputies. The Radicals, headed by M. Clémenceau, declared that it was necessary to protect universal suffrage against employers depriving a duly-elected mayor from the means of his livelihood. The strike had lasted several weeks. In order to avoid defeat M. Loubet, the Prime Minister, had to consent to act as arbitrator between the two parties. His decision, which was arrived at after considerable negotiation with both sides, was of the nature of a compromise. M. Cavignac was to be reinstated and the workmen on strike were to be taken on again, with the exception of those in jail for breaches of the common law. The manager of the company, for whose dismissal the strikers had clamored, was to remain at his post. No sooner was this award announced than the workmen repudiated it and M. Clémenceau started for the district in wrath, declaring he had been duped by the Prime Minister. After his arrival there a compromise was arranged. The company agreed to remove the objectionable manager to another mine and the Government promised to release the imprisoned workmen, and if they were not reinstated by the company work was to be found for them elsewhere. And so the strike was at an end. But the subsequent outbreak of dynamiters and extreme socialists was made a ground for reproaching the Government in

Conservative quarters as having been too weak and yielding at Carmaux; while the Government's attempt to curb the license of the Socialist and Radical press was naturally so bitterly resented as to place M. Loubet between two fires, with the result of the recent ministerial crisis that almost overthrew his Cabinet.

English Strikes and Arbitration. There is good reason to believe that sooner or later the British Government will be compelled to follow the example of the French. The functions of arbitrator should not be undertaken, it is true, by a political partisan, even although that partisan happens to be the Prime Minister at the time being. The natural arbitrator of all such disputes would be the Archbishop of Canterbury. But unfortunately such a suggestion would be scouted by all practical men in the country, so entirely has the Archbishop ceased to represent the great agency for peace-making which the world possessed when Christendom was one. The Prime Minister is the only substitute for a Pope in a democratic and secular State; and the English will find themselves driven to sanction the interference of the Prime Minister or of the Prime Minister's arbitrator in all disputes of the first magnitude. A quarrel has now broken out between the masters and the men of the Lancashire cotton trade. The workmen refused the offer of mediation made by the Mayors of Manchester and Liverpool; but the crisis that impends is too great to be dealt with on merely municipal lines. The danger of allowing disputes to be decided by the ruler of the nation for the time being is, that he will be tempted, especially on the eve of a general election, to give unjust judgments in order to catch the votes of one side or another. At the same time any judge is better than none, and if it came to be regarded as a more notable achievement for a Prime Minister to settle grave industrial disputes during his term of office than to successfully conduct a foreign war, there would not be very much reason to regret such an evolution.

The Broken Hill Strike. The prosecution of the rioters at the Broken Hill mines in Australia has resulted in a conviction and a sentence of two years' imprisonment for the two leading rioters. The Broken Hill strike, which has been fought with great determination, arose from the resolution of the company to substitute piece work for day labor. The miners resisted this, and "blackleg" labor was employed, which the miners resented by violence. The government, caring for nothing except the maintenance of order, enforced the law, and the miners have been worsted. King Working Man, as his satirists at the antipodes call him, does not seem to be carrying everything before him as was anticipated at one time by those who merely looked at the fact that he was in a majority everywhere, and therefore could secure everything that he made up his mind that he wanted. The sentence of the strikers at

Broken Hill, however, will have to be revised. Two years' hard labor is a direct challenge for continued agitation until the prison doors are opened.

The Labor Movement in England. The attention of labor in England is chiefly concerned at present in providing for the lack of employment which is beginning to be seriously felt in many industries. The municipalities and local governing bodies will probably lend a much more sympathetic ear to the proposals to provide work for the out-of-work than they have done in previous years. The Durham miners, by seven to three on a mass vote, have declared against a legal eight hours' day. The Railway Amalgamated Association, by more than two to one, have rejected an eight hours' proposal and declared in favor of a ten hours' day and a six days' week. The Church Congress discussed the Labor Question, but no Church, Established or non-Established, has responded to the challenge of the president of the Trades Congress on the subject of unnecessary Sunday labor. The hopes of the workmen are turning more and more toward the municipalization of everything that pays. The London County Council, by a decisive majority, has voted in favor of taking over nineteen and a half miles of street railway, which at present pays 8½ per cent. They intend not merely to own but to operate the line; and Mr. Burns calmly announced that they hoped to establish before long a universal penny fare, and at the same time secure their employees humane conditions of labor. It will be a great experiment—this of carrying passengers as the post office carries letters, for a penny a piece regardless of distance.

Municipalizing Everything. Meanwhile the work of ameliorating the conditions of life in the great English cities goes on apace. Lord Rosebery last month opened a new Free Library in the East of London, which had been largely provided by the liberality of Mr. Passmore Edwards, of the *Echo*; and almost at the same time Mr. Burns secured for the people of Battersea the Albert Palace as a Winter Garden by a munificent donation of £10,000 from the same public-spirited benefactor. As Mr. Edwards gave £10,000, the Vestry decided to raise £5,000 and the County Council will probably find the rest of the needed amount. Lord Battersea has not yet commemorated his assumption of his new title by a subscription. Unless he does something of the kind, people will begin to think that there was some point in the joke that he ought to have left the title for John Burns. Title or no title, Burns is much more Lord of Battersea than Mr. Cyril Flower is ever likely to be, his wealth and his peerage notwithstanding.

Trafalgar Square. The London masses are once more in possession of their old-time place of out-door assembly. Mr. Asquith has done as anticipated about Trafalgar Square, but he has not taken the bold course of declaring the Square open for all

meetings subject to due notice. He has limited the days on which the Square can be used for meetings to Sundays, Saturday afternoons and bank holidays. Had he simply relied upon four days' notice and the prohibition of the excessive prolongation of meetings, he would probably have gained all that was necessary in the cause of order. As it is he has exposed the Liberal party to the accusation that it has robbed the people permanently of five-sevenths of their right



"BATTERSEA" (JOHN BURNS).
(From a Cartoon by "Spy" in *Vanity Fair*.)

of meeting in the square. The British public is, however, not very logical; and inasmuch as most meetings would be held on Saturday or Sunday, and very few meetings are held in the Square at all except when they are prohibited, the difficulty of Trafalgar Square may be considered as ended. Its creation by the ineptitude of Mr. Matthews and Mr. Plunkett was one of the few wanton blunders of the late Government. It is some consolation to think that they had to pay for it heavily. Trafalgar Square did more to win London for Home Rule than Mitchelstown, although it was regarded as rank heresy at the time to hint such a thing to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Morley and the Evicted Tenants. Mr. Morley has succeeded in getting together a fairly strong and respectable committee to look into the grievances of the evicted tenants. He made somewhat of an innovation by appointing Sir J. Mathew as chairman of the committee, and there is no doubt that he will conduct its inquiry impartially. It is to be feared, however, that it will pass the wit of man to devise any expedient by which the 6,000 evicts can be restored to their farms without displacing several thousands of tenants now in possession. Of course, in cases where the farms are derelict or are worked by the landlord, this difficulty does not appear. Mr. Morley will have good reason to rejoice if he can tide over this winter by referring the tenants to the commission. Should the fall in prices continue, he will have a much more difficult question to deal with than these unfortunate 6,000 evicts. The Irishman who declared that a penny rise or fall in the price of beef had more effect on the tranquillity of Ireland than all the legislative schemes ever prepared at Westminster, exaggerated somewhat, but there was a solid substratum of truth in the remark.

*The November meetings of the British Cabinet have settled the general lines of the Home Rule bill, and have also drawn up a kind of plan of campaign for next session. The first question to be settled was whether the Home Rule bill should attempt to do more than establish a subordinate Parliament in Dublin. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone, under the fatal prompting of those who imagined that it was necessary to bribe the English by offering to exclude the Irish from Westminster, linked the mutilation of the House of Commons indissolubly with the erection of a new parliament on College Green. There was a disposition in certain quarters to repeat that blunder. This time they did not venture to propose to exclude the Irish altogether. They only proposed to reduce their number to thirty. That, of course, would raise the whole question, which it is indispensable to avoid raising. It was understood that there was a strong party in the Cabinet in favor of limiting the scope of the proposed bill to the establishment of the new Parliament, leaving the *status quo* at Westminster absolutely unchanged. When Home Rule is established and working well—*

but not till then—need the point be discussed whether there should be any change made in the constitution of the Imperial Parliament.

The Uganda Question. There was for a time some doubt as to whether the Cabinet as a cabinet could hold together long enough to introduce a Home Rule bill. Lord Rosebery's speech to the Anti-Slavery Society deputations about Uganda shows distinctly that he attaches great importance to the British outpost on the Nyanza. It is believed that he stood almost alone in the Cabinet in desiring to keep the flag flying over the grave of Mr. Mackay. Mr. Labouchere, who regards Lord Rosebery's presence in the Cabinet as only one degree less baneful to Liberal progress than the Premiership of Mr. Glad-

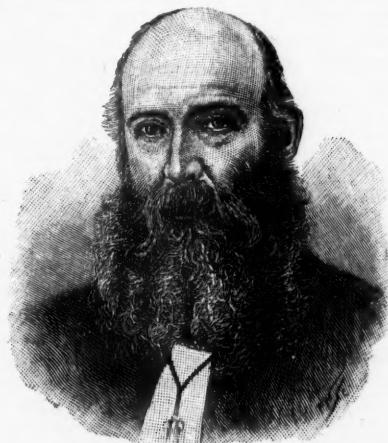
and the English might have to spend millions to hold their own in Egypt and elsewhere because they grudged the thousands necessary for retaining Uganda.

France and Dahomey. During almost the whole autumn France was in a state of considerable anxiety concerning the fate of the expedition to Dahomey. The French force pushed forward until it came almost within striking distance of Abomey; then it had to stop for reinforcements. As time is the worst enemy in such malarial swamps, there was a good deal of uneasiness in Paris, and the report stating that the reinforcements had arrived was received with great relief. A forward movement was resumed, and news of the victory of the French column was published in Europe and America nearly a month ago.

The German Armaments. While France, England and Australia are confronted by more or less destructive civil broils in the shape of strikes and

lock-outs, Germany is somewhat grimly preparing for the international conflict which we are constantly told is inevitable, but which somehow or other has not yet come off. In order to bring the German army up to the numerical strength of the French, the Government has proposed to increase the annual draft by 70,000 men a year and to reduce the term of service from three years to two. They also propose to add \$20,000,000 a year to the army estimates, which already amount to \$100,000,000 per annum. There is a great hubbub in Germany over this increase of the burdens of the Fatherland. Already German industry suffers to an extent almost inconceivable in countries which are not plagued with conscription. The prospect of increased taxation on beer, tobacco, etc., fills the common man with dismay. Bismarck also has lost no time in letting it be understood that he is as much as ever opposed to reducing the number of years of military service, and a bye-election in Bavaria, in which an anti-Government Catholic nearly defeated a Ministerial supporter of the Centre, has caused grave uneasiness in Berlin. Negotiations are going on with the Pope, who, curiously enough, seems likely to have the commanding voice in fixing the quota of soldiers in the army of the first Protestant power on the Continent—the Luther Celebration notwithstanding.

Sale of the "Pall Mall Gazette." The ups and downs of great newspapers, whether in this country or abroad, are matters of interest and importance that are quite as worthy of public attention as the ups and downs of great political leaders. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of London, has been the pioneer of independent and advanced political journalism in England, and its transfer from Radical Liberalism and Home-Rule doctrines to the Unionism of the anti-Gladstonian coalition, is an event in the political world



THE BISHOP OF SOUTH AFRICA.

stone, makes no secret of his desire to force the evacuation of Uganda, with the express object of entailing the resignation of Lord Rosebery. It is tolerably well understood that if England hauls down the flag on the Nyanza she must be prepared to find a new Foreign Secretary. It is not so much the intrinsic importance of Uganda that is at stake as the importance of advertising to the world that, contrary to the almost universal belief, a Gladstone Ministry does not mean "cut and run all 'round." There is no place in which England can so cheaply and impressively demonstrate that the moral continuity of her foreign policy is not a mere phrase; and to create that impression in foreign capitals is doubtless worth much more than the annual subsidy which is needed for the administration of Uganda. On the other hand, if the first great object lesson provided by the new Liberal Cabinet for the edification of Europe is the British lion, with his tail between his legs, slinking out of Central Africa, the post of Foreign Minister will become simply intolerable. Every power in turn would probably try to see how far the "sacred principle of universal slink" would be acted upon,

that means a great deal. The "*Pall Mall*" has been a paper whose social and political influence has been immeasurably greater than its rank as a piece of newspaper property. Its late owner was tempted by the offer of a check for £50,000, and this was accounted so large a price for the paper that he sold it forthwith. Mr. Stead, who was its editor through the period of its highest influence, and who left it to found the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, naturally moralizes at some length upon the paper's career and upon present-day London journalism in general. The observations on that subject, which follow herewith (as in each number of the REVIEW most of the comments upon English and European affairs) come from London as his contribution to our review of "The Progress of the World." The *Pall Mall Gazette* is a journal which has made more history since it was

zette that upset Mr. Forster, that dispatched Gordon to Khartoum, that renewed the Navy, that began the campaign in favor of Municipal Socialism, that strengthened both the law and the public sentiment in favor of morality and justice between man and woman; it was the *Pall Mall Gazette* which first pioneered Mr. Gladstone into Home Rule, and then smote and slew his administration because he insisted upon coupling the action of a subordinate Parliament at Dublin with the dismemberment of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. Politically, socially, morally, the influence of the *Pall Mall Gazette* can be discerned in every department of English life. Successive Ministers have blamed it for their worst misfortunes, and have counted upon it with fear and trembling as their most puissant ally. Yet the sudden transfer of such a doughty warrior from the Liberal to the Conservative side has passed without a hundredth part of the comment that would be lavished on the poisoning of a racehorse or the winning of a bye-election. The cause for this silliness on the part of most of the English journals is the affectation of a conceit so absurd as to be almost inconceivable. It is the unwritten law of most London newspapers that no other paper exists but themselves; and if by any chance another newspaper should be recognized as existing, it must never be the *Pall Mall Gazette*. To such an extreme is this childish principle carried, that because the *Pall Mall Gazette* was the first paper in London to obtain and publish the fact that Lord Tennyson had asked for Shakespeare and turned to "Cymbeline" when nearing death, most of the other papers ignored the incident. The *Pall Mall Gazette*—"Oh, no, we never mention it: its name is never heard," has been the rule for years in most London newspaper offices. The humdrum purveyors of stereo and flimsy can never quite forgive the journal which as long ago as 1878 had established "a quite unfair monopoly of brains," and which through all its mutations has been an entity distinct, powerful and often dangerous, which has scoffed at the journalistic conventions which they worship, and has boldly asserted principles, both moral and political, from which they have recoiled in horror. Here was Samson sold as bond slave to the Philistines, in good sooth, and yet the lords of the Philistines had not even the heart to laugh aloud when the purchaser proceeded to put out the eyes of his thrall. Yet a sense of fraternity might well have evoked an expression of sympathy, if not of protest, at so sorry a spectacle as the sale of an organ of public opinion in the open market place. Mr. Thompson had, of course, a perfect legal right to do as he liked with his own. But if the Czar were to sell St. Isaac's Cathedral to the Mohammedans he might be within his strict legal rights, but his action would probably cost him his crown. There has seldom been a more cynical and unashamed exercise of the money power in journalism, and in the interests of the profession it is sincerely to be hoped that it will prove an unprofitable investment.



MR. KINLOCH COOKE,
The New Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

started than any other paper printed in the English language. That influence has sometimes been cast on one side and sometimes on the other, but it was always felt to be one of the few original forces in British politics. Without going so far as Mr. Harold Frederic, who once gravely assured the American public that the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* had for a period of years come nearer ruling the British Empire than any other living man, it may safely be asserted that Downing Street, no matter which party was in power, was more susceptible to Northumberland Street, whether for banning or for blessing, than to any other newspaper office, of course excepting the *Times*, which has a distinct position of its own. Under Mr. Greenwood the *Pall Mall Gazette* was the pioneer of unconventional independent journalism; it gave the first great impetus to Workhouse Reform; and it was the *Pall Mall Gazette* to which England owed the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares. After Mr. Greenwood left, it was the *Pall Mall Ga-*

The New Pall Mall, " It begot the *St. James' Gazette* in 1880. It is now bringing into life a new *P.M.G.* as the result of the financial investment of Mr. Keighley and his principal. Mr. E. T. Cook, and his assistant, Mr. Spender, together with Mr. Hill, the news editor, refused to serve with the new proprietary, and Mr. Newnes came to the rescue. Long ago Mr. Newnes said that there were two kinds of journalism. "The journalism of the *Pall Mall*," he said, "upsets ministries, makes wars or prevents them, rebuilds navies and initiates new policies. It is very magnificent, but it does not pay. There is another kind of journalism, the journalism of *Tit Bits*. It does none of those magnificent things, but," he added, "it gathers in the shekels!" The shekel-gatherer has now an opportunity of proving that he can aspire to a more magnificent style of journalism than that which he has hitherto sedulously practiced. Rumor says that he has placed £60,000 at the disposal of Mr. Cook, who expects at the opening of Parliament to be in a position to bring out the new *P.M.G.* with all the old staff of the *Pall Mall* transferred from Northumberland street to a new and more convenient office. Meanwhile Mr. Kinloch Cooke unites the editorship of the *Pall Mall* with the editorship of the *Observer* and of the *English Illustrated Magazine*.

The Rise of the London Chronicle.

The purchase of the *Pall Mall* silences the one Liberal organ in London which looked at politics from an Imperial standpoint. As long as it existed it was impossible for the most obtuse Liberal ministry to ignore the fact that there were some Liberals who cared for the navy, who were proud of the colonies and who would rather extend the Empire than diminish it. Now the "Little Englanders" have it all their own way. This being the case it is more than ever a matter for rejoicing that the *Daily Chronicle* should be rapidly rising to a position of leading rank and influence in the London press. It is the only Liberal paper of any kind that ventures to lead, and it may be destined to give the new Imperial Home Rule leadership for which one may search in vain in the House of Commons. The *Daily Telegraph* is not holding its own in the competition, the *Standard* is conservative and stereotyped, and the *Daily News*, which has never done anything since its Bulgarian atrocities, has waxed emphatic last month in favor of the skedaddle from Central Africa. The field is open to the *Chronicle*, and the gradual transformation of that paper into a Liberal Imperialistic advocate of Home Rule is another of those important factors in the making of contemporaneous history, of which little or no account is taken by the journalists of London.



THE MECHANICAL FOOTBALLER.

Some time ago the English papers announced the invention of a "Mechanical Bowler." We pursue the idea still further. Why not have Mechanical Football Players, managed from the reserve, as torpedoes are from shore? They wouldn't use bad language, or "plug" the umpire. Let some of our brilliant young inventors carry this idea out (and bury it.—Ed. P.) From the *Melbourne Punch*.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

October 21.—Columbus Day celebrated throughout the United States ; in Chicago the World's Fair buildings are dedicated ; prayer is offered by Bishop Fowler and Cardinal Gibbons, and orations are made by Mr. Chauncey Depew and Mr. Henry Watterson ; a military parade with fifteen thousand men in line, and at night a magnificent display of fireworks : the Auxiliary Congress also opened ; Archbishop Ireland delivering the oration....Minneapolis chosen as the meeting place of the next Episcopal General Convention.

October 22.—A number of State buildings at the World's Fair dedicated....The infant daughter of Emperor William christened in Berlin, and four hundred women convicts pardoned *in memento* of the occasion.

October 23.—Bishop McDonnell dedicates the new Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, in the presence of many clergymen....Hundreds of lives lost and thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed by floods in Sardinia....Five villages destroyed by an earthquake in Trans-Caucasia.

October 24.—Seven persons killed and many injured in a collision on the Reading Railroad, near Philadelphia....The cholera appears in Vienna, Marseilles and Calais....Official details of the new German Army bill made public ; the peace effective of the army fixed at 492,068, and its war strength reorganized at 4,400,000....Marquis di Rudini of Italy publishes his political and financial programme ; he favors friendly relations with Russia and France....Defeat of the Indians in the rising at Temochitl, Mexico....Miss Kate Marsden decorated by the Queen of England.

October 25—Death of Mrs. Harrison....Train on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad wrecked near Phillipsburg, Mo. ; several persons killed and fourteen injured.

...The Episcopal General Convention in Baltimore adjourns *sine die*....The Norwegian steamer *Norman* lost in the China Sea....The Rothschilds have secured \$7,500,000 worth of bullion for Russia, without applying to the Bank of England....Durham miners in England vote against the legal eight hours' day....Conference at Birmingham, England, on the emancipation of women....Rev. Drs. John Hall and Robert Russell Booth resign from the Directory of the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

October 26.—M. Loubet, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, who had been appointed arbiter of the Carmaux labor troubles, decides that M. Calvignac, Mayor of Carmaux, whose discharge by the mining company was the cause of all the trouble, shall be taken back as a workman, but that leave of absence shall be granted to him throughout the term of his mayoralty ; he also decides that the company shall reinstate all the striking miners, except those who were convicted of rioting....The trial of Mercier and Pacaud on charges of misappropriating the public funds is begun in Quebec....Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Boston and Maine Railroad Company form an alliance.

October 27.—Mrs. Harrison's funeral held in the East Room of the White House ; after the ceremony the funeral train starts for Indianapolis....The strikers at Homestead continue their assaults upon non-unionists, and one hundred armed deputies have been ordered to the scene....The French Chamber of Deputies rejects the motion to grant amnesty to the Carmaux rioters....The King and Queen of Greece celebrate their silver wedding....A village of Aztec Indians attacked by Mexicans and all the inhabitants massacred....Opening of the Bulgarian parliament.



BENJAMIN: "Where am I At?" From *Judge*, November 21.

October 28.—Mrs. Harrison was buried at Crown Hill, Indianapolis....Fire sweeps the business portion of Milwaukee, destroying many blocks of buildings....The National Convention of Women's Christian Temperance Union meets in Denver....The Anchor Line steamer *Roumania* wrecked off the Portuguese coast; only nine of the one hundred and twenty-two persons on board saved.

October 29.—The loss entailed by the Milwaukee fire is estimated at between five million and six million dollars....The Turtle Indians cede all rights to land in the Devil's Land district, with certain reservations, for one million dollars in twenty annual payments....Because of the French Government's refusal to release the riotous strikers at Carmaux, the miners declare they will continue the strike....The British Government gives \$720,000 for the relief of the sufferers in the great fire at St. John, Newfoundland.

October 30.—It is announced that Great Britain will retire from Uganda....Destructive floods in Mexico; thousands of acres of coffee and cane lands inundated; two thousand head of cattle swept away and about fifty persons lose their lives.

October 31.—President Harrison issues a proclamation extending the benefits of the Copyright law to the citizens of Italy....Wurtemburg honors Luther's memory by the rededication of the Schlosskirche; the Emperor and Empress of Germany present....The Carmaux miners finally decide to end the strike.

November 1.—Mr. Gladstone and five other members of the British Cabinet decline to attend the banquet of Lord Mayor Knill....Secretary Foster notifies the British Government that President Harrison has assented to the plan for the suppression of the liquor and fire-arm traffic with the Pacific Islanders....The number of deaths from cholera at Chung King, China, estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000.

November 2.—Universal suffrage rejected by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies Committee on Revision of the Constitution....Hamburg is finally declared to be free from



PREPARE TO DELIVER.

TAMMANY: "Now Grover, How About Those Promises?"
From *Judge*, November 21.



THE REPUBLICAN ELEPHANT'S AGITATION OVER
THE RESULT.

From *Nast's Weekly*, November 10.

cholera....Ten people killed and many injured in a railway wreck in Yorkshire, England; and three killed and fifty injured by a collision near Liverpool....Ten of the Carmaux rioters pardoned.

November 3.—The long strike at Carmaux ended; the miners return to work and the rioters are released from prison....Mr. Gladstone sends a congratulatory letter to Lord Mayor Knill, of London.

November 4.—President Harrison issues proclamation naming Thursday, November 24, as Thanksgiving Day....The Department of State receives official notice that the Gilbert Islands, in the Pacific, have been placed under the protection of Great Britain by an edict promulgated on May 27, 1892....The trial of M. Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, ends in acquittal....The British Board of Agriculture suspends the privilege of free importation of Canadian cattle....General Crespo issues a proclamation declaring the principal adherents of the usurping government in Venezuela traitors, and confiscating their property.

November 5.—A strike among the cotton operatives in England is begun; 50,000 men idle....The Amalgamated Council of New Orleans orders a general strike to secure recognition of unionism; cause of strike, reduction of wages....The Austrian Reichsrath considers a plan to join the Oder and Danube rivers by a canal....The University of Pennsylvania defeats Princeton at football in Philadelphia; score, 6-4.

November 6.—A monument to the anarchists, Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Engel and Lingg dedicated in Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago....Emperor Francis Joseph refuses the request of the Hungarian Premier for permission to introduce a compulsory civil marriage bill.

November 7.—The Presidential campaign ends....Assistant Secretary Nettleton of the United States Treasury Department tenders his resignation, to take effect December 1, 1892....Election returns in Italy show an increased majority for the Government.

November 8.—Elections for President, Congressmen and State officers held throughout the Union.

The following table shows, so far as is yet definitely known, the number of electoral votes each of the principal presidential candidates received in the recent election; also the number of electoral votes cast for Harrison and Cleveland, respectively, in 1888:

	1888		1892		Weaver.	
	Electoral Votes.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Electoral Votes.	Cleveland.	
Alabama	10	..	10	11	11	..
Arkansas	8	..	9	8	..	..
California	8	..	9	8	..	..
Colorado	3	3	4	6	6	4
Connecticut	6	..	6	6	..	..
Delaware	3	..	3	3	..	..
Florida	4	..	4	4	..	..
Georgia	12	..	12	13	13	..
Idaho	..	..	..	3	..	..
Illinois	23	22	..	24	24	..
Indiana	15	15	..	15	15	..
Iowa	13	13	..	13	..	10
Kansas	9	9	..	10	..	..
Kentucky	13	..	13	13	13	..
Louisiana	8	..	8	8	..	..
Maine	6	6	..	6	..	..
Maryland	8	8	8	8	..	..
Massachusetts	14	14	..	15	..	15
Michigan	13	13	..	14	5	..
Minnesota	7	7	..	9	..	9
Mississippi	9	..	9	9	..	..
Missouri	16	..	16	17	17	..
Montana	..	..	..	3	..	..
Nebraska	5	5	..	8	..	8
Nevada	3	3	..	3	..	3
New Hampshire	4	4	..	4	..	4
New Jersey	9	..	9	10	10	..
New York	36	36	..	36	36	..
North Carolina	11	..	11	11	11	..
North Dakota	..	..	..	3	..	3
Ohio	23	23	..	23	..	doubtful
Oregon	3	3	..	4	..	4
Pennsylvania	30	30	..	32	..	32
Rhode Island	4	4	..	4	..	4
South Carolina	9	..	9	9	..	4
South Dakota	..	..	..	4	..	..
Tennessee	12	..	12	12	12	..
Texas	13	..	13	15	..	..
Vermont	4	4	..	4	..	4
Virginia	12	..	12	12	12	..
Washington	..	..	..	4	..	4
West Virginia	6	..	6	6	..	..
Wisconsin	11	11	..	12	12	..
Wyoming	..	..	..	3	..	3
Totals	401	223	108	444	267	118
Necessary to a choice	201	..	223	..	..	27

The composition of the House of Representatives for the Fifty-third Congress compares with that of the Fifty-second as follows:

Fifty-second.		Fifty-third.	
Democrats	235	Democrats (round numbers)	220
Republicans	88	Republicans	130
Farmers' Alliance	9	Populists and Independent	6
Total	332	Total	356

The composition of the Senate for the Fifty-third Congress is still uncertain, but latest figures attainable indicate that of the total 88 Senators the Democrats will have 43, possibly 45; Republicans, 39; Populists, 4, possibly 6.

The following governors were elected: Of Connecticut, Luzon B. Morris (Dem.); of Florida, H. L. Mitchell (Dem.); of Idaho, W. J. McConnell (Rep.); of Illinois, John B. Altgeld (Dem.); of Indiana, Claude Matthews (Dem.); of Kansas, Abraham W. Smith (Rep.); of Massachusetts, William Eustis Russell (Dem.); of Michigan, John T. Rich (Rep.); of Minnesota, Knute Nelson (Rep.); of Missouri, William J. Stone (Dem.); of Montana, J. E. Rickards (Rep.); of Nebraska, Lorenzo Crouse (Rep.); of New Hampshire, John Butler Smith (Rep.); of New Jersey, George T. Werts (Dem.); of North Carolina, Elias Carr (Dem.); of North Dakota, E. C. D. Shortridge (Populist); of South Carolina, Benjamin Ryan Tillman (Farmers' Alliance); of South Dakota, Chas. H. Sheldon (Rep.); of Tennessee, Peter Turney (Dem.); of Texas, James Stephen Hogg (Dem.); of Washington, John H. McGraw (Rep.); of West Virginia, William A. McCorkle

(Dem.); of Wisconsin, George W. Peck (Dem.). The election for governors of Colorado and Wyoming is still doubtful.

November 9.—The Lord Mayor pageant held in London; Mr. Gladstone and other leading Cabinet ministers absent from the banquet. The general committee on missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church begins in Baltimore its annual meeting.... The case of Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, charged with heresy, comes up for trial before the Presbytery of New York; the case continued until November 28, in order to give Dr. Briggs time to reply. Stamboul lowers the world's stallion record to 2.08 on the Stockton, Cal., track.

November 10.—The cruiser *Cincinnati* launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

November 11.—Prof. Jacob Gould Schurman inaugurated as president of Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.... Twenty-five thousand strikers at New Orleans return to work without having accomplished their object.

November 12.—The president of the British Local Government Board recommends the construction of public works to relieve the distress among the English unemployed workmen.... Yale defeats the University of Pennsylvania at football; score, 28-0.

November 13.—London workmen and socialists hold a peaceful meeting in Trafalgar Square to commemorate "Bloody Sunday".... Dr. Koch says Chicago need have no fear of catching the cholera from the German exhibit.



A CANADIAN VIEW OF THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Humpty Dumpty Sat on a Wall. From *Grip* (Toronto). November 21.

November 14.—The German Socialistic Conference opens in Berlin.... Five men killed and one fatally injured by the explosion of a locomotive on the Reading Railroad.... The trial for heresy of Rev. Henry C. Smith of the Lane Theological Seminary is begun before the Presbytery of

Cincinnati....French anarchists advocate the use of dynamite.

November 15.—The French Government decides to prosecute the directors of the Panama Canal Company....Hon. Wm. Potter, of Pennsylvania, appointed Minister to Italy, and David P. Thompson Minister to Turkey....



THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS; OR, THE LISTS OF THE LAURELS.

From *Punch* (London), November 21.

Convention of the National Farmers' Alliance opens in Memphis; and the Knights of Labor Convention in St. Louis....The Methodist General Missionary Committee in session at Baltimore adjourns; more than \$100,000 appropriated by the Committee for various missions....The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of New York takes place; speeches by Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Charles Foster, Dr. John Hall, Mr. Grover Cleveland, Mr. Chauncey Depew and others....King Behanzin, of Dahomey, offers to negotiate for peace.

November 16.—The Catholic Archbishops of the United States hold in New York their annual conference....Grand Master Workman Powderly in his annual address to the Knights of Labor Convention favors the exclusion of foreigners of a certain class for a period of ten years....A new Hawaiian cabinet formed.

November 17.—The Socialistic Congress in session in Berlin rejects the resolution binding all socialists to suspend work on May Day....300 mechanics and day laborers at Homestead leave the ranks of the strikers and are taken back by the Carnegie Company....Four persons killed and fifteen injured by a powder explosion in Arkansas.

November 18.—More than 1,000 of the strikers at Homestead make application for re-instatement in the Carnegie Works....The Pinkerton investigation begun before the Senate Committee in Chicago....Dr. McCune and supporters leave the Alliance organization....The Socialistic Conference at Berlin refuse to recognize the proposed Labor Congress in London.

November 19.—Heavy storms throughout the country....Yale defeats Harvard at foot-ball by a score of six to nothing.

November 20.—Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, makes public his annual report....The strike

at the Carnegie Homestead Steel Works is officially declared off by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers....The Knights of Labor send to the President a vigorous protest against the lax enforcement of the laws prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract.

OBITUARY.

October 21.—Mr. Denis T. Harks, the early tutor and life-long friend of President Abraham Lincoln.

October 22.—Mr. Ralph Smith Taintor, a prominent citizen of Connecticut....Albert Millaud, French journalist....Chas. L. Harris, the well-known American actor.

October 23.—Rev. Isaac Worcester, of Vermont, prominent in missionary work....The Duke of Roxburghe, M.P.

October 24.—Robert Franz, the well-known German composer.

October 25.—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison....Gen. J. M. Tuttle, one of the most prominent of Iowa's veteran officers.

October 26.—Father Joseph Faber, of England....Rev. James Jackson Wry, of England.

October 27.—De Witt C. Littlejohn, five times Speaker of the Assembly of the New York Legislature....Mr. Thomas M. Howell, one of the best known public characters of Western New York.

October 28.—Alfred Michels, Librarian of the Paris School of Art.

October 30.—Dowager Queen Olga of Wurtemburg.

October 31.—Colonel William Henry Strachan, of Massachusetts, a veteran of the Civil War....Mr. Choate Burnham, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Boston.

November 2.—Lieutenant Schwatka, the Arctic explorer....Dr. Archibald McClay, the leader of the movement which lead to the establishment of the Bible House in New York City....John Wilson Forbes, at one time editor of the *Freemen's Journal*.

November 3.—Mrs. A. Jacobs, of Denver, Colo., prominent in charity work.

November 4.—Howard Lockwood, of New York, founder of the *Paper Trade Journal*....Bradish Johnson, well-known Louisiana planter....Marquis de Saint Denys, the Orientalist....Hon. M. McBayne, president of the Legislative Council of Victoria, Australia....N. Gordon Biglow, Queen's Counsel and member of the Ontario Legislature.

November 5.—General Ferdinand Vandevere, of Hamilton, Ohio, veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars.

November 6.—Dr. Mauren Brecher, the German historian....Prof. Charles A. Seeley, of New York, prominent in scientific work.

November 9.—Duke of Marlborough....Ex-Congressman Geo. W. Eddes, of Mansfield, Ohio.

November 12.—Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, of Chicago, the original of Mark Twain's character, "My Friend, the Doctor," in "Innocence Abroad."

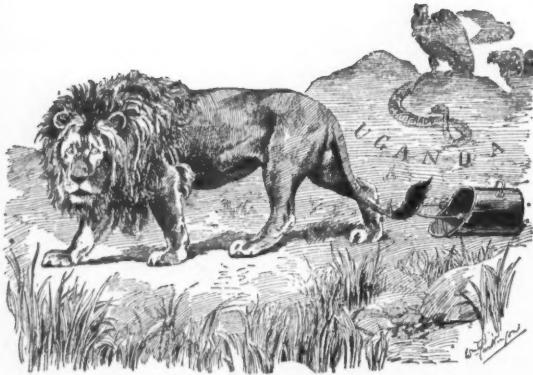
November 13.—Judge D. W. Cooley, of Dubuque, Iowa....Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, widow of the poet and philosopher.

November 14.—Augustus D. Merrimon, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina....John Hoey, ex-president of the Adams Express Company....General Yamada, a member of the Japanese Privy Council.

November 17.—Edward McCrady, one of the oldest members of the South Carolina Bar....Donald W. Bayne, State Treasurer-elect of North Carolina.

November 18.—Ex-Congressman Milton Sayler, of Ohio.

November 19.—Col. Alfred Spates, ex-president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and one of the most prominent men in Maryland....Mrs. Alexander Ross, well-known writer.



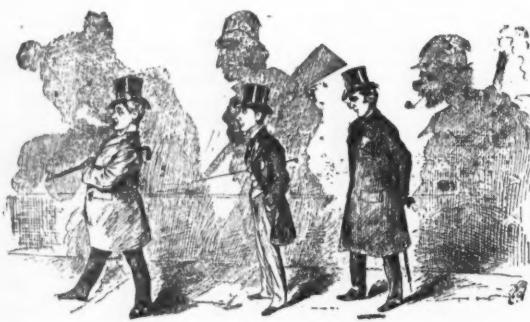
THE SCUTTLE.

From *Judy* (London), October 12.

ANOTHER SCUTTLE.

Lord Rosebery goes wrong like the rest, when the G.O.M. gets hold of him. From *Moonshine* (London), October 15.

FAMINE, POVERTY, AND PESTILENCE.

The Three Securities for European Peace.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), October 9.

ROSEBERY.

MORLEY. ASQUITH.

SHADOWED!
From *Moonshine*, September 24.

EUROPE'S MILITARY BURDENS.—ONLY A LITTLE WAY TO GO.

In a short time they will all be at the end of their journey.
From *Ull* (Berlin), October 21.

A PAGE OF EUROPEAN CARTOONS.

AMERICAN STATE LEGISLATION IN 1892.

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW, OF THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

ONLY five States now hold annual legislative sessions. These are Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina. Ohio, however, in practice, though not in theory, assembles her legislature every year by means of "special" sessions. Of the remaining group of States and Territories holding biennial sessions, only eight—Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Utah, Vermont and Virginia—would regularly have sessions this year, all the other legislatures having met in 1891; but extraordinary sessions in Connecticut, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin bring the total number for the year to at least twenty. All but two of the regular sessions took place during the first half of the year. The legislatures of South Carolina and Vermont, however, meet too late to be reviewed in this number of the REVIEW. This is also true of the extra session in Connecticut. If a reason should be sought why so large a proportion of the biennial legislatures met in 1891, while so few are meeting in 1892, it would be found in the fact that in most of the States legislatures are chosen in the even years, when Congressmen are elected, and naturally the legislative sessions are set for the winter immediately following the fall election. Thus most of the legislatures elected in November of this year (at the same time with members of Congress and presidential electors) will meet in January, 1893.

In this article only a brief *résumé* can be given of the legislation of the past year along certain important lines.

LABOR.

It is in our State legislatures, and not in the halls of our National Congress, that most of the measures are proposed and enacted which directly concern the welfare of the masses of our people, employers and employed. Much of this class of legislation, it must be confessed, is the work of demagogues, but as public attention is more and more turned to social and economic questions, while publicists and students are alike incited to rational and scientific discussion, it is yearly becoming more difficult for the demagogue to have his way in the making of our "labor laws." Just in proportion as the intelligent part of each class in the community becomes truly interested in these problems, the ideals of legislation are elevated, more sensible efforts are made to redress grievances, and the sham remedies are relegated to the background. Perhaps the criticism that applies with greatest force to most of the recently made laws under this head, is the old and rather trite one of inefficiency. New Jersey, for example, closely follows the model set by New York in the creation of

a system for the arbitration of labor disputes, with a permanent State board having its headquarters at the capital. As in New York's case, however, the application to the local or State boards for the adjustment of differences is entirely optional with the parties in conflict, and without such application the power of the State board is practically *nil*, as was shown at Buffalo last summer. Whatever view may be taken of the feasibility of any form of State interference in labor difficulties, it must be admitted that the scheme cannot be fairly tested under such laws as those of New York and New Jersey. Massachusetts provides for the employment of expert assistants to her Board of Arbitration.

In Iowa, Maryland and New Jersey, additional protection is afforded to labor unions in the use of trademarks and labels. In Massachusetts a penalty is provided for the coercion of persons to enter into any form of agreement not to join labor organizations as a condition of employment.

Massachusetts also forbids the employment of women and minors in factories, legal status being given to the Saturday half-holiday. The New York ten-hour law, as applied to railroad conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen, has attracted much attention. Besides requiring that ten hours of labor performed within twelve consecutive hours shall constitute a day's labor, it contains the further provision that train employees who have worked twenty-four hours shall not be permitted to go on duty again until they have had eight hours' rest.

Another New York law was aimed at the "sweating system," forbidding the manufacture of clothing in rooms used for eating or sleeping purposes, except by members of families living therein. The sale of goods thus illegally made is prohibited, and a system of inspection of workshops instituted which is designed to break up the tenement-house clothing business in New York City.

ELECTIONS.

The adoption of the Australian ballot by Iowa gives to her neighbor, Kansas, the distinction of being the only Northern State that still refuses to modify her election laws in the interest of fairness and secrecy. Mississippi has incorporated the secret ballot system in her new code, the constitution of 1890 prescribing an intelligence qualification for the suffrage. Maryland has extended the operation of her secret ballot law of two years ago from the city of Baltimore to the entire State.

The "corrupt practices" statute of Massachusetts is probably the best enactment of the kind yet adopted in this country. Its distinctive feature is the

requirement that statements of campaign expenses be filed by committees. Such a provision is essential to the efficacy of all legislation to secure the purity of the ballot in this country, and should have been added to the law passed two years ago in New York.

Several extra sessions of legislatures have been required this year to make legislative reapportionments. In Wisconsin and Michigan the "gerrymanders" of 1891 were held unconstitutional by the courts of last resort. After a second attempt by the Wisconsin legislature to redistrict the State had been declared void by the Supreme Court, another session was called by the Governor, and a final scheme agreed on barely in time for the November election. In New York the apportionment made by the legislature at its extra session in April was decided by the Court of Appeals to be constitutional and valid.

Massachusetts is the first State, we believe, to establish a so-called ballot law commission, with power to decide questions arising in connection with the nominations of State officers.

Some measure of legislative sanction has at last been reluctantly granted in New York to an innovation in electoral methods which is even more at variance with the old order of things than the Australian ballot was. This new device is nothing less than an automatic voting and registering machine. It may be used in town elections if preferred by a majority of the qualified voters. Its advocates hope that the area of its operation may be rapidly extended to State and national elections as it makes its way into popular favor.

EDUCATION.

The University of Utah, designed to be the "highest branch of the public system of education" in that Territory, starts on its career with liberal appropriations and with careful provision for the disposition of the lands given by the general government for its endowment. The entire school code of the Territory has also been revised. The compulsory attendance clause has been amended by lowering the age for entrance from ten to eight years.

The new "university law" of New York deals with the manifold interests of higher education in that State. Perhaps its most interesting and novel sections are those relating to public libraries, over which the regents of the university are to exercise supervision. Authority is given to the regents to send out travelling libraries which will carry at frequent intervals 100 selected volumes to public libraries of the State

and to communities about to establish them. The regents are also authorized to give instruction on organizing or administering a library, either through the State library staff or otherwise, and to aid localities by selecting or buying books and arranging exchanges and loans. The legislature makes an annual appropriation (this year \$25,000) to be apportioned by the regents for the benefit of free libraries. The old appropriation of \$55,000 is to be continued, but applied to strictly school libraries, under the supervision of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Another important New York library law is that authorizing the creation of trusts for the management of bequests like that of Mr. Tilden for New York City.

In Massachusetts a board of commissioners occupies a similar position in relation to libraries to that of the university regents in New York. They are authorized to buy books for towns not provided with libraries.

LEGISLATION ON OTHER SUBJECTS.

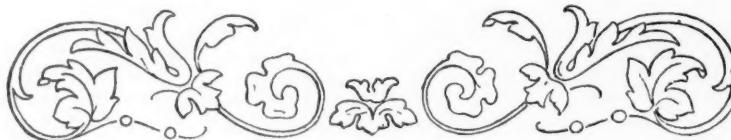
Massachusetts has thought it necessary to prohibit the issuing of railroad passes to the governor, lieutenant-governor, members of the council, judges, commissioners and members of the legislature. Railroad companies in that State are required to have on sale mileage tickets good on every road in the State.

The territorial legislature of Utah (overwhelmingly Mormon in its complexion) has adopted as a part of the local law of the Territory the Federal statute of 1882, known as the Edmunds law, with the amendments subsequently passed by Congress, providing penalties for the practice of polygamy.

Maryland, Virginia and Utah have adopted more stringent rules for the regulation of the practice of medicine. Maryland provides for both of the leading schools by establishing separate boards of examiners.

Few laws of importance were passed affecting the liquor traffic. New York made a codification of her excise statutes. A curious Virginia law prohibits the sale of liquors within three miles of any meeting held for the promotion of the cause of temperance.

A large part of the time of the Mississippi legislature was occupied in revising the code of general laws for that State. The same kind of work was necessary in Kentucky also. In New York, many important general laws, as prepared by the commission of statutory revision, were passed by the legislature.



HOW TO ABOLISH THE GERRYMANDER.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION AS TRIED IN SWITZERLAND, AND AS APPLICABLE IN AMERICAN STATES AND CITIES.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN R. COMMONS, OF THE INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE question, What to do with the "gerrymander?" is now prominently before the American people. After lying dormant for many years on account of the apparent hopelessness of an answer, it has come forward in a new shape. For the first time it has come before the courts. The Supreme Courts of Wisconsin and Michigan have declared unconstitutional the latest apportionment legislation of those States for the election of members to the State legislatures; an inferior court of New York declared the New York law unconstitutional, and the decision was reversed by the Superior Court; an inferior court of Indiana has rendered a similar decision regarding the apportionment laws for 1891 and 1885, and directed that elections be held under the apportionment of 1879. In all of these cases the ultimate basis of the decision was the inequality of representation. Small counties and districts were given larger representation than other counties and districts whose population was much larger.

Whatever may be held regarding the power of the courts to interfere in these apportionments, it is a question whether they can accomplish anything further than to substitute for a vicious gerrymander another equally vicious. At any rate, the whole system which makes the gerrymander possible must come up for close examination and perhaps revision. Our own country has not yet met the worst evils of the district system of electing representatives as have certain other countries. This is especially true of the Italian Canton of Ticino in Switzerland, where three years ago the minority party was almost entirely deprived of representation in the Cantonal assembly. As a result there was an armed rebellion, and only the advent of the federal troops restored order. Having experienced such extreme peril from their system of representation, the Ticinese assembly provided for a commission to investigate plans for the reform of electoral representation. This commission reported a plan for proportional representation to be applied to all representative bodies from the municipalities to the Cantonal legislature. The plan was adopted by popular vote in 1891 and is now in successful operation. It has done away so completely with all the

evils which our legislative bodies are suffering from that it will be profitable for Americans to examine it and note its possible applications to our conditions.

Through the kindness of Dr. John M. Vincent, professor of History at Johns Hopkins University, the following outline of the law of Ticino is here presented:

Proportional representation in Switzerland is largely a matter of possibilities, only Ticino having adopted the system in fact. In Neuchatel the constitution permits the adoption of the system whenever a statute on the subject shall be enacted. In Luzerne there is a pious wish in the constitution that there be "just consideration" for minorities; in Solothurn "the greatest possible consideration of all parties;" in St. Gallen the legislative power has the right to introduce a proportional elective system, but has not yet done so.

In Ticino the amendment to the constitution was adopted March 8, 1891, by a very even vote—11,291 for and 10,764 against. The text is chiefly devoted to the new division of the country into districts, etc., and simply states that hereafter deputies to the Grand Council (legislative), constituent assemblies and municipal councils shall be elected by the proportional system, in which electors have the right to vote for candidates of various groups.

An act applying the system to municipalities went into effect about June 30, 1891.

An act regulating elections of members of the legislature was published January 2, 1892. The thirty days allowed for petition for the referendum have passed without opposition, so it will go into effect. The legislature must be entirely renewed within a year after the passage of the act.

An article quoted from a Ticinese paper expresses great satisfaction with the result of the system as exemplified in the elections of municipal and community councils a few weeks ago. The elections were calm, community authorities were no longer the booty of State politics, parties did not exert themselves to crush the minority out of sight, corruption tended to disappear because invest-

ment is not so certain, and it had even gone so far that parties previously passionately hateful have made out combined lists of candidates before election instead of waiting for the result of the vote. It is a great thing for an election to be calm in Ticino. The hot-blooded Italians have been anything but that for many years.

The texts of these laws lie before me in Italian. As I have but a single copy of each I will send you a translation of the principal points in the election law for the legislature. Election tickets I could not get, but they will be easily understood from the description.

Law regulating elections to the Grand Council and Constituent Assemblies according to the system of proportional representation.

Ballot is secret, in an official envelope (according to previous law, December 3, 1888). Every group of voters has the right to be represented in the legislature in proportion to the number of votes in the respective districts.

Each group establishes a list of its own candidates. To be valid the list requires the signature of at least ten voters, and must contain more than one candidate. The same voters are not to sign more than one list. The list is to be presented to the commissary of the district at least ten days before the election, and the commissary (prefect, chief executive officer) is to give receipt therefor.

No candidate can be named on more than one list. If placed on more he must choose between them. If the candidate fails to choose his place is determined by lot in the presence of a representative of each group. A candidate cannot be kept on the list against his will. In case of refusal his name is to be replaced within four days of the election by the same body of men who offered the name before.

Each group establishes its own party name, which becomes its property and cannot be assumed by another group unless the first renounces the use of it. If two groups offer the same name the *commissario* invites them to choose again. A refusal throws out both.

The *commissario* prints all the lists and transmits them to all municipalities or communities at least two weeks before election, in sufficient quantity, with the official envelopes, schedules, etc.

Two days before the election the authorities send to each elector a copy of all the lists, a blank ballot of each group and an official envelope. There is a penalty for non-performance.

Tickets are white in color, to be headed with the name of the group. They can be written or printed. Scratching is permissible.

Each group has one delegate to watch the count. Votes are to be taken out one by one and announced in a loud voice.

Every elector has as many votes as there are members to be chosen from the district. He can vote for candidates on different tickets. If an elector votes for a less number of candidates than there are representatives to be

elected, unused votes are to be counted in favor of the group in general. The voter cannot cumulate votes upon one name. If tickets contain more than one vote to the same name, but one is to be counted, and the other is to be considered as not voted, but is to be counted in favor of the group.

(Rules for the count are here given, not peculiar to proportional representation.)

Judges are to establish the following points:

1. Number of votes for each candidate.
2. Number of votes not used on each ticket.
3. Number of votes for each group, including those not used as above.

The sum of all the votes received by all groups (including those which count for the group when the voter does not put on as many names as there are delegates to be elected, as above) is divided by the number of deputies to be elected. And this gives the "electoral quotient." Fractions are not counted. Each group has a right to as many deputies as the electoral quotient is contained times in the number of votes received by the group. The deputies who remain to be chosen after this division (owing to fractions and insufficiency of votes for any group) are to be attributed to the group having the greatest number of votes. Groups having a less number of votes than the electoral quotient do not participate in the division.

The last two rules do not apply when only two deputies are to be supplied. Then the deputies are to be attributed one to the greatest group, the other to the one having the greatest fraction when divided by the electoral quotient.

Votes for each candidate are also to be established. No one is considered elected who does not receive as many votes as the number of valid tickets divided by the number of delegates to be elected in the respective districts, plus one (*i.e.*, quotient plus one).

Deputies are assigned to each group from those having the highest number of votes. In case of tie the choice is decided by lot, unless all decline in favor of one. Vacancy by death, etc., is to be filled by the candidate who had the next highest number of votes. If list is exhausted, a new election is to be held, but when a single deputy is to be elected voting is to be by majority in the old way.

The law relating to municipal councils is essentially similar to this.

From this outline of this novel legislation in the little Swiss democracy it will be a simple matter to apply the principle of Proportional Representation to all American representative bodies. For the election of State representatives and senators, the State could be divided into districts, each district electing some odd number of representatives, preferably five, seven or nine. Let us suppose we have a district to which are allotted nine representatives. Each political party in the district would then nominate for representatives, say, six or seven candidates—*i.e.*, as many as the party could possibly hope to elect. The party

ticket would be printed according to the Australian plan of the secret ballot. Let us suppose, first, that there are two parties in the field. All that the canvassers would do in this case would be to find the total number of votes cast in the district and divide this number by nine—the number of the representatives to be elected. The "electoral quotient" thus obtained would be used to find the number of representatives to which each party was entitled, by dividing the total vote of the party by this quotient. In case there are only enough full quotients in the vote of both parties to provide for the election of but eight out of the nine representatives, the additional representative will go to the party having the highest remainder short of a full quotient. In this way could be easily ascertained the number of representatives to which each party in the district is entitled. To ascertain which individuals in its list of candidates are to be ascribed to each party as its successful candidates is also very simple if there has been no scratching at the polls. In that case the successful candidates would be selected in the order in which they are printed on the party ticket. But if voters have substituted new names or changed the order of the names on the ticket, it would be necessary, as provided for in the Ticinese law, to ascertain the number of votes received by each candidate, and then to determine the successful candidates on the ticket of each party by the order in which they stand on their individual vote. In no case, however, would a candidate be elected who did not receive a full quotient of the popular vote.

By this method, although a State would be divided into districts, yet each district would include usually nine of the present districts, and the parties within the districts would be represented almost exactly in proportion to their popular vote. Thus all opportunity and temptation for "gerrymandering" would be done away with, and, taking the State as a whole, the representation would be substantially proportionate to the popular strength of all parties.

In the election for Congressmen each State would be considered as a single district, electing its entire quota of representatives on a general ticket. Every voter, then, instead of voting for one Congressman would vote for the entire list of his party for his State. The canvassing of the vote would be done exactly as in the State district elections for the State legislature.

The significance of a reform which would make the National Congress a truly representative body may be partially inferred from a few facts regarding recent Congresses. There were fifteen Congressional redistricting acts in 1890-91, only seven of which were necessitated by a change in the number of representatives allotted to the State by the new census. Ohio has gone through seven gerrymanders since 1878. The House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress, which passed the McKinley bill, numbered 164 Republicans and 161 Democrats. Had representation been proportional to the popular vote

of all parties for President, the vote in the House would have stood 163 Democrats, 154 Republicans, five Prohibitionists and two Union Labor. The Fifty-second Congress has ninety-nine Republicans, 227 Democrats and nine Independent and Farmers' Alliance men, giving the Democrats a majority of 119 over all. If the popular strength were truly represented the Republicans would have 141 members, and the Democratic majority would be only thirty-nine. As it is, 168 Democratic votes, giving a majority, are elected by fifteen Southern States and the gerrymandered States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana, where representation is as follows: In New York, 500,395 Democrats send twenty-three representatives and 421,403 Republicans send eleven representatives. In New Jersey 128,417 Democrats send five representatives and 114,808 Republicans only two. In Ohio a minority of 350,528 Democrats send fourteen representatives, and a majority of 360,624 Republicans send only half as many, while Indiana, with a Congressional vote of 239,858 Democrats and 216,766 Republicans, sends eleven Democrats and only two Republicans. Consequently in this State one Democratic vote at the polls is equal to five Republicans. If representation were proportional, according to the Ticinese system, New York would send eighteen Democrats and sixteen Republicans, New Jersey four Democrats and three Republicans, Ohio ten Democrats and eleven Republicans, and Indiana seven Democrats and six Republicans. What confidence can the people have in a body of representatives so unjustly chosen?

The application of the plan to city governments would seem to strike at one of the main difficulties in this important American problem.

It is generally admitted that the weak point in American municipal government is the legislative branch. While the mayoralty and administrative departments and the judiciary often enlist the ablest and purest men of a city, common councils and boards of aldermen are notorious for men who are weak, insignificant and corrupt. As a consequence there is a universal dread of city legislatures. In recent years they have been shorn of power in many cities, and this again cuts off inducements for able men to enter their halls.

The plans which have been proposed for improving common councils and boards of aldermen are either impossible of execution under existing American ideas, or they do not strike at the root of the difficulty. The recommendation that public spirited men should enter into politics is futile, because they cannot secure election; and even if they could they would have no responsibilities worth seeking. Compulsory voting would accomplish nothing unless the compulsion extended to the primaries, and it is well known that in most cities the primaries are close corporations containing only 2 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the party voters. A property qualification is out of the question. Yet this is a prominent reason why European cities are so far ahead of us in

the matter of government. In Berlin, the best governed city in the world, 3 per cent. of the voters elect one-third of the municipal assembly, and 10 per cent. elect two-thirds, leaving to the great mass of the voters a representation of only-one third. Even in England and Scotland household suffrage cuts off the lowest semi-criminal and pauper classes. In America the problem of city government must be solved with our electorate just as it stands at present —largely composed of foreign, ignorant and poor voters.

Recent reforms in city government throw some light upon the problem. The extension of the power of the mayor at the expense of councils and boards has met with notable success.

The reason for the success of government by mayors is this: the mayor is elected by the votes of the entire city. The failure of government by common councils is due to the ward or district system. The mayor stands before the city as a whole. He must be a man well known for ability and probity. He must command the confidence of all classes of electors. Where this system prevails, heavier votes are called out at the elections for mayor than at those for President of the United States. On the other hand, councilmen are simply ward politicians. They are almost unknown outside their districts. They have no reputation to lose, nothing is at stake, and everything is gain for them. Very likely they are the tools of a more central party boss.

If councilmen and aldermen could be elected on a general ticket, it could be shown that this evil would be done away. To do this it is only necessary to adopt some simple form of proportional representation. The Swiss plan could be modified somewhat as follows: The entire municipal assembly could be elected on a single ticket. Each political party could nominate a general ticket, containing names not for all the places to be filled, but only the names of as many candidates as it seemed probable could be elected, adding three or four names for favorable contingencies. Independent parties could also make nominations in accordance with the provisions of the Australian ballot. Electors would vote not for individuals but for the ticket, but each elector could designate as in the Swiss plan the candidate who is his first choice. The votes would be canvassed by a central board in the manner already described. Councilmen would thus be distributed among the different political parties as nearly as possible in proportion to the total votes cast by such parties, and each party would be represented by those candidates receiving the highest number of votes on its ticket.

The results which would probably follow from the adoption of this plan in municipal elections may be stated as follows:

Better men would be nominated on all tickets. At present, primaries nominate the worst man who stands a chance of being elected in his limited district. He is generally unknown to the city at large. Under the plan proposed, the area of choice would be enlarged, and candidates would be men known to all the citizens. Such men could not repeatedly be elected unless they were also known to be men of ability and integrity.

At the same time, sections of the city would not be unrepresented, because a party convention, with only moderate sense, would endeavor to distribute its candidates as much as possible, consistent with their popularity, over the entire city.

Independent movements could be represented. Candidates who could be sure of only a scattered following could, by this method, concentrate their votes and secure a quota of the whole. The best elements of the city could thereby be sure of representation, even though they failed of a majority of the councilmen. Their presence in the municipal assembly, and the influence they could exert by an appeal to the public, would prove a decided check upon the evil elements. City politics would thus be helped out of national politics. Public confidence in the representative bodies of the city would be increased. Ultimately this would make it possible to confide greater powers in their keeping, instead of having them distributed among boards or heaped upon the mayor. This one-man power of the mayor marks almost as surely a failure of popular government in its sphere as did that of the first and third Napoleons. If the mayor were subordinate to the council, as is the case of European city governments, there would follow needed harmony of the legislative and executive branches of government under the direct control of the representatives of the people.

This plan, on the face of it, is the fairest of all plans for representative government. The municipal assembly would be an exact mirror of municipal sentiment. Machines would be powerless, and government by cliques and minorities would be impossible. City legislation would be simplified. The whole people could understand it, and aldermen, who have now no power except for mischief, would be lifted out of obscurity and placed before the city in a manner worthy of their public importance.

Many other details and probable workings of the Swiss system of representation might be pointed out, but enough has been said to show its wide application to the worst evils of our political machinery. That some reform must be brought about in American systems of representation is almost unquestioned. Perhaps this little rural Italian canton has made the most important improvement in practical politics since the introduction of the representative system itself.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AT WELLESLEY.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

ONE of the stock arguments of a decade ago against the collegiate education of young women was the contention that they were physically disqualified for the severe nervous and mental strain entailed by the ordeal of a four years' devotion to the kind of studies that their brothers could pursue with impunity. The argument has perhaps been sufficiently disproved ; at least, it is no longer so boldly and strenuously advanced. Yet, although it was not a very well-founded contention, it should be confessed that the women's colleges themselves (including the institutions which admit young women on the co-educational plan) deserved to suffer more keenly than ever fell to their lot for giving any justification whatsoever to those who held that the most advanced and most protracted courses of study might not be pursued as healthfully by young women as by young men.

The mistake of the colleges simply lay in their failure to appreciate the fact that it was quite as much their prerogative and their duty to improve the physique and the general health of their students as to promote their intellectual development. All



MISS LUCILE EATON HILL,
Director of Wellesley College Gymnasium.



MISS M. ANNA WOOD,
Physical Examiner of Wellesley College Gymnasium.

the colleges were employing very rigid systems of examination to ascertain the proficiency of their students in languages, mathematics, the sciences, and other prescribed branches of study. Progress from term to term and from year to year was tested by constant re-examinations of the most searching character. Twenty-five years hence it will seem incredible that even in the period from 1880 to 1890 the colleges which were keeping such amazing and voluminous records—by a daily marking on the character of recitations, and by frequent oral and written examinations—of the progress made by each pupil along the upward pathway of learning kept no vital statistics whatsoever of their hosts of students, and gave no manner of scientific attention to the care and the improvement of the physical health of students, whether in individual cases or upon the average.

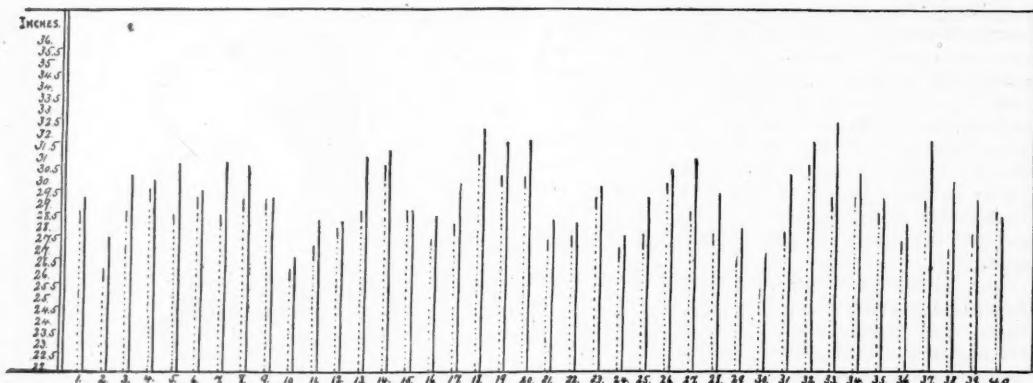
The whole answer to the question, Is the health of the average young woman equal to the successful prosecution of the work of a college course ? may be given in the briefest terms as follows : The first duty of the college authorities is to give just as careful a physical examination for original entrance as their

examination into the applicant's scholarly proficiency; and their next duty, the applicant having been admitted, is to see that her advancement is symmetrical, and that she is led across the threshold of mature womanhood, as well equipped by reason of bodily strength and development as by that of intellectual and moral development, for the full enjoyment of life's pleasures, tasks, and various wholesome activities.

In the future the question whether or not a young

vision of gymnasium facilities, and there come most encouraging reports from several of them as to the remarkably beneficial results shown by the use of such means of physical culture as are available.

In future issues of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS attention will be called to the provisions for physical culture and health preservation in still other women's colleges; but this month we wish to make more particular note of the new departure at Wellesley College. It would not be easy to find anywhere in the world



MEASUREMENTS OF FORTY WELLESLEY COLLEGE FRESHMEN. TABLE I. GIRTH OF CHEST.

The dotted lines represent the measurements of the students in November, 1891. The continuous lines, the same students in May, 1892.

woman's health is quite safe at college will be absurd upon its face. It will be absurd because one of the definitions of a woman's college will be: A place where the health of young women is sedulously and scientifically guarded, and where her physical strength and well-being are systematically developed.

Tangible progress toward this ideal has been made within a very few years, but as yet we have only a beginning. The colleges for young men have quite generally provided gymnasium facilities, and the larger ones have appointed competent instructors in physical culture. None of them have as yet had sufficient enlightenment and plain common sense to make the acquisition and maintenance of good health a cardinal and compulsory part of the college course. But our educational men will come to this point in due season. Meanwhile, the colleges for women are beginning to emulate the men's colleges in their pro-

an institution more charmingly situated than Wellesley. Its grounds are very extensive and diversified. It has a beautiful lake of its own close to the group of college buildings, and the whole environment tempts the young women students to walking, boating and tennis in the summer, and to skating, tobogganing and other out-of-door winter amusements when the Massachusetts frosts set in after Thanksgiving. But the mere existence of such opportunities for out-of-door recreation never makes it certain that young women will improve their advantages. The class that graduated at Wellesley in June, 1891, had 104 members. From the elaborate statistical tables compiled by the physical examiner, Miss M. Anna Wood, we learn that of these 104 young women only two had been in the habit of taking as much as two hours' daily out-of-door exercise, only eight as much as an average of one and a half hours daily, forty-five

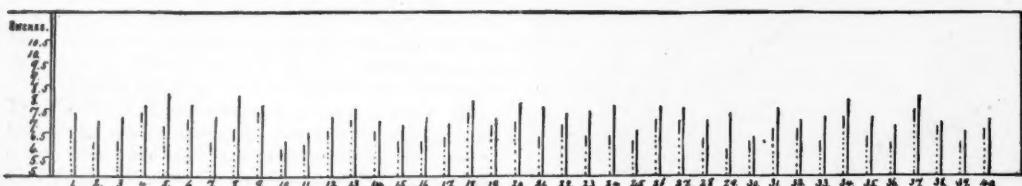


TABLE II. DEPTH OF CHEST.

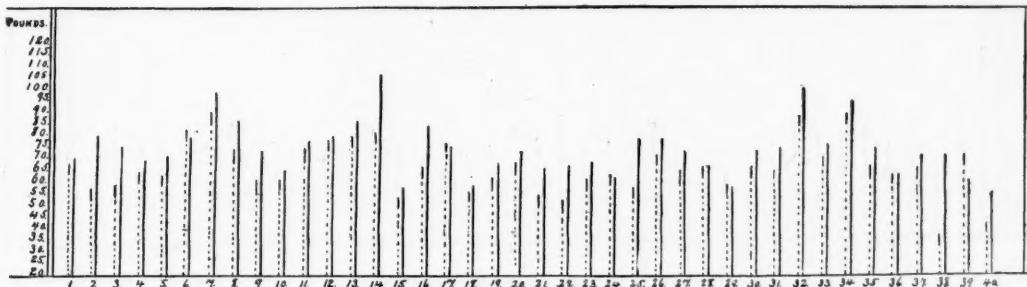


TABLE III. STRENGTH OF CHEST.

an estimated average of about one hour a day out of doors, and the remaining forty-nine less than one hour.

No one can well place too high a value upon opportunities for outdoor recreation, in ample grounds, with the purest of air and the most charming of prospects. But a certain amount of a much more scientific and specific physical culture is requisite for the best development of most young women. No keener appreciation of this fact could possibly be desired than is shown at Wellesley by the two accomplished and zealous ladies who have charge of this paramount department of instruction. The department of physical training at Wellesley is in charge of Miss Lucile Eaton Hill as director of the gymnasium, and Miss M. Anna Wood as physical examiner. The new interest and the bright outlook for physical culture at Wellesley have a foundation in

required of every member of the Freshman class. It is authoritatively reported to us that after nearly a year and a half of this experiment the results have proved very satisfactory, not only in the development of physique and the improvement in the carriage and the vigor of the young women, but also in increased capacity for mental application as recognized by the president and faculty. At present the smallness of the gymnasium precludes the three upper classes from the benefit of regular gymnasium training. The students recognize the value of the work, and the discontent of the classes deprived of the use of the gymnasium is increasing every day. The first attempt at a training of the young women's crews that row on the lake was made last year with marked success. This winter all the class boating crews go into the gymnasium for regular training after having had scientific instruction in oarsmanship on the lake through

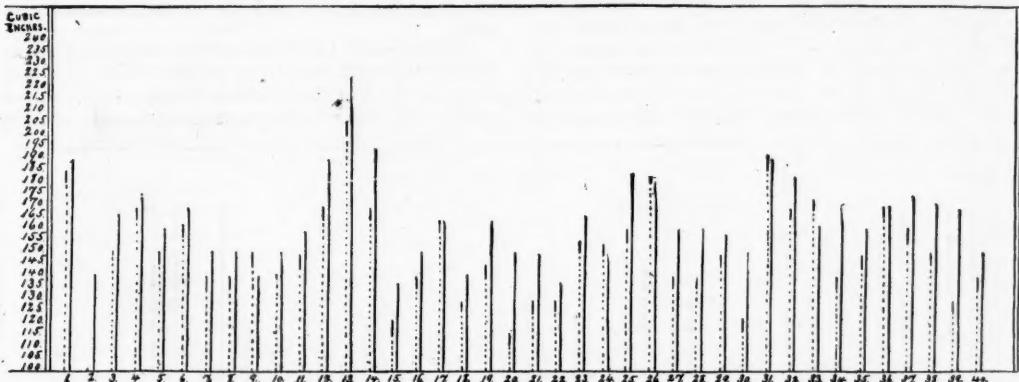


TABLE IV. CAPACITY OF LUNGS.

years of faithful work performed by these instructors when the means placed at their disposal were small and the importance of their department only dimly comprehended by many who should have come to its help and support.

It was not until the fall of 1891 that physical training was erected into a full and regular department of the college. Beginning at that time, three hours per week of instruction in the gymnasium were

the autumn. Miss Hill's work as director of the gymnasium is exceedingly popular with the students, and is of the best and most scientific character.

Particularly interesting at Wellesley is the thorough attention that is bestowed upon the collecting and recording of vital statistics, and upon anthropometrical details. Miss M. Anna Wood is a distinguished member of several important statistical societies, and in scientific circles both at home and in Europe the value

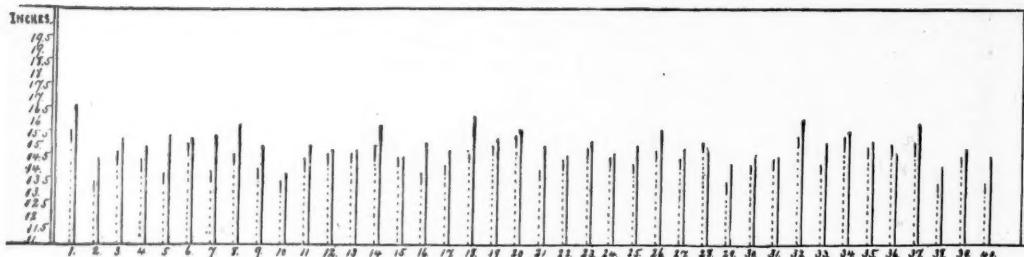


TABLE V. BREADTH OF SHOULDERS.

and interest of her work are fully recognized. In no other woman's college is there so large and important a collection of valuable statistical data touching this important line of investigation and record. Perhaps no other woman anywhere has made such valuable additions as Miss Wood to the modern science of anthropometry. These collections of data can obviously only be acquired slowly. Every freshman who comes to Wellesley receives a thorough physical examination, including measurements and strength tests, and Miss Wood gives to each one a table of the averages of fifteen hundred students upon which her individual measurements are platted. The table will show at a glance in what respects, and to what extent the individual student varies from the average of students of her own age in each one of more than fifty particulars, involving weight, strength and physical measurements.

Miss Wood also collects and preserves a wide range of statistics concerning the general health and vital condition of the students. Parental nativity; parental health; marked hereditary tendency; father's occupation; resemblance to parents; nervousness; increase or diminution of nervousness after entering college; sleeplessness; hours of sleep; hours of study; college worry and its causes; amount of extra study

carried on; hours of exercise before entering college; hours of exercise after entering college; time lost from college on account of illness; amount of time spent in the gymnasium; average age of students as compared with general health; parental nativity as compared with general health, and finally in turn the health of parents, resemblance to parents, hereditary tendency, father's occupation, nervousness, sleeplessness, hours of sleep, college study, college worry, hours of exercise and use of gymnasium, all as compared with general health,—such are some of the headings under which Miss Wood collates most elaborate statistical data regarding all the students who enter Wellesley College.

Even the reader who has never known anything of the uses of vital statistics must be able to see, on a moment's reflection, how cumulatively valuable all this information becomes when wisely and intelligently used. Various reforms of college method will come from the convincing tales that these statistics can be made to tell through the irresistible law of averages.

Nothing could better exhibit the nature and the results of the work Miss Hill and Miss Wood are doing than the series of tables which we reproduce, as illustrations for this article, showing the records of forty

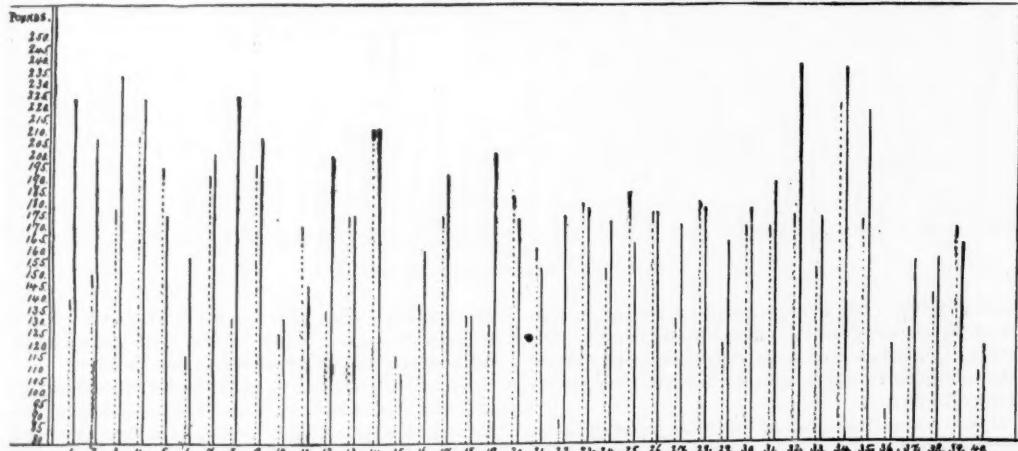


TABLE VI. STRENGTH OF BACK.

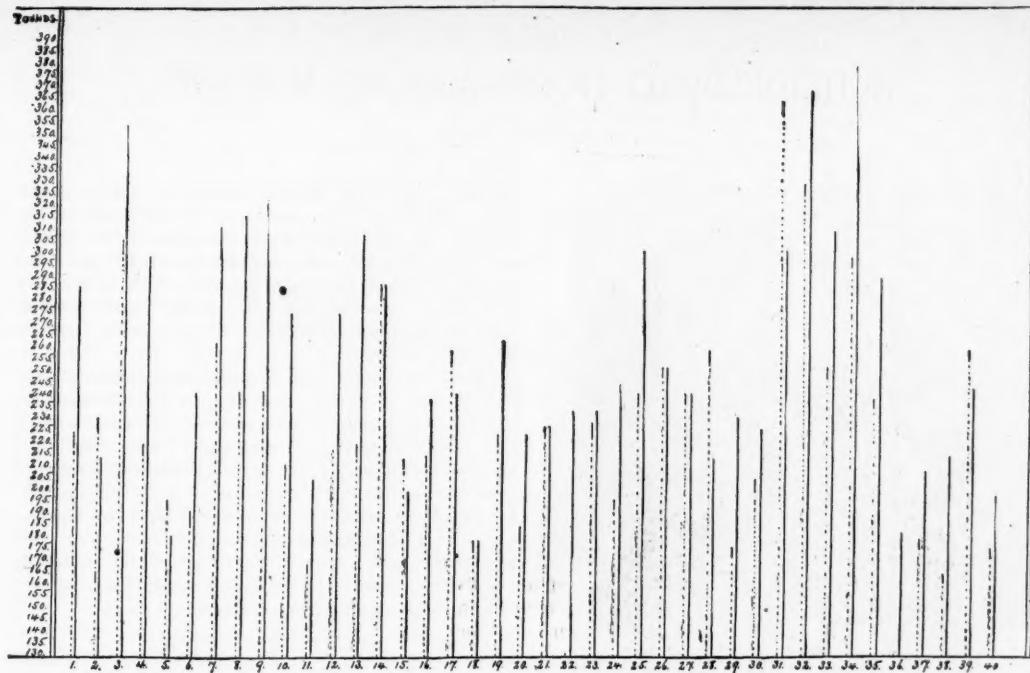


TABLE VII. STRENGTH OF LEGS.

freshmen who used the gymnasium forty-five minutes in the day time three times per week for six months during the fall and winter of 1891-92. Miss Hill instructed these freshmen under the Swedish system of educational gymnastics. Miss Wood made the measurements at the beginning and at the end of the six-months' period, and arranged the tables as we give them herewith in reduced form.

In each table the dotted lines represent the measurements of the students as taken in November, 1891. The continuous lines represent the same students in May, 1892. Otherwise the tables are self-explanatory, the figures at the bottom merely referring to the students as taken numerically from one to forty. Thus, beginning with the first table on the "Girth of Chest," a glance shows that Number Three's measurement, which was 28.5 inches in November, was 30.5 in May—almost every one of the forty having made a very appreciable increase. The second table, showing the "Depth of Chest," marks a decided increase in every case without exception. The third table, denoting in pounds the "Strength of Chest," also shows marked gains in nearly every instance. The fourth table ("Capacity of Lungs" in cubic inches) indicates some remarkable gains. The fifth, recording the "Breadth of Shoulders," also shows in an extremely interesting way what a little well-directed physical training can accomplish; while the sixth one, giving in pounds the "Strength of Back," is very noteworthy. For instance, Number One is a young lady whose strength has increased in six months from 140 pounds to 225; Number Two has gone from 150

pounds to nearly 210; Number Three from about 175 to about 235; Number Eight from 130 to nearly 230, and so on. The last table, recording "Strength of Legs," shows a very considerable average gain, although by no means one that is without exceptions; for while some of the young ladies would seem to have risen to the point of fitness for admission to a football team, several others show decline rather than gain. It is not unlikely that in these cases the diminution of strength may be due to the fact that these particular young ladies, whom it should be remembered are freshmen, were accustomed to more walking before entering college than after, so that their moderate amount of gymnasium exercise has not been sufficient to neutralize the loss of strength due to lessened use of the locomotive members.

It is much to be regretted that Miss Hill is unable to give a systematic course to sophomores on account of insufficient gymnasium facilities. It would seem that a new and very large gymnasium has become a crying necessity at Wellesley College. To speak without a thought of imputing blame to anybody in particular, we must be permitted to say that it is a distinct blot upon the vaunted civilization of what another indignant person at once stigmatized as "this so-called nineteenth century"—it is in fact a disgrace and an outrage—that all the students of all the classes at Wellesley College and all the other colleges are not required from the date of their entrance to the date of their graduation to do some regular work under the direction of the department of physical training, with adequate appliances and facilities provided.

A HEIDELBERG HOME AND ITS MASTER.

BY RICHARD JONES.



PROFESSOR IHNE, OF HEIDELBERG.

(From a pencil portrait drawn by Victoria, the Empress Frederick of Germany.)

Alt Heidelberg, du Feine,
Du Stadt an Ehren reich,
Am Neckar und am Rheine
Kein' andre kommt dir gleich.

—Scheffel.

FROM the four corners of the earth come strangers to view fair Heidelberg, famous for the beauty of its situation and for its castle, which is called the most magnificent ruin in Germany, and which vies with the Alhambra in Spain in architectural grandeur and historic interest. From the courts of Europe and the prairies of the Mississippi valley come the visitors by the hundreds daily, attracted by the charms of the climate, the scenery and the history of this little city, which, hardly more than a village in size, is yet one of the famous cities of Europe. One may meet here friends from every quarter of the globe. Most travelers include this city in their route. Here the Prince of Wales was betrothed to the Princess of Denmark. Here a short time ago was the Queen of Holland. Here is soon to come Prince George of

Wales, heir to the British throne, who will spend some months in the same home where his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, for a time lived and was instructed, and where he was greatly beloved, as was manifest from the emotion with which the announcement of his death was made by his former host, the professor of English Literature in the University of Heidelberg.

In not many homes may be seen the portrait of the master drawn by an empress. In this Heidelberg home is such a portrait, "a princess wrought it me," and in addition the "counterfeit presentment" of several members of the royal family of England presented to the distinguished master of this modest home. Here, where the Prince of Wales has been a guest, is a photograph of Queen Victoria with her autograph, and a presentation copy of the "Life of the Prince Consort" by Sir Theodore Martin from the Queen, with an autograph dedication to:

Dem Herrn Professor Ihne
von Victoria, R. I.
Balmoral, October, 1884.

Upon the wall of the drawing-room hangs a photograph of the Princess of Wales surrounded by her family, a beautiful woman as all the world knows, and a pencil portrait of the Professor drawn at a picnic party, by a daughter of Queen Victoria, the Empress Frederick of Germany.

A son of this house is architect to the Emperor of Germany, and is now directing the construction of the new palace for the Empress Frederick, near Frankfort-on-the-Main. He is also commissioned to plan the architectural portion of the national monument to the Emperor William I which is to be erected by Germany in front of the Royal Palace in Berlin. The monument will be an equestrian statue (by Reinhold Begas) in the midst of a semicircular colonnade resembling in general character the colonnade before St. Peter's in Rome. He is also remodeling a portion of the Royal Palace in Berlin, the wing which contains the White Throne Room in which the great ceremonies of state take place.

The distinguished occupant of this Heidelberg home, personally a most genial and approachable man, is honored as well in the world of learning. A letter from Professor Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, to the librarian of the University of Heidelberg, asks for "a photograph of Professor Ihne, the Heidelberg historian of Rome. I propose to have a large crayon portrait made from the photograph and to place Professor Ihne upon our seminary walls by the side of his great rival, Mommsen." Said the great English historian, the late Professor Edward

A. Freeman, to me: "So you are going to Heidelberg? I have a dear friend there. I will give you an introduction to him."

Professor Ihne is the scholar who first vindicated the character of the Roman Emperor Tiberius in a book which he, a German, wrote in English, and which has recently been translated by another into his native German. In addition to his large "History of Rome" in eight volumes, and his shorter history of "Early Rome," which is largely used in the schools of England and the United States, he has done much other literary work. Notwithstanding the innuendoes of Englishmen, not all American publishers were pirates even before the passage of the copyright law, for Professor Ihne speaks warmly of the voluntary generosity of Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers of the American reprint of his "Early Rome," who have for many years sent him a handsome sum in lieu of copyright.

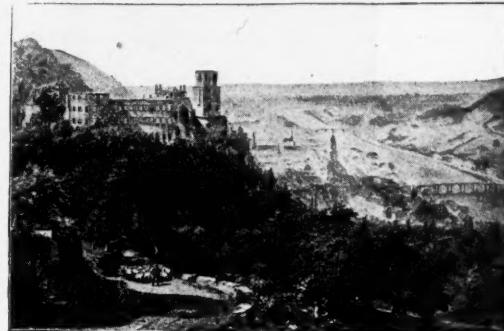
It is a fact of interest that this house, "Villa Felseck," was built by the celebrated Shakespearean commentator, Gervinus, whose lectures on Shakespeare were delivered here in Heidelberg and whose widow still lives here. Gervinus, when a student in the University, was so charmed by this site that he thus early selected it as the site for his future home. The house is built upon the massive vaulted foundation of an old fort which, in 1622, in the days when Heidelberg was a fortified city, Tilly stormed and captured and then took the city. To the rear of the house was for



VILLA FELSECK, PROFESSOR IHNE'S HOME.

many centuries a stone quarry. There is thus on one side a boundary wall of perpendicular red sandstone, which adds to the effectiveness of the spacious grounds laid out with fine effect, and the vineyard which extends up the mountain side.

One can hardly recline under these huge trees with heart unstirred when one recalls the events which have transpired within the circle of vision. It is a beautiful spot and a historic spot. Across the Neckar is the famous castle, the pride of Germany, which once was the home of the English princess, daughter of James I, the ancestress of the present royal house of England. An illumination of this castle with red



A VIEW OF HEIDELBERG.

(Professor Ihne's house is on the right bank of the Neckar.)

fire, when hot flames seem bursting through the windows from the seething interior, gives the fortunate spectator a vivid impression of the scene in 1689, when the churches and homes of Heidelberg were destroyed and the beautiful castle was burnt and partly blown out by the French General Melac, whose royal master—who called himself "the most Christian King"—had a medal struck to celebrate the event. On one side of this medal was the inscription "Heidelberg deleta," on the other a representation of the burning city. It is beyond the power of words to give any adequate conception of the beauty of such an illumination. What a sight is this seen from the terrace in front of this historic house, standing upon the spot which as a fort for many years protected the city from similar devastation! Just across the Neckar is the oldest university in Germany and the University square, where it is said Luther once spoke to the people. Around is one of the most beautiful views in Europe and a historic city which, a Roman settlement on the Neckar in the early centuries of the Christian era, has been ever since a center of activity, sanguinary and intellectual, the battle ground of the struggle for freedom of thought, and the scene of the "Heidelberg confession" of faith.

To live in such a house is a privilege; to visit it, an inspiration.

[Professor Richard Jones, who wrote of Lowell's influence in the public schools for readers of this REVIEW last year, was at that time on the eve of sailing for Europe to spend two or three years in the Universities. He was at Oxford for some months and has since been in Germany. This little sketch from Heidelberg gives us a glimpse of his surroundings and associates in that famous University town.]



ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON

[This portrait of the poet is produced by the photographic "half-tone" process from our fine engraving of Tennyson, advertised on the second page of the cover. The engraving is nearly ten times as large as this reduced *fac-simile*.]

THE INFLUENCE OF TENNYSON IN AMERICA.

ITS SOURCES AND EXTENT.

BY HAMILTON W. MABIE.

THERE is something in every great artist which appeals, and there is something in those who listen which responds, and this response is indicated and measured by influence ; influence is, indeed, its expression. Sometimes this appeal is made directly and with definite aim, and the response is swift and decisive. Sometimes it is made by suggestion and with a range so wide that it betrays no conscious direction, and the response comes slowly, silently, imperceptibly. A writer like Rousseau, touching the most sensitive chords of prevailing feeling, becomes at once a revolutionary force in society ; one can almost lay his finger on the currents which "Emile" and the "Contrat Social" set in motion. His influence was direct, immediate and tangible. He was so close to the pressing need or longing of his time that when he spoke it seemed as if he were giving voice to a universal passion. A writer like Tennyson, on the other hand, dwelling habitually on the fundamental themes, and the relation of his age to them, becomes a great force, operating so quietly that one looks in vain for any exact registry of its reach and depth. Rousseau's influence was, so to speak, concrete and tangible ; Tennyson's influence has been diffusive, pervasive, atmospheric. His voice has had at times a note as contemporaneous as Rousseau's had for his time, but it has not risen in the highways, amid the throngs, and with the thrill of the moment's passion in it ; it has come from seclusion, from a distance, with that harmony of tones which seems remote because of its very perfection. His own consciousness of the diffusive quality of his influence is betrayed in the little parable of "The Flower," written long ago in a mood of impatience with the reaction which was itself a confirmation of his continued supremacy :

Once in a golden hour
I cast to earth a seed,
Up then came a flower,
The people said, a weed.
To and fro they went
Thro' my garden bower,
And muttering discontent
Cursed me and my flower.
Then it grew so tall,
It wore a crown of light ;
But thieves from o'er the wall
Stole the seed by night.
Sow'd it far and wide,
By every town and tower,
Till all the people cried,
"Splendid is the flower!"

Read my little fable,
He that runs may read :
Most can raise the flowers now,
For all have got the seed.

The scattering of the seed broadcast was the most conclusive evidence of the universal love of the flower.

Tennyson's influence has been threefold. In the first place, his attitude toward his art deeply impressed his contemporaries. It is idle to attempt to identify the highest excellence with particular tastes and habits of life ; there is endless variety in these personal adjustments to one's time and environment, as there is endless variety in gift, aptitude, training and nature. Shakespeare thrived so mightily in London that he will nourish the world out of his own life to the end of time ; Wordsworth learned some things in solitude which we are all the richer for possessing ; Browning loved cities, men and talk, preserving always for himself an independence of insight and a clearness of perception into the mysteries and sanctities of the soul not surpassed in English poetry. Each bore fruit after his manner, and the fruit remains the final evidence that in each case the conditions were fit and fertile. Tennyson's habit of life was no sounder or sweeter than the others', but it matched his position and his work with an obvious fitness which even the dullest felt. The official head of English Letters, he lived in a retirement which detached him from the rush and strife of his time. In a commercial age and a commercial country he held his place with the higher and greater aims and ends of life ; he was apparently untouched by the golden temptations of his time. When he spoke his voice was free from the passion of party and the metallic ring of materialism. He was as remote from the tumult of manufacturing and trading England as is the song of the lark from the fens over which it is sometimes heard.

In this aloofness there was something which satisfied the ideal of a great career, consecrated to art ; and it was so long and so consistently maintained that it became typical and remained a silent demonstration of the reality of the aims and achievements to which it was devoted. Tennyson lived in and for art, and so made art a reality to the multitude who learn only by concrete illustration. He gave himself to the truth as it is revealed in beauty ; he subjected himself loyally to the laws of his craft ; he mastered it by patient fidelity ; he used it with supreme conscientiousness. He was a trained man to the very end of his capacity. He had a passion for perfection, and he gave himself to its pursuit as the anchorites gave

themselves to the pursuit of righteousness. He loved one thing supremely, gave himself to it with absolute sincerity, lived in its atmosphere and died in its faith. The last words which he read in the fading light were the words of Shakespeare ! Such a career clears the vision and confirms the faith of those less strong or mature. It is in itself a source of influence of the most fruitful kind.

To the poet's attitude toward life and art as a source of influence must be added, as another source, his thought about life and art. In every great poet the intellectual quality is an element of prime importance. No poet can produce work of high excellence during a period of more than sixty years unless his work discloses a noble substance of thought. Tennyson was a thinker almost from the beginning of his career. The volume of 1832 was prelusive, light in tone, a delicate touching of the keys; but the volume of 1842, containing, among other notable pieces, "Ulysses," "The Two Voices" and "The Vision of Sin," showed meditative insight and speculative genius of a high order. The intellectual promise of this volume was more than fulfilled eight years later in "In Memoriam." This elegy is a lyrical record of the moods and thoughts of many years, and, although built up lyric by lyric during a period of ten years, discloses a consistent and coherent structure or framework of thought. No contemporary document will be of greater importance to the future student of the English mind during the last half of the present century than this elegy, so adequately does it preserve and reflect the spiritual experience of the generation among whom it was written. It is the work of a very sensitive mind, responsive to all the moods of the time, sharing its perplexed and complex life and interpreting that life with marvelous subtlety and delicacy. In no other English poem of our time are the fundamental questions considered from so many points of view and the temper of the time indicated in the provisional answers and in the final answer which forms the climax and culmination of the work.

It follows from this statement of the range and method of "In Memoriam," that Tennyson was not so much a leader as a representative of his time. There have been prophets who were also artists, but Tennyson was primarily an artist. Harmony was a necessity to him, and his view of life bears its impress. He looks for a wide and orderly progression of society, conserving the best of the old but slowly taking on new conditions ; he discerns character as the gradual creation of discipline, obedience and loyalty ; he sees in scientific advance a widening of the old conceptions of the universe, and he anticipates the appropriation of these new territories of knowledge by the imagination ; he discovers in religion a capacity for growth which will perennially renew its living relation with human experience and social expansion ; finally, meditating on the vast range of life as he finds it revealed in history, nature and the human soul, he believes in the supremacy of good, the progression to

a supreme end, the reality of spiritual intimations, the existence of God. These are very noble ideas and they constitute a very noble conception of life. If they lack the assurance, the swiftness and the definiteness of the prophetic insight they are of wider helpfulness because they speak to the experience of a larger multitude. Tennyson builds his faith on, or very strongly confirms it, by contemplation of a wide range of knowledge and observation ; it is an achievement, an inference from a survey of life, rather than a direct and unquestioning insight. It betrays intimate knowledge of the spiritual and intellectual mood of the time, and it expresses and interprets that mood. This conception Tennyson has put again and again into brief and beautiful phrases which have been sown broadcast in the memory of all English-speaking peoples and have clarified the common vision and confirmed the common faith. Rarely has profound meditation made its conclusions so portable as in such lines as these :

There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

* * *

The old order changeth, giving place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

* * *

Our little systems have their day—
They have their day and cease to be ;
They are but broken lights of thee,
And thou, O Lord ; art more than they.

* * *

The woman's cause is man's ; they rise or sink
Together, dwarf'd or godlike, bond or free.

It is not improbable, however, that in spite of Tennyson's sound and faithful devotion to his art, and of his noble interpretation of the thought of his time, his widest and most enduring influence will grow out of his art. It is not difficult to mark his limitations: he was idyllic and pastoral, not dramatic ; he was finished and elaborate, not impassioned and spontaneous ; he lacked the directness of Burns and the imaginative impetus of Byron ; he had not the beautiful and elemental simplicity of Wordsworth at his best, and he did not strike home to the very heart of faith like Browning. When we come to his art, however, there is no longer any question ; here he is supreme. His art is vital and organic ; it is the living form of his thought. The completeness of his mastery of all the elements of poetic structure and of all the resources of language becomes evident only after the closest study. It is not surprising that he sometimes smoked eleven pipes over one line ! Rhythm, metre, rhyme, accent, melody, harmony—with what unerring skill these elements of musical speech are combined by this patient and tireless hand. Nothing is insignificant to an artistic instinct at once so profound and so thoroughly trained. Vowels and consonants are as carefully marshaled and set in sequence as if they were parts of the thought, and in an art so real and vital as Tennyson's they are of the very sub-



LORD TENNYSON AND HIS NURSE.

A WALK ON FRESHWATER DOWNS, ISLE OF WIGHT.

stance of the creative work. Such art is the final refutation of the superficial idea that art is craftsmanship and nothing more, and from such an art there flows a contagious influence of the most pervasive sort. Tennyson has continued the tradition of Keats, but he has immensely deepened and broadened it; he has, in fact, made it his own tradition. One must go a long way back in English literary history to find another poet whose art has appealed so irresistibly to his contemporaries and impressed itself so widely on verse writing.

This analysis of the sources of Tennyson's influence is, in effect, a statement of the character and extent of that influence in this country, for Americans are more generally sensitive to popular influences of a literary kind than their kinsmen beyond seas. If they do not number so many persons trained to appreciate the very highest qualities of literary art, they include a greater number to whom literature is both a resource and a recreation. Tennyson has been more widely read in this country than in England, and the knowledge of his work is more widely diffused. It has percolated through all classes of society, and much of it has been for many years a possession of the common memory. The poet more than once recognized the fact that he had more admirers in America than in England, and he had more admirers because he had more readers. He was earlier recognized here, as were Carlyle and Browning. Whether his influence has been deeper here than in England is another question, but the area of its operation has been wider. His lyrics and shorter idyls have been a part of our school literature for several decades, and "The May Queen" and other pieces of its class have been heard in every schoolhouse on the continent.

Tennyson has been contemporaneous with what is often called popular culture in this country; the period, that is, of almost universal reading by great numbers, of all classes, in every part of the country. During the last forty years a process of intellectual assimilation has been going on among us; we have been, so to speak, "catching up" with Europe. There has been a widespread curiosity to know the best the world has known; and to share in the intellectual inheritance of the race. We have had our own interpreters of this craving for contact with European culture—men who, like Longfellow and Irving, have found in it their inspiration and their opportunity.

To this craving, both intellectual and spiritual, Tennyson spoke for many years. He met the longing for a riper and a richer life by the beauty of his art, the depth and vitality of his culture and the tranquil and harmonizing force of his thought. Speaking out of an older civilization, which a more flute-like and mellow note than that to which our own poets had accustomed us, he fed the imagination and nourished the aspirations of a people in whom, despite their apparent devotion to material ends, there is a very deep vein of idealism. As a force in the

popular culture of the country Tennyson's influence has been greater than that of any other English poet. During the period in which this influence has been felt there has been a very marked widening of interest in the things of the mind, a notable deepening of the common desire to secure with material prosperity the nobler prosperity of thought and art. Much of this increased activity has been superficial, but that was inevitable, and to sneer at it is to make the mistake of betraying ignorance of the universal laws of growth. How much of this increased intellectual impetus, this broadened craving for the tools and food of thought, has been due to Tennyson it would be idle to speculate about. It is enough to emphasize the fact that he has been one of its inspirers and guides, confirming by his attitude and achievements a struggling faith in the reality and necessity of art, and liberating and clarifying minds breaking away from old provincialisms of thought and feeling, and longing for vital contact with the richer and more inclusive intellectual movement of the time.

But however difficult it may be to indicate with definiteness the extent of Tennyson's popular influence in this country, there is no such difficulty in discovering his influence on later American poets. On the poets of his own generation—Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier and Lowell—his impression was stimulating, but it was in no sense directive or controlling. They were independent of him; but their successors are revealing the force of his artistic impulse even more than their English fellow-craftsmen. In his lecture on "The Poetic Principle," published after his death in the year made memorable by the appearance of "In Memoriam," Poe says of Tennyson: "In perfect sincerity I regard him as the noblest poet that ever lived." Mr. Stedman is more critical and discriminating, but no one has done more to bring out clearly the supremacy of Tennyson among the poets of his time or to indicate the basis of that supremacy in the art quality of his work. Mr. Aldrich has hailed him as master, and the exquisite art of his own verse, while in no sense imitative, bears witness to the presence of this magical influence beguiling the artist away from all nearer aims and making perfection the only worthy end of skill.

He who runs may read in the care and finish which characterize the work of the younger poets the impress of an art which has made crudity, laxity or indifference to details well-nigh impossible in English verse. The defect of recent verse in this country is the presence of skill in excess of thought or emotion; the craftsmanship is out of proportion to the material. The promise for the future would be greater if there were more of the crudity which is often part of the first outgoing of power. The influence of Tennyson on the men of his craft in this country is too directly and powerfully felt at this moment; but even in excess it has great redeeming qualities, for it carries with it a noble fidelity to art and a noble conscientiousness in its practice.

TENNYSON THE MAN: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.



ALFRED TENNYSON AS A YOUNG MAN.

the moonlight flooded the room at Aldworth, is one which has fixed itself on the memory and the imagination of our race :

The morning yesterday rose in almost unearthly splendor over the hills and valleys on which the windows of Aldworth House, where Lord Tennyson was dying, look out. From the mulioned window of the room where the poet lay he could look down upon the peaceful fields, the silent hills beyond them and the sky above, which was a blue so deep and pure as is rarely seen in this country.

Lord Tennyson woke ever and again out of the painless, dreamy state into which he had fallen, and looked out into the silence and the sunlight.

In the afternoon, in one of his waking moments, during which he was always perfectly conscious, he asked for his Shakespeare, and with his own hands turned the leaves till he had found "Cymbeline." His eyes were fixed on the pages, but whether and how much he read no one will ever know, for again he lay in dream or slumber, or let his eyes rest on the scene outside.

As the day advanced a change came over the scene—a change almost awful to those who watched the death bed. Slowly the sun went down, the blue died out of the sky, and upon the valley below there fell a perfectly white mist. The hills, as our representative was told, put on their purple garments to watch this strange, white stillness; there was not a sound in the air, and high above, the clear, cloudless sky shone like a pale glittering dome. All nature seemed to be watching, waiting.

Then the stars came out and looked in at the big mulioned window, and those within saw them grow brighter and brighter, till at last a moon—a harvest moon for splendor, though it was an October moon—sailed slowly up and flooded the room with golden light. The bed on which Lord Tennyson lay, now very near to the gate of death, and with his left hand still resting on his Shakespeare, was in deep darkness; the rest of the room lit up with the glory of the night, which poured in through the uncurtained windows. And thus, without pain, without a struggle, the greatest of England's poets passed away.

THE passing of Tennyson was the theme upon which almost every English writer of prose or verse was busy during the whole of October. It is seldom that so ideal a life has been crowned by so ideal a death. The scene which the *Pall Mall Gazette* was privileged to place on record for all time of the poet of the Victorian era slowly turning over the pages of the poet of the Elizabethan age, while

According to Mr. Hallam Tennyson, the passage which his father turned to in "Cymbeline" was the last scene of all, where Imogen, loveliest of Shakespeare's women, is restored to her husband. Writing to Stratford-on-Avon on October 14, Mr. Hallam Tennyson said :

"My father was reading 'Lear,' 'Troilus and Cressida,' and 'Cymbeline,' through the last days of his life. On Wednesday he asked for his Shakespeare; I gave him the book, but said, 'You must not try to read.' He answered, 'I have opened the book.' I looked at the book at midnight, when I was sitting by him lying dead on the Thursday, and I found that he had opened it on one of those passages which he called the tenderest of Shakespeare—

'Hang there, like fruit, my soul,
Till the tree die.'

It was probably an answer to a message that I had given him from my mother."

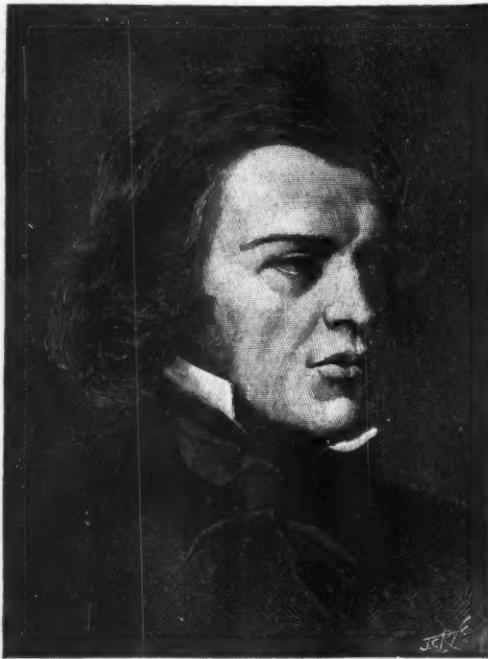
The burial in the Abbey, that great temple of reconciliation and of peace, was as ideal as the scene in the death chamber at Aldworth. The parting of the soul and the reverent laying away of the body were both worthy of the poet, and the latter was not unworthy of England. October has been beautified, and in some degree consecrated, by this serene and stately exit of the sweetest singer of our time. And while the incident has added poetry to our lives, it has in no way saddened our hearts. The long and noble life has been nobly ended, and the sense of the fitness of things has attained for once complete satisfaction. It is one advantage of living to an extreme old age that the parting brings with it no sense of shock, no bitterness of revolt against the loosing of the silver cord. "Not dirge, but proud farewell," accompanied Tennyson to the verge of the river of death, across which he, more than any man of our time, taught the eye to discern, amid the gloom of the valley of the dark shadow, the far-off gleam of the dawn of the new life of immortal love :

When the dumb hour clothed in black
Brings the dreams about my bed,
Call me not so often back,
Silent voices of the dead,
Toward the lowland ways behind me,
And the sunshine that is gone.
Call me rather, silent voices,
Forward to the starry track
Glimmering up the heights beyond me,
On, and ever on !

When every newspaper for weeks past has been filled with printed matter of every degree of excellence concerning him whose name and fame are the imperishable possession of the Victorian era, it would be as absurd as it is unnecessary to attempt here anything like a critical estimate of Tennyson's poetry, or to tell once more the very uneventful story of his

life. There are, however, one or two points upon which it may be possible to say something that has not been already said.

The first of these is that Tennyson was not, and to this hour is not, a poet of the English common people. He may be a popular poet in America. He is not a popular poet in Great Britain. Popular, that is, in the sense of being read and loved by the common people. And this, in great measure, for a very simple cause: for the nation, as John Bright aptly



TENNYSON AT TWENTY-TWO.

said, lives in the cottage, and Tennyson is too dear for the cottager. A German journalist, commenting on the death of the Laureate, ventured the somewhat cynical remark that he was the first poet who had a genius for finance. Tennyson as a financier is a somewhat incongruous conception, but what the German meant was that Tennyson was almost the only bard who found a gold mine in Parnassus. It is much to be regretted that when Tennyson descended to become a peer he did not gild his coronet by ordering the publication of a shilling edition of his poems. No such edition has yet been issued.

TOO DEAR FOR DEMOS.

I am not speaking without book when I say that the high price at which Tennyson published his poems has practically placed them out of the reach of the million. I had the good fortune to be born in the household of a Nonconformist minister in a Tyneside village, whose stipend at my birth was £80 per annum. My father had his library, to which additions were made from time to time when the scanty shilling

could be spared for such books as must be read. Tennyson was out of my reach. We simply could not afford to pay six shillings each for all the volumes that he wrote. The older poets were already on our shelves. I remember buying Shakespeare's plays at two and sometimes three for a penny, and often finding it difficult to get the penny. I had attained manhood before I had a Tennyson of my own. As a consequence, Tennyson has never been to me what he might have been; and what was true in my case is at this moment true of millions in these islands. In the United States the poor man could have had Tennyson's poems on his shelf. In the United Kingdom he cannot even to this day. He can buy Shakespeare, Scott, Burns, Milton, Byron, Longfellow, at a shilling each, and he will pay for the complete works of all these poets no more than what he would pay for the cheapest collected edition of the poems of Tennyson. As a consequence, the poor man does not read Tennyson. The poems of the wealthiest singer of this or of almost any other time are out of his reach. And not until they can be bought for a shilling need we expect to find that he will directly influence the lives and mold the thoughts of the Sovereign Democracy.

NOT A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

That Tennyson should not have felt the hardship of thus depriving seven out of every ten of his brother Englishmen of all opportunity of hearing his message to his generation is characteristic. He was never of the people as Burns was of the people. In his veins ran the blood of a dozen kings. He was descended from the aristocracy, and to the day of his death he lived apart from the commonalty. He lived with nature rather than with man. "I detest folks," he is said to have declared on one occasion, "and I wish they would reciprocate the feeling and leave me alone." He was not unsociable; no one was better company to his friends. But he lived in his own circle. He was as strict as the most particular Baptist in the closeness of his communion, which was fenced and guarded so as to admit none but the elect of the elect. He was a man of culture, refined, delicate, comfortable and well-to-do. "People bore me beyond endurance," he said, and he did not suffer bores gladly. He would have been a greater man if he had but lived in a wider world. He was always the poet of the library, of the drawing-room and of the boudoir. He was fastidious and almost finicky; sensitive to a degree almost absurd in a man of such splendid physique.

FOR "THE UNTUTORED HEART!"

It may be objected that even if Tennyson's poems were published at a shilling, or if, like those of another and less popular poet, they were published at a farthing, they would never appeal to the ordinary artisan and agricultural laborer. This is no doubt true of many of his poems. Nearly the whole of the "Idylls," much of "In Memoriam," "The Princess," and all of his plays would probably find no popularity among the toiling myriads of our native land. Here and there, no doubt, they would come upon an ear attuned to melody and to the spirit that vibrates in

Tennyson's verse. But even when these are deducted much of Tennyson's poetry appeals to the universal man sufficiently to be welcomed even in a common lodging house. Lowell's well-known lines in his poem on "An Incident in a Railway Car" describe the effect of reading Burns to men whose faces, brown and hard, were capable of being irradiated with the sunlight of the poet's presence :



LADY TENNYSON.

Never did Poesy appear
So full of heaven to me, as when
I saw how it would pierce through pride and fear
To the lives of coarsest men.

Tennyson, in many of his poems, preferred an audience select though few, but there are some of his pieces which show that he also shared the American's conviction when he sang :

But better far it is to speak
One simple word which now and then
Shall waken their free nature in the weak
And friendless sons of men.

To write some sonnet verse, or line
Which, seeking not the praise of Art,
Shall make a clearer faith and manhood shine
In the untutored heart.

WANTED, A SHILLING EDITION.

The "untutored heart" turned loose upon Tennyson's poems would find many a line that would thrill it with a new sense of power and beauty. I venture

to hope that even if the poet's family and Messrs. Macmillan cannot be induced to try the experiment of publishing the whole of Tennyson's works at a shilling, they will produce a volume at that figure which will contain all the more popular poems of the Laureate. It is interesting, looking over the index of the contents of his works, to endeavor to put together the pieces which ought to go into the popular edition. If the selection were to be made by popular ballot, and the poems were to be classified according to the number of readers, say, in an ordinary north-country factory, who had heard even as much as their titles, it would be made up pretty much as follows :

First, the "Charge of the Light Brigade," then some passages from "In Memoriam," including the opening stanzas, which are sung as a hymn in many conventicles; and "Ring Out, Wild Bells;" after that would come "Enoch Arden," "Locksley Hall," the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," and possibly the dedications to the Queen and Prince Albert. It is doubtful whether any of the others are known by name even. Most of the short pieces would be very popular if they were generally accessible. Not only were the poems weighed down by a prohibitive price, but permission

to quote them in books of recitation and in other ways has been very grudgingly granted. The attempt on the part of a north-country board schoolmistress to popularize the "Idylls of the King" among her pupils was rudely nipped in the bud by the terrors of copyright. No one who believes in the genuine inspiration and upspring of Tennyson's verse can feel otherwise than dismayed at the thought that a whole generation of voters have grown up practically shut out by a golden barrier from a source of stimulus and of strength which has been practically the monopoly of the middle and well-to-do classes.

THE POET AS A POLITICIAN.

Disqualified as I am by this and other circumstances from being able to form a judgment on Tennyson, which arises naturally in the minds of those who have been saturated with Tennyson from childhood, I may be pardoned if I confine any observations which I have to make to what may be called the mere political and journalistic value of Tennyson.

Tennyson could hardly be taken as a safe guide to the politician. He was from first to last deplorably smitten with Russophobia. He did his best to hound

Englishmen that they had all "hearts in a cause," and that they were "noble still." Like others, who had less excuse, he dreamed that the war in defense of the Turk was a kind of knight-errantry on behalf of liberty, and he wrote in that sense. Therein he did according to his lights, as hundreds of thousands did according to theirs, who did evil meaning it for good.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

But, unlike others, Tennyson at least saved something out of the general wreck. Already the siege of



SOMERSBY RECTORY, WHERE TENNYSON WAS BORN.

England into that criminal war which he commemorated with such eloquent enthusiasm in "Maud." It is a curious instance of the fallacy of human judgment and the irony of fate that looking back over the Crimean war, with the uselessly slaughtered hecatombs of dead, and reflecting over the hundreds of millions of pounds sterling that we threw into the sea, where—

By the side of the Black and the Baltic deep,
And the dreadful-grinning mouths of the fortress, flames
The blood-red blossom of war with a heart of fire—

we should have nothing to show for it beyond the poet's own "Charge of the Light Brigade." After the lapse of forty years we can see how hideous was the mistake that was made when England was entangled in a war to suit the purposes of the man of the Coup d'État, Napoleon. But Tennyson did not care, as he expressed it pretty frankly in "Maud," so much about the cause as long as the war proved to all

Sebastopol and the fiasco of the Baltic expedition are fading away into the past like other battles of kites and crows, to which Milton might scornfully have relegated them. But out of the horrible welter of blood and crime there stands out clear and conspicuous before the eyes of the whole world that supreme instance of heroic valor—the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. As the poet said of it, that, though it was a mistake, "For one thing England should be grateful, having learned thereby that her soldiers are the bravest and most obedient under the sun." It was, perhaps, an exaggeration that made one enthusiast declare that it was worth while having the Crimean war merely to place on record that supreme test of the quality of six hundred country yokels and town-bred riff-raff, who were suddenly summoned to show that they knew how to die under circumstances that well might have daunted the bravest. The yokel and the riff-raff stood their test splendidly. However cheap military valor may

be held, no one can deny that Tennyson did what genius could do to drive home the higher and better side of that memorable charge into the hearts of his countrymen. That was a gain, no doubt, but it is not an adequate setoff for the fact that England's most melodious singer should have been a very Tyrran of war and bloodshed whenever his country was confronted by her besetting sin. It should, however, be remembered in mitigation of this judgment that when the Duchess of Edinburgh was married Tennyson, writing as laureate, although his use of the word Alexandrovna sends Russians into fits of laughter, struck some worthier notes than those which spoiled his earlier muse. The Tzar is no longer "The icy-hearted Muscovite, that o'ergrown barbarian in the East," but he is the sovereign

Who made the serf a man, and burst his chain,
and in the place of fiery invectives and appeals to
carnage we have the prayer that,

Howsoever this wild world may roll,

truth and manful peace may remain between England and Russia. His prayer has come partly true, although it must be admitted that, in his letter to the Russo-Jewish Committee in 1891, there is the same quick readiness to resume hostilities with his ancient foe.

HIS HOSTILITY TO HOME RULE.

Another great question which has divided the nation was one in which Lord Tennyson took the wrong side. Although he selected as the hero of his greatest work the Celtic sovereign of the Round Table, one may search his verses through without finding a single adequate reference to Ireland. He remained to the last a steady opponent to the concession of her claims for local self-government. He was, he said in one of his last published letters, a friend of Mr. Gladstone, but opposed to Mr. Gladstone's policy. The following stanza from one of his latest publications can hardly be regarded as an adequate treatment of the great tragedy which has been enacted in Ireland during the time that he was melodiously singing of better days to come :

Kill your enemy, for you hate him ; still your enemy was
a man ;

Have we sunk below them ? Peasants maim the helpless
horse and drive

Innocent cattle under thatch, and burn the kindlier
brutes alive.

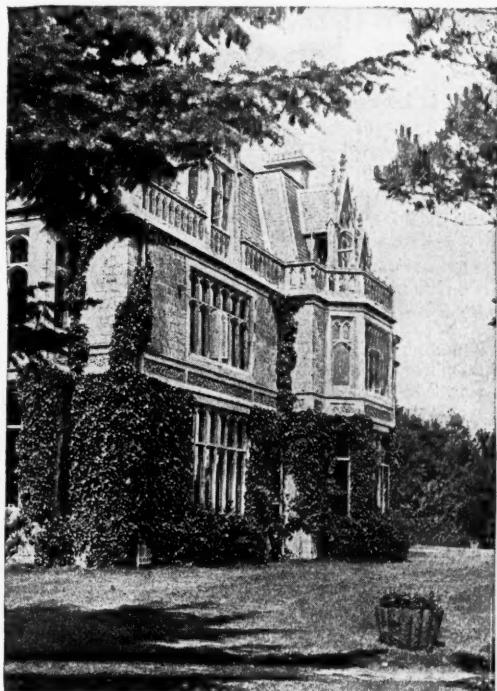
Brutes, the brutes are not your wrongers—burnt at mid-
night, found at morn,

Twisted hard in mortal agony with their offspring born
unborn.

AN IMPERIAL PATRIOT.

Ireland and Russia are great exceptions, which impair so far as they go the value of Tennyson as a prophet of our time. But even when full allowance is made for his shortcomings under these heads, his influence has been, on the whole, steadily on the right side. He has always struck the patriotic chord with firm and unfaltering hand. He was never a "little Englisher." The craven fear of being great which appalled the minds of so many of his countrymen

when he hurled his eloquent anathemas against the Manchester School are not so generally entertained as when he rejoiced "we were not cotton spinners all." But the same craven spirit lingers here and there ; in the present administration, even, there are men who think that Belgium without the Congo is the best ideal toward which we can strive. Against these unworthy changelings rather than nurslings of their mighty mother the poet's protest was uniform and constant. He was an Imperial Englishman, if ever such an Englishman lived, and he was suffi-



ALDWORTH, SURREY, TENNYSON'S SUMMER PLACE.

ciently Imperial to recognize the justice of the American revolt against the Third George. In one of his earlier poems he conjures "England, strong mother of the lion line," to be proud of these her strong sons, "who wrenched their rights from thee."

What wonder, if in noble heart

Those men thine arms withheld,
Retrained the lesson thou had'st taught,
And in thy spirit with thee fought—
Who sprang from English blood !

HIS LIBERALISM.

"The single note from that deep chord which Hampden smote" has never since ceased to vibrate through the world. He believed, as he said, in progress, but at the same time he would conserve the hopes of mankind. For the "red fool fury of the Seine" he ever had the greatest detestation. It would

be difficult to find a better type, both in his shortcomings and his qualities, of a cultured English upper-class man than could be found in Tennyson. There was a certain democratic flavor, as evidenced by such a reference as that to "The grand old gardener and his wife." He was ever in sympathy with the cause of Liberal reform. His only vote in the House of Lords was given in favor of the enfranchisement of the agricultural laborer, and he paired in favor of the Marriage of the Deceased Wife's Sister. In his poems there is abundant evidence that he constantly alternated between the two notes of confidence in steady progress and recoil from headlong plunges in the dark.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

It is interesting to note that he also shared the strong leaning which is apparent in so many directions in this country toward the American constitution as affording better security for ordered freedom than our own. Writing to Walt Whitman in 1887 on the eve of the Centenary of the Declaration of Independence, he said :

The coming year should give new life to every American who has breathed a breath of that soul which inspired the great founders of the American constitution whose work you are to celebrate. Truly the mother country, pondering on this, may feel that how much soever the daughter owes to her, she, the mother, has nevertheless something to learn from the daughter. Especially I would note the care taken to guard a noble constitution from rash and unwise innovators.

The same note was sounded two years earlier in a letter which he wrote to Mr. Bosworth Smith on the subject of disestablishment :

With you, I believe that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church would prelude the downfall of much that is greatest and best in England. Abuses there are, no doubt, in the Church as elsewhere; but these are not past remedy. As to any "vital changes in our Constitution," I could wish that some of our prominent politicians who look to America as their ideal might borrow from her an equivalent to that conservatively restrictive provision under the fifth article of her constitution. I believe that it would be a great safeguard to our own in these days of ignorant and reckless theorists.

THE CROWN.

It is perhaps natural for the Laureate to be loyal, but there is no doubt that the sincere tributes which he paid to the Queen and to her consort contributed materially to the steadyng of the foundation of the British throne. He, almost alone among the poets, gave expression to the inarticulate loyalty of the ordinary Englishman, and he did it without being either servile or sycophantic. If it were only for his dedication to the Queen and Prince Albert he would have repaid a thousand times over the value of all the butts of sherry and the annual stipends the poet laureates have received since the days of Ben Jonson. He praised the crown, not because of its jewels, but because of the character of its wearer, and the support which it gave to our crowned republic's crowning common sense in preventing a cataclysm and securing a peaceful passing of those august decrees.

Which keep the throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea.

THE NAVY.

The reference to the sea leads to the one occasion on which I was privileged to suggest a subject for Tennyson's muse. In the summer of 1884 I wrote a series of articles entitled the "Truth About the Navy," in which I put forth with chapter and verse, as plainly as pen and ink could put them together, the facts concerning the state of the navy, which at that time had been allowed to fall shamefully below the minimum standard of efficiency compatible with national security. As was invariably my wont in those days, when I had anything on hand which had to be put through, I sent copies of the paper with letters to all those who might by hook or by crook be induced to help the good cause. Among others I wrote to Lord Tennyson, and received a brief reply to the following effect: "Lord Tennyson thanks the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for calling his attention to the article referred to. He has no doubt the navy is much below its proper strength."

Shortly afterward Lord Tennyson sent to the *Times* the following very plain-spoken address to the Lords of the Admiralty and Mr. Gladstone :

THE FLEET.

ON ITS REPORTED INSUFFICIENCY.

You—you—if you have fail'd to understand—
The Fleet of England is her all in all—
On you will come the curse of all the land,
If that Old England fall,
Which Nelson left so great.

This isle, the mightiest naval power on earth,
This one small isle, the lord of every sea—
Poor England, what would all these votes be worth,
And what avail thine ancient fame of "Free,"
Wert thou a fallen State ?

You—you—who had the ordering of her Fleet,
If you have only compass'd her disgrace,
When all men starve, the wild mob's million feet
Will kick you from your place—
But then—too late ! too late !

The poetry is not up to Tennyson's level, but that can be forgiven on account of the admirable vigor and the soundness of its politics.

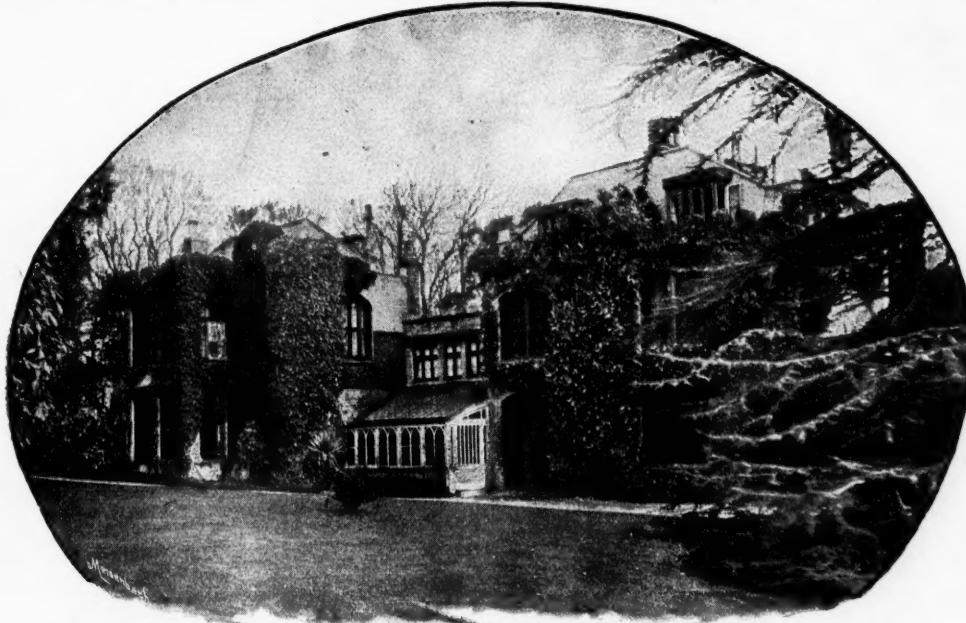
MORALITY IN POLITICS.

The political poems which have on the whole been the most appreciated, and whose influence has been most felt in the turmoil of our political warfare, are the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," and the admirable verses entitled the "Third of February, 1852." It reads somewhat oddly now, in the face of the fact of the powerful and united German nation which dominates the Continent, to say: "No little German State are we, but the one voice in Europe." Although there are many voices in Europe besides ours to-day, few ring with more vigorous and generous passion than that in which Tennyson asked :

What ! have we fought for Freedom from our prime,
 At last to dodge and palter with a public crime ?
 Shall we fear *him* ? our own we never fear'd.
 From our First Charles by force we rung our claims.
 Prick'd by the Papal spur we rear'd,
 We flung the burthen of the Second James.
 I say, we never feared ! and as for these
 We broke them on the land, we drove them on the seas.

The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" is admirable for its eloquent assertion of the loftiest

doubt he was a power, no doubt he served his country loyally while he penned the epitaphs of men like Franklin and Gordon and sung the praise of Nelson and Wellington. His verse enshrined many of the heroic deeds of daring in the history of our race: the "Story of the Revenge," the "Relief of Lucknow," together with the "Charge of the Light Brigade" will always be gratefully appreciated by those who know how much we need to be reminded from time to time of the brave deeds of old, and of the services which



FARRINGFORD, TENNYSON'S HOME.

moral principle, and the praise it bestowed upon those who

Never concealed the truth to serve the hour,
 Nor paltered with Eternal God for power.

Welcome indeed was that great voice, heard even in times of storm and stress of our latter days, rebuking all self-seekers, and teaching eager wire-pullers and politicians that

Not once or twice in our rough island story,
 The path of duty was the way to glory.

All this is good—permanently good. Tennyson must be counted as one of the forces which have made for righteousness pretty constantly for the last forty years.

HIS SERVICES TO ENGLAND.

On repeating the substance of these observations to one who may certainly be regarded as a much more accurate exponent of Tennyson's own views of the value of his message to mankind than what I can pretend to be, I was met with the response :

"No, it is a mistake to place Tennyson's political services or his influence on politics in the front. No

were rendered to us by the heroes dead and gone. But these things are comparatively evanescent. What is of real value in a poet's work is not any journalistic or even patriotic service which he may render from day to day, but it is rather the eternal elements in his verse which time cannot stale nor age wither."

THE POSITION OF WOMEN.

"You would not, then," I asked, "confound under the same censure that great poet's prophecy of the evolution of a perfected womanhood which forms the crown and glory of the 'Princess'?" There are two pages in that medley which seem to me to contain the root and vitals of the Woman's Rights Question. You understand how much we owe to Tennyson's mother. His assertion that woman's cause is man's

They rise or sink together
 Bond or free.
 If she be small, slight-natured, miserable.
 How shall men grow ?

contains one side of the truth, while equally important is his declaration that notwithstanding the difference of the sexes

Yet in the long years liker must they grow :
The man be more of woman, she of man.

Equally excellent is his ideal of marriage :

In true marriage lies, nor equal, nor unequal,
Each fulfills defect in each.

You can hardly regard that great doctrine as temporary and evanescent?"

"It is not so temporary or so evanescent," was the reply, "as the poems which have England and patriotism for their theme. England passes, but nature endures. The struggle toward the truth embodied in the 'Princess' is also temporary. Woman is as man, and man as woman. The change is working itself out, and will ere long be complete; then the 'Princess' will be out of date almost as much as the politics of 'Maud.'"

THE KEY-NOTE OF HIS POETRY.

"What, then," I asked, "constitutes the permanent element upon which Tennyson's fame as a poet will finally rest?"

"Upon the only three things which endure : God, Man and Nature."

"And what do you regard as the key-note, the moral undertone which runs through all his poems?"

"I should say," was the reply, "the awful aimlessness of the world without God. That was the starting point of 'In Memoriam' and the chief aim of the 'Idylls,' to show how the world without God rushes down to red ruin and the breaking up of laws. That was the note of the somber but powerful, although not very poetical, diatribe which Tennyson gave to the world in his closing years :

Bring the old dark ages back, without the faith, without the hope ;

Break the State, the Church, the Throne, and roll their ruins down the slope.

Authors—atheist, essayist, novelist, realist, rhymster, play your part,

Paint the mortal shame of nature with the living hues of Art.

Rip your brother's vices open, strip your own foul passions bare ;

Down with Reticence, down with Reverence, forward, naked, let them stare.

Feed the budding rose of boyhood with the drainage of your sewer ;

Send the drain into the fountain, lest the stream should issue pure.

Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of Zolaism ;

Forward, forward, ay, and backward, downward to, into the abyss.

HIS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

"What," I continued, "do you consider as the most useful, therefore the most truthful, element in his poems, looked at as a whole?"

"Leaving out the question what may be called the more or less mechanical arts of rhythm and melody, and referring only to the significance of the message which Tennyson gave to his generation and age, I should say he was pre-eminently the Prophet of Faith. His message exhorted all to have faith in Man and

faith in God. He held that when men believed in Man they found ground for belief in God. That was his first great message. Belief, first in Man, then in God who created Man. That was the first message. The second related not to Man, but to Nature. He taught in every line he wrote the lesson of reverence which we owe to the world of nature. He studied nature with the love of a lover to his mistress. He was born in the country, and through all his long life he studied nature more than he studied man. He studied her in all her forms. She was his great



CLEVEDON CHURCH.

lesson book, wherein he read with reverent care what his Creator had inscribed. His poems take their color from Nature's page."

"BELIEVE, STUDY, SING!"

"That is as a prophet; but what would you regard his distinctive feature as a poet?"

"As a poet Tennyson's claim to the regard of posterity is the skill and success with which he has taught the English what they have not noted sufficiently—the melody of their own language. So much importance did he attach to this, and so carefully and constantly labor in the forming of the melody of his song that his poetic message may almost rank along with the other two. If I had to translate the burden of Tennyson's life's work, I should say, BELIEVE, STUDY, SING."

MASTER OF MELODY.

The immense importance which Tennyson attached to the melody of his verses was shown in nothing so much as the delight which he had in reading his own poetry. As Sir Edwin Arnold says :

Reading, is it? One can hardly describe it. It is a sort of mystical incantation or chant, in which every note rises and falls and reverberates again. As we sit round the twilight room, with its great oriel window looking to the garden, and across the fields of hyacinth and daffodil to the sea, where the waves wash against the rock, we seem

carried by a tide not unlike the ocean's own, which fills the room and ebbs and flows away, and when we leave sings with strange music in our ears.

Tennyson's reading of his poems, as Mrs. Richmond Ritchie has lately told us, is something quite apart from all ordinary reading. As he takes up one of his books and opening it begins to repeat the words upon the printed page, tapping with his finger meanwhile to mark the cadence of the flowing lines, you seem to be listening to some strange chant, an incantation to the spell of which you instantly succumb. The familiar lines assume a new shape, flash forth all manner of hidden meanings, and have a music of which you never dreamt before. Every body knows of his delight in reading his own verse.

If we hardly can speak of him, as he spoke of Milton, as "the God-gifted organ voice of England," he may still be regarded as having made his organ discourse excellent music of hitherto unequalled sweet-ness and beauty. There is an absence in his poetry of the great drum and the glare of color.

THE POET'S LIFE.

There must also be recognized in dealing with the message of the poet's verses the influence of the poet's life. Wordsworth, Browning and Tennyson have done something between them to redeem the character of the poet as a family man from the disrepute into which he was brought by Byron and Shelley. Tennyson did not marry until the age at which Shakespeare was a grandfather. For Shakespeare wedded Ann Hathaway when he was a boy of 18, and had had three children before he was 21. Tennyson did not marry until he was 41. But alike in his bachelor days and in his later life, his conduct in all human relations seems to have been perfectly ideal. A loving son of an angel mother, the filial son of a pious father, he was equally admirable as a brother, and few tributes have ever been written to human being more hearty than those which he has received from his brothers. Again to quote Sir Edwin Arnold: "It was beautiful to see the tenderness of the poet's care for the woman he loved and his anxiety lest any chance harm might befall her through an open door, or over-exertion in walking, or fatigue of any kind. No outsider has the right to dwell upon such a subject; but it is at least something to know that Tennyson's wedded life was one of no common brightness and sunshine, and that, like not a few of our greatest men, he was indebted to his wife for those long years of freedom from personal care and trouble, which he devoted to the service of mankind. In his immortal verse he has paid the noblest of all tributes to her love and devotion. It was no small part—perhaps, indeed, it formed the larger part of his life for half a century.

It is to be hoped that the good tradition established by these three great masters of English song will not be broken or smirched by the new Laureate.

A VISIT TO TENNYSON.

Miss E. R. Chapman, whose book, "A Companion to *In Memoriam*," was published in 1888 by Messrs. Macmillan as a companion volume to Tennyson's chief poem, has kindly written me the following ac-

count of the visit which she paid to the Laureate at Haslemere:

It is with some reluctance that I comply with your request for some recollections of the Master, and join in the printed Babel for which the death of a great man gives the signal nowadays. There is something in this which is always jarring, like chatter in a death-chamber, and one could wish for an appointed period of reverent silence before even the truest appreciations, the most heart-warm tributes, were written. And then my own claim to speak of him at any time is not great. I saw him but a few times, and I feel that I still know him best through his works—through one of them especially. For to me he always has been and always will be primarily the singer of "*In Memoriam*," and his inspired elegy the type of what our age understands by poetry—our self-conscious, analytic, questioning age, which must needs see herself and not another mirrored in her poets, yet which still, when all is said, delights in beauty—in that symmetry of form, that lucidity of expression, that music of rhythm and rhyme which is the note of the immortals.

I sent him some years ago a volume of miscellanies containing an analysis of "*In Memoriam*," when I was unknown to him, and so much under the prevalent impression of his hermit-like inaccessibility that I did not look for even a formal reply to the formal message which accompanied the book from the publishers. I was in Italy at the time, and had dismissed the matter from my thoughts when, on one memorable morning, a pet retriever belonging to the house burst into the room with a letter in its mouth, and brought me the wholly joyful yet half-bewildering sense of the establishment of a personal relation between master and disciple. Before he had been dear and sacred, as Spenser and Milton and Wordsworth are, but hardly as an actual personality, as a living man. It was not, however, till nearly two years later that I saw him at Aldworth, and was able to thank him personally for his goodness, and tell him how happy it had made me to know that my study of his poem had pleased him. "It's all right," he said, "all except the last section :

'O living will that shall endure
When all that seems shall suffer shock,
Rise in the spiritual rock,
Flow thro' our deeds and make them pure.'

I did not mean the divine will, as you say. I meant *will in man*—free will. You know *there is* free will. It is limited, of course. We are like birds in a cage, but we can hop from perch to perch—till the roof is taken off."

I shall not forget his kindness that day, giving up some two hours, I think, to our entertainment; taking pleasure—so it seemed—in showing us his favorite shrubs and trees and points of view, and talking on all manner of subjects, grave and gay, as they occurred to him, with the friendliest unreserve and an entire absence of *pose* or self-consciousness. This childlike veracity of temperament, resulting in a singular plainness and even *brusquerie* of speech, was doubtless, as Mr. Theodore Watts has well pointed out, the secret of his charm. Certainly it was the characteristic which was most noticeable—I had almost said most startling—at first sight. He would give utterance, as only a child or a rarely endowed genius does, to the thought that was running in his mind at the moment, with nothing, apparently, of that too scrupulous regard to his surroundings, that over-nice weighing of his interlocutor's capacities and sympathies which destroys naturalness and waters down individuality to the dead



TENNYSON BRIDGE, FARRINGFORD.

level of drawing-room convention. How was it possible that the "revered, beloved" of the whole English-speaking world, the unquestioned and crowned king of poesy of the later century, should bewail to the first comer his wrongs at the hands of the critics, his tortures under the personalities of the press, his terrors about "what they will say of me after I am dead!" "But what is the gadfly of irresponsible criticism to *you*? How should *you* mind?" said my puzzled companion that afternoon. "But *I* do mind!" was the quick rejoinder, as of an inconsolable child. He knew that people's blunders and curiosities and misunderstandings and tasteless ineptitudes stung him. He did *not* know, so it seemed, that they could not injure him; that an artist so consummate, a seer so profound, a singer so melodious, had been well out of reach of the critics for half a century or so, whatever the precise niche in the Temple of Fame hereafter to be assigned him. I remember thanking him after the publication of "Demeter" for "Parnassus," with its grand iteration of the lesson of "In Memoriam" that the thing of real moment is not the sum of more or less perishable

work done or of renown achieved, but the survival of the aspiring, energizing personality after death, the immortality of the

"Force that would have forged a name."

The closing stanza seemed to me as fine as anything he had written :

"If the lips were touch'd with fire from off
a pure Pierian altar,
Tho' their music here be mortal, need
the singer greatly care?
Other songs for other worlds! the fire
within him would not falter;
Let the golden 'Iliad' vanish; Homer
here is Homer there."

"Did any of the critics *understand*?" I asked. The emphatic answer embraced much more than the question. "Nobody *understands*. As to the critics, how can they know what they are writing about, when they all tumble over one another to get their reviews out the next day? I think," he added, "the only person who wrote to me about 'Parnassus' was Gladstone. He liked it, but he said he should be very disappointed not to find the 'Iliad' in the next world."

Perhaps next to his transparent sincerity and single-heartedness, his strong sense of humor was the trait that would strike a new-comer most. In spite of the "Northern Farmer" and its fellows, one was not quite prepared for the prominence of this element, but it was very marked. I should imagine that no one could be quicker in seizing the humorous aspects of things and persons than he was, and I think that he enjoyed and appreciated the quality in others. He took evident delight in poking good-humored fun at his friends. "A capital woman—stands any amount of chaff!" was intended for a highly complimentary description of one who was a favorite. One day, when he had failed to catch the attention of a distinguished writer and intimate friend, after twice repeating a remark to her, he retaliated with: "The

woman's written so many books she can't understand common English!"

His manner, on a first introduction to him, was certainly a little formidable; but if you had fun enough in you to laugh with him, and faith enough in him to know that behind the bluntness and *sans façons* ways there beat the sweet, tender, humble heart of one of God's elect—of the poet who would not have been so great if he had not been greatly loving—you quickly felt at ease.

I never had the opportunity—I do not know that I sought it—of talking to him about women—content, I suppose, with the glorious confession of faith which he has put into the mouth of Ida's lover, and knowing in my heart that he whose teaching has so enriched "the blood of the world" must be, and forever remain, a power on the side of right and justice and the nobler ordering of society and of human life.

So far Miss Chapman, whose analysis of "In Memoriam" Tennyson repeatedly declared to be that which he preferred to all others. It is interesting to

know that in the opinion of the poet it was a woman who understood the soul of his masterpiece better than any one else. Miss Chapman, it is true, is a poet as well as a woman, but she succeeded where many male poets failed.

TRIBUTES TO TENNYSON.

Of Tennysonian the papers, of course, have been full. I shudder at the versified tributes which other poets have paid to the memory of their great master. Some of them are not bad; of others we can only say that they make us regret that the ancient custom which prevailed when Spenser was buried was not

which appeared in the *Philadelphia Call* at the time when Tennyson received his peerage:

"Mamma," said a fashionable New York lady to her mother, "the papers are making a great fuss over a Mr. Tennyson, of England." "Yes," responded the mother, "he has been raised to the dear, delightful peerage." "He has been made a baron, I see," said the daughter. "Yes, and his wife will be a baroness, I suppose," reflected the old lady. "How exquisitely beautiful it must be to be a baroness!" "What has he been a-doing of to be a baron?" asked the cultured young lady. "What has he been a-doing of?" repeated the mother. "Why, he is the sole survivor of the noble six hundred, who made the famous charge at Balaclava."

A PROPHET'S HONOR IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

It would be unfair to print that American tale without capping it with its English counterparts:

A lady in the Isle of Wight asked a Freshwater boy who was driving her if he knew Mr. Tennyson. "He makes poets for the Queen," said the boy. "What do you mean?" asked the lady. "I don't know what they means," answered the boy, "but pliceman often see him walking about a-making of 'em under the stars."

An even more characteristic anecdote is recorded in the diary of Bishop Wilberforce:

A stranger meeting a resident at Haslemere asked if Mr. Tennyson lived there. "Yes," he was told, "he does." "He is a great man, is he not?" "Well," rejoined the resident, "I don't well know what you call great, but he only keeps one man servant, and he don't sleep in the house."

There have been exceedingly few good original anecdotes told in the multitudinous columns of the press that have been devoted to his memory. One which, although rather interesting, is slight, tells how Tennyson proved to a farmer at Haslemere that he could make a restive pony stand perfectly still. The discovery was very simple, for Tennyson had found out that by placing his watch to the pony's ear the animal would never attempt to move.

HIS TABLE TALK.

Of Tennyson's table talk the following is one of the most curious and least characteristic specimens. It is taken from one of Miss Cameron's letters:

He was very violent with the girls on the subject of the rage for autographs. He said he believed every crime and every vice in the world were connected with the passion for autographs and anecdotes and records; that the desiring anecdotes and acquaintance with the lives of great men was treating them like pigs to be ripped open for the public; that he knew he himself should be ripped open like a pig; that he thanked God Almighty with his whole heart and soul that he knew nothing, and that he would know nothing of Shakespeare but his writings; and that he thanked God Almighty he knew nothing of Jane Austen; and that there were no letters preserved, either of Shakespeare's or of Jane Austen's; that they had not been ripped open like pigs. Then he said that the post for two days had brought him no letters, and that he thought there was a sort of syncope in the world as to him and his fame.

HOW HE TALKED.

Sir Edwin Arnold, describing his conversation, says:

His words are spoken with the "burr" of the fen coun-



CEDAR UNDER WHICH "MAUD" WAS WRITTEN.

followed, when the poets who wrote odes in honor of the deceased threw the odes and the pens with which they were written into the grave in the Abbey. The general outburst of enthusiastic praise which followed the passing of Tennyson is a remarkable tribute at once to the ascendancy of his genius and to the decay of the bitter atrabilious temper which used to prevail, especially on the lower slopes of Parnassus. Perhaps the praise with which the newspapers have rung may lead many, if a cheap edition of Tennyson's poems is brought out, to make the acquaintance of this fountain of melodious verse. At present it is to be feared that there are not a few, if they were to be asked what Tennyson had done, would be unable to explain, as was the heroine of the following story,

try, and though none can mistake the provincialism of his dialect for lack of culture, it is there nevertheless, and strikes strangely upon the ear of any one who has been accustomed to the exquisite refinement of his poems. After a little while his visitor begins to realize two facts, both unforeseen. One is that the poet is the master of a singularly rich and graphic style in conversation, that he talks with a directness and force, the secret of which has long ago been lost in the polite world of Belgravia and Pall Mall, and that as a consequence what he says, even though it may not be new in itself, comes home with surprising freshness as though heard for the first time. The other is that there is a great gift of humor in this man who has so carefully kept the humorous in check in all his writings. He sees the comic side of any question at a glance, and calls attention to it with a burst of genuine laughter which does much to set his worshiper at his ease.

Of what does he talk? Well, of what would you have this greatest of living men of letters speak but of himself and of his work? If you have other business with him he will deal with it, nor stint the time that he gives to it. He can show a keen interest in his friends and their affairs, and will chat with you delightfully of some old companion who has joined the majority, all his talk being flavored by that sense of humor of which I have spoken, and expressed in language the Saxon simplicity of which gives it an altogether unexpected weight. But when, by and by, you venture to turn the conversation to himself, he will show no indisposition to speak freely. Infinitely above all suggestion of the mock modesty which is the surest evidence of vanity in man, he will make no secret of his own interest in his work, or of the pleasure he takes in learning how it strikes an outsider.

SOME OF HIS SAYINGS.

Almost the only expression used by him in conversation that stands out vividly is that related by the Bishop of Carlisle:

It was perceived that Tennyson had lagged behind. He had paused by the side of the brook, brought his eyes as near to the surface of the water as he could, and was examining with intense interest the subaqueous life which the little stream contained. After a time he rejoined his companions, and this was his utterance as he joined them: "What an imagination God has!"

From Fitzgerald's reminiscences of Tennyson I quote two samples:

I dare say I may have told you (he writes apropos of Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" at Dresden) what Tennyson said of the "Sistine Child," which he then knew only by an engraving. He first thought the expression of his face (as also the attitude) almost too solemn even for the Christ within. But some time after, when A. T. was married and had a son, he told me that Raphael was all right, that no man's face was so solemn as a child's—full of wonder. He said one morning that he watched his babe "worshipping the sunbeam on the bed post and the curtain."

Tennyson and I were stopping before a shop in Regent's street, where were two figures of Dante and Goethe. I said, "What is there in old Dante's face that is missing in Goethe's? And Tennyson (whose profile then had certainly a remarkable likeness to Dante's) said, "The Divine."

A DEVOTEE OF THE PIPE.

All who had the privilege of visiting him spoke of the childlike simplicity with which he talked of his likes and dislikes of the world and things in general. Most of them refer to the occasionally morose and somewhat nervously unhappy temper which seems to have been the natural result of smoking strong black tobacco nine hours a day. It is surprising that he had any nerves left at all, for seldom does there seem to have been a more devoted devotee of the pipe than Tennyson. One of the chroniclers tell us that he did not like Venice at all. We were prepared to find that Oscar Wilde was disappointed in the Atlantic, but it was a cruel blow to learn that Tennyson did not like Venice until the cause was explained. He did not like Venice, he said, because he found it impossible to get any English tobacco there.

CARLYLE'S PEN PICTURE.

Of Tennyson's personal appearance there have been endless descriptions, but none to surpass Carlyle's vivid portraiture:

Tennyson is one of the finest looking men in the world. A great shock of rough, dusty-dark hair; bright, laughing, hazel eyes; massive aquiline face, most massive yet most delicate; of sallow-brown complexion, almost Indian-looking; clothes cynically loose, free and easy; smokes infinite tobacco. His voice is musical metallic—fit for loud laughter and piercing wail, and all that may lie between speech and speculation free and plenteous; I do not meet in these late decades such company over a pipe! We shall see what he will grow to. He is often unwell; very chaotic—his way is through Chaos and the Bottomless and Pathless; not handy for making out many miles upon.

TENNYSON AND SPIRITISM.

There is one feature of Tennyson's poetry which I have specially reserved for the conclusion of this very imperfect and inadequate sketch. That is the fact that he was habitually conscious of communion with spirits or intelligence not of this world. Whether these intelligences were disembodied spirits of mortals who had put on immortality, or whether they were intelligences never incarnate on this earth, Tennyson knows more to-day than he knew when he was still with us. But no one can read "In Memoriam" without recognizing that the poet was conscious of spirit communion which, if it had been suspected in a less eminent man, would have led to his ostracism as a lunatic or a spiritualist. Tennyson was a very Broad Churchman, and if he had a pastor in the spiritual sense it was Mr. Maurice. That distinguished man held very strong and decided opinions as to the reality of conscious spirit communion between the living and the dead.

MR. MAURICE ON SPIRIT COMMUNION.

Writing to Mrs. Butler when she was sore stricken by the cruel death of her only daughter, Mr. Maurice said:

You cannot think that your child is really severed from you. The yearning you feel for her is the pledge and

assurance that it is not so. What would her bodily presence have been to you if that love had been away? You cannot think that she feels your love or responds to it less than heretofore merely because the outward signs of it are withdrawn. If you ask me whether I can say that it seems reasonable to me that this love on both sides should be immortal, and that hereafter it should have all possible freedom for its expression and enjoyment, I can answer honestly, "No other opinion seems to me reasonable." I cannot present the opposite notion to myself so that it shall not clash with the belief that Jesus has died and risen again; that He has overcome separation and binds all in one, and that all shall be gathered up in Him. The renewal or rather the preservation of every human tie, freed from the mortal accidents which have not strengthened but enfeebled it, appears to me implied in Christ's victory over death and the grave.

There is in that passage the germ of much that is to be found poetically presented in "In Memoriam."

HIS INSPIRATION.

But Tennyson went much further than this. It is understood that he believed that he wrote many of the best and truest things he ever published under the direct influence of higher intelligences, of whose presence he was distinctly conscious. He felt them near him, and his mind was impressed by their ideas. He was, to use the technical term, a clairaudient and inspirational medium. He was not clairvoyant. These mystic influences came to him in the night season. They were heard in the voices of the wind. They made him write what he sometimes imperfectly understood when in a state of mind that was perhaps not always distinguishable from trance.

HIS WAKING TRANCE PROSE VERSION.

There was naturally much reticence on his part on this subject, but both in his poetry and in his correspondence he distinctly refers to this trance experience. Writing March 7, 1874, to a gentleman who had communicated to him some strange experiences which he had under anaesthetics, Tennyson said :

I have never had any revelations through anaesthetics; but a kind of waking trance (this for lack of a better name) I have frequently had, quite up from boyhood, when I have been all alone. This has often come upon me through repeating my own name to myself silently till, all at once, as it were, out of the intensity of the consciousness of individuality, the individuality itself seemed to dissolve and fade away into boundless being; and this not a confused state, but the clearest of the clearest, the surest of the surest, utterly beyond words, where death was an almost laughable impossibility, the loss of personality (if so it were) seeming no extinction, but the only true life.

As if conscious of the incredible significance of the statement thus compacted, he adds: "I am ashamed of my feeble description. Have I not said the state is utterly beyond words?"

VERSIFIED.

This letter is a prose explanation by the poet of one of the most remarkable although somewhat myste-

rious passages in the ninety-fifth section of "In Memoriam."

So word by word, and line by line,
The dead man touched me from the past,
And all at once it seemed at last
The living soul was flashed on mine.

And mine in this was wound and whirl'd
About empyreal heights of thought,
And came on that which is and caught
The deep pulsations of the world.

Æolian music measuring out
The steps of Time—the shocks of Chance—
The blows of Death. At length my trance
Was cancel'd, stricken thro' with doubt.

Vague words! but ah! how hard to frame
In matter-moulded forms of speech,
Or ev'n for intellect to reach
Thro' memory that which I became.

HIS VISIONS.

In the "Idylls of the King" there is another allusion to the same trance experiences—an allusion which the *Spectator* assures us was more or less a transcript of Tennyson's own experience. The King excuses himself from following the Holy Grail on the ground that he has his work to do, which must not be interfered with. But his work being done—

Let Visions of the night, or of the day
Come as they will; and many a time they come
Until this earth he walks on seems not earth,
This light that strikes his eyeball is not light,
This air that smites his forehead is not air,
But vision—yea his very hand and foot—
In moments when he feels he cannot die,
And knows himself no vision to himself,
Nor the high God a vision, nor that One
Who rose again; ye have seen what ye have seen.

THE POET OF IMMORTALITY.

The poet is a seer, and in all his seeing he ever saw the promise of life and immortality which enabled him to answer in the negative his own indignant question :

And he, shall he,
Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who roll'd the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him lanes of fruitless prayer,

Who loved, who suffer'd countless ills,
Who battled for the true, the just,
Be blown about the desert dust
Or seal'd within the iron hills?

Let me end these jottings with three of the many verses sent me by my friendly contributors. They are, to say the least, not below the standard of many elegiac tributes from better-known pens :

Thou wast no singer of an idle hour,
Charming our ears whilst we in dalliance lay,
But with clear notes of deep, prophetic power
Didst point us for forward to the coming day.

Oh, poet-prophet! In the roll of those
Who as God's heralds spake, sent from the throne,
Spirits anointed ere on earth they rose
To utter one great truth with varying tone.

Poet of immortality thou art!
Thy life, thy death, thy golden words all tell
That, though the mournful sound half break the heart,
Heaven's joy bells peal before earth's funeral knell.

LORD TENNYSON AS A RELIGIOUS TEACHER.

BY ARCHDEACON F. W. FARRAR.

THE poets are great moral and spiritual teachers. "They are," said Shelley, "the hierophants of an unapprehended revelation." "Poetry," said Lord Bacon, "was ever thought to have some participation with divineness." Poets have many a time been the strong champions of truth, of freedom, of righteousness, when the pulpits and so-called Church organs have been silent or adverse, or have only uttered the words of moral see-saw or torpid conventionality. The best poets have ever taught, as none other can, "The great in conduct and the pure in thought."

Milton said that he dared to be known to think our sage and serious poet, Edmund Spenser, a better teacher than Scotus or Aquinas, and I dare to say that I have learnt more of high and holy teaching from Dante and Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Browning and Tennyson than I have learnt from many of the professed divines. The poets have given me more consolation in sorrow, more passion for righteousness, more faith in the divine goodness, more courage to strive after the attainment of the divine ideal, more insight into the sacred charities which save us from despairing over the littleness of men than I have derived from other men.

The great source of all wisdom and holiness is the Light of the Holy Spirit sent to us from the Father by our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Next to the immediate teachings of the Spirit of Christ come the teachings of the great Hebrew prophets and the Apostles and Evangelists of the New Testament.

Next to these of all human teachers I should place the illumined souls of the few supreme Christian poets of the world, who, sweeping aside the sham and rubbish of Pharisaism, lead us to realities and to the Living Christ.

A poet is not a poet at all unless he soars above meanness and commonplace into serener and more eternal atmosphere. Dante tells us how his divine comedy is, in fact, a history of the human soul as it sinks into the hell of vileness or climbs, by prayer and penitence, into the celestial rose, and Spenser, that his aim was "to fash on a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle discipline," and Milton, "that the life of a true poet ought itself to be a true poem; that is, a composition and pattern of the best and honor-

ablest things." Of Cowper it was truly sung by Mrs. Browning:

"He shall be strong to sanctify the poet's high vocation,
And bow the meekest Christian down in meeker adoration."

Wordsworth, of whom Tennyson sung that he had received "this laurel greener from the brow of him who uttered nothing base," knew that his poems would "co-operate with the benign tendencies of human nature wherever found, and that they would in their degree be efficacious in making men wiser and better. Browning described the poet as living amid the half-contemptuous ignorance of sordid money getters, in noble and simple poverty, but

"Doing the King's work all the dim day long."

as "seeing the Infinite in things;" as "impelled to embody the thing he perceives, not so much with reference to the many below, as to the One above him;" as the author of

"Mighty works, which tell some spirit there
Hath sat, regardless of neglect and scorn,
Till, its long task completed, it hath risen
And left us, never to return; and all
Rush in to peer and praise, when all is vain."

The great poet who has just been taken from us had no less lofty a conception than these had of the grandeur of his mission. He condemned the fantastic beauty of poets who "wrote without a conscience or an aim." He felt, as Wordsworth felt, that even in early youth there had been laid upon his brow the hands of invisible consecration, which had poured the silent influences of the morning upon his soul.

How deeply thankful we should be that, in the narrow limits of our own generation, we should have been blessed with the gift of two such poets as Robert Browning and Alfred Tennyson! To have known, to have loved, to have understood them, is a liberal education. The first gave us not a book, but a literature; a training in the finest principles of divinity, of metaphysics, of music and of art. The second, who has been called so soon after his shining brother, has touched, in language of unrivaled melody, on almost every loveliness of nature, on almost every emotion of man.

Carlyle, who praised so few, yet said years ago of

Tennyson, that he was "a true human soul, carrying a bit of chaos about him, which he is manufacturing into cosmos." It was a true testimony. From the chaos of man's turbid passions, dim hopes and surging doubts Tennyson tried to educe and brighten for us the elements of that beauty, nobleness and order into which we have a sure and certain hope that his own great and loyal soul has passed.

(1.) I think we may thank God, first, for the prosperity, the peacefulness, the quiet inherent dignity, the austere and noble retirement of the life itself. We thank God for the man as well as for the poet. The lives of many poets have been troubled and miserable. Some, like Dante and Milton, have been drawn into the stormy gulf of politics, "its dreariness, its bitterness, its foam, its storms, its everlasting noise and commotion;" and consequently Dante, for long years of heartache, knew how salt is the bread of an exile, and how weary it is to tread a patron's stairs; and Milton,

"Fallen on evil days and evil tongues,
In darkness and with dangers compass'd round
And solitude,"

died, in the execrable era of the Stuart Restoration, like his own Samson, among the Philistines,

"Eyeless, at Gaza, in a mill with slaves."

The lot of Shakespeare threw him among the low surroundings of the Tudor stage, and forced him to write:

"Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
And almost thence my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand;"

and it was not given him wholly to escape the fermenting taint of the passions of the Renaissance. Spenser died in destitution, and Phinehas Fletcher wrote of him :

" Yet all his hopes were crossed, all suits denied,
Discouraged, scorned, his writings vilified;
Poorly poor man he lived, poorly poor man he died."

Ethereal as were the aspirations of Shelley, as of "a luminous angel, beating in the void his ineffectual wings," his passionate and wayward temperament flung him into conditions full of shame and squalor. Byron not only paraded about Europe "the pageant of his bleeding heart," but also the turbulence of his spleen, his pride, his unruly passions. We think with deep sorrow of the weaknesses and the remorse of Burns and Hartley Coleridge; but Wordsworth, and Browning, and Tennyson lived in the quiet dignity of their richly gifted manhood, in beautiful places, afar from the vulgar glare of publicity, not mingling with the world's vain strifes, content to be poets as the one object of high lives.

(2.) Next, we should thank God that his poetry has been absolutely, stainlessly and most nobly pure. Many a great poet, like Chaucer or like Burns, has had to wail because some of his words would live after him, to stain the stream of life; or, like Moore, has had to weep for years,

" Of counsel mocked, of talents made,
Haply, for high and pure designs,
But oft, like Israel's incense, laid
Upon unhallowed worldly shrines."

Many, like Byron, have polluted with strange fires the vestal altar of genius.

Let fools and sensualists say what they will, it is the glory of Browning and Tennyson that in an age which so much prurient literature has defiled with the empoisoned honey of French realism, they did not grope in the foul abysses of human degradation, but ever lifted their eyes to the true grandeur of humanity crowned with spiritual fire.

The poets have made life brighter, happier, more hopeful to us by teaching us to see, and what to see, and how to see; by opening our minds to the true, our eyes to the beautiful; by opening our ears to the voices of the mountain and the sea; by quickening our sensibility to the sweet influences of the fields and of the ocean. A thousand things which we should have never noticed, in which we should never have read God's autographs of beauty and of blessing, Tennyson has now taught us to observe with delight and love—the black ashbuds in spring: the rosy plumelets which tuft the larch; the pure green streaks on the white leaves of the snowdrop; the gummy chestnut buds which glisten in the April blue; the seawind singing shrill, chill with flakes of foam; the liquid azure bloom of the sea; the Pleiades glittering like fire-flies in a silver braid; the little pink, five-beaded baby soles; the light feet which treading on the daisies makes the meadows rosy; the dragonfly's sapphire flash of living light; the river sloping to plunge in cataract, shattering on black blocks its breath of thunder;

" Myriads of rivulets hurrying through the land,
The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmur of innumerable bees."

(3.) Once more we thank God for the deeper and kindlier insight which the poet has given us into the human heart. Like Robert Browning, Lord Tennyson, though he had his moods of sorrow and perplexity, was an optimist who had achieved his right to optimism by the manful fighting down of despair and doubt. For this reason, in all his many volumes, he has scarcely written one rancorous or malignant verse. If once or twice he was kindled into sudden flame of anger by base criticism, he at once withdrew the verses in which it was expressed, and made amendment for them. Hating, as he says, the spites and the follies, he sang after receiving a letter from an envious rival :

" O little bard, is your lot so hard,
If men neglect your pages?
I think not much of yours or of mine
I hear the roll of the ages."

" Greater than I? is that your cry
And men will live to see it;
Well, if it be so, so it is, you know,
And if it be so, so be it!"

And again:

" Ah God ! the petty fools of rhyme
 Who shriek and sweat in pigmy wars
 Before the stony face of Time,
 And looked at by the silent stars,
 When one small touch of Charity
 Would raise them nearer godlike state
 Than if the crowded orb should cry,
 As those who cried Diana Great."

And to the question of the bitter husband: " How like you this old satire ? " he makes the gentle wife reply:

" Nay,' she said,
 ' I loathe it ; he had never kindly heart,
 Nor ever cared to better his own kind,
 Who first wrote satire with no pity in it.'"

Hence, though he gives us (as one has said) almost every human mood—" the maddened wail of disappointment, the wild cry of revenge, the heart sob of the mother, the garrulous retrospect of the old grandmother, the fair girl's delight in the May morning, the gloomy doubter, the rollicking carouser, the tender hospital nurse, the passionate loneliness of the forsaken wife, the spectre of lust, haunting a heart worn out and gray with dying fires ; " the stainless chastity of Arthur, the hollow lightness of Gawain, the marred chivalry of Sir Lancelot, the vitriolic malignity of Vivien—he suffers the dignity of life as well as its pathos to shine through them all.

Whether his hero be taken from mythology, like Tithonus or Tiresias, or from classic paganism, like Ulysses or Lucretius, or from mediæval legend, like Godiva or the Arturian idyls, or from modern life, like the gardener's daughter or the poor fisherman Enoch Arden or the poor city clerk in " Sea Dreams," or from modern heroism, like Sir Richard Grenville or the siege of Lucknow or the charge of the Light Brigade—in all and every mood, even when his thoughts, like " the clouds that cradle round the setting sun,"

" Take a soberer coloring from the eye
 That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality."

he is always still " the poet, soaring in the high reason of his fancies with his garland and singing robes about him," and he never forgets that " God made man in His own image, after His likeness ; in the image of God created He him, male and female created He them."

(4.) Lastly, we thank God with all our hearts that,

as his poems were all meant " to add ardor to virtue and confidence to truth," so they all promote the cause of religion pure and undefiled. There is nothing sectarian, nothing ecclesiastical about the religion of the greatest poets. Dante is the Voice of Catholicism, yet there is no mere popery in the mighty words of St. Peter in the " Paradiso," which make the heavenly spirits flush and bicker into wrathful flame as he denounces the corrupt, usurping popes and churchmen of his day. Milton was the " God-gifted, organ voice of England," but in no line of his do we find the sugary, namby-pamby, lackadaisical religiosity of many modern hymns. Tennyson and Browning were in the highest sense religiously and devoutly disposed, but they did not value at a straw the pettiness of a formalism which is always most deeply stirred by the infinitely little. To the subordinate minutiae of organization and ritual these great poets were disdainfully indifferent ; but to the great eternal verities of religion—to allegiance to God, and to His Christ, and to His spirit, to the everlasting sanctions of the moral law—they were supremely loyal. They belonged not to the self-styled church whose fences bristle with razors and anathemas, but to the true Church, over whose portals are inscribed Christ's two great commandments of love to God and love to man. Tennyson, like Browning, clung absolutely fast to the larger hope.

" That good should fall
 At last, far off, at last, to all,
 And every winter change to spring ;
 That nothing walks with aimless feet,
 That not one life could be destroyed,
 Or cast as rubbish in the void
 When God has made the pile complete."

Yes, all the greatest poets and thinkers are of that religion which has nothing to do with the little passions of the sects and the parties ; of that religion wherein the meek, the pious, the devout are all one. He ends his great " In Memoriam " with the words :

" That God, who ever lives and moves,
 One God, one law, one element,
 And one far-off divine event
 To which the whole creation moves."

To this religion their poems were utterly faithful, and this—which is the true Catholic faith of the Apostles' Creed and the Lord's Prayer and the Sermon on the Mount—this faith they kept whole and undefiled.



EDMUND SPENSER
(1552-1599).



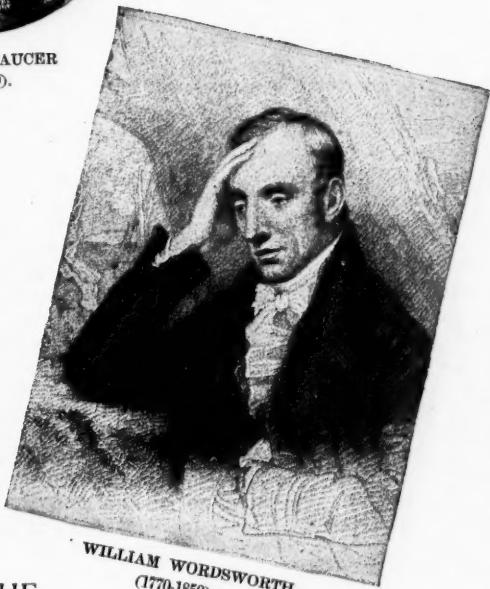
JOHN DRYDEN
(1631-1701).



GEOFFREY CHAUCER
(1328-1400).



ROBERT SOUTHEY
(1774-1843).



WILLIAM WORDSWORTH
(1770-1850).

IN THE
LAUREATE LINE: PAST INCUMBENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE LATE POET LAUREATE.

AS might be expected, all the more journalistic of the English reviews have their due quota of articles on Tennyson. The *New Review* gives the first place to a brightly written but somewhat paradoxical and affected paper by Mr. Edmund Gosse, which is followed by another by Mr. Paul, of the *Daily News*. Mr. Gosse thinks that the genuine lovers of verse are extremely few, and that the splendid position of poetry at the summit of the civil ornaments of the Empire is built on ice, and it is kept there by bluff on the part of a small influential class. The great gathering in the Abbey strikes Mr. Gosse as a sinister exhibition. Democracy doth protest too much. The poet is held to be better than is poetry, and the artist than the art: "Tennyson had grown to be by far the most mysterious, august and singular figure in English society. He represented poetry, and the world now expects its poets to be as picturesque, as aged and as individual as he was, or else it will pay poetry no attention. I fear, to be brief, that the personal, as distinguished from the purely literary, distinction of Tennyson may strike, for the time being, a serious blow at the vitality of poetry in this country."

The excitement about Tennyson's death, he thinks, has been far too universal. All fine literature is for the few, and it is a vain illusion to imagine that the multitude has been suddenly converted to a taste for fine literature. Speaking of the reputation of Mr. Walter Pater, Herbert Spencer and George Meredith, Mr. Gosse says: "These reputations are like beautiful churches, into which people turn to cross themselves with holy water, bow to the altar, and then hurry out again to spend the rest of the morning in some snug tavern. Among these churches of living fame the noblest, the most exquisite was that sublime cathedral of song which we called Tennyson; and there, it is true, drawn by fashion and by a choral service of extreme beauty, the public had formed the habit of congregating. But at length, after a final ceremony of incomparable dignity, this minster has been closed. Where will the people who attended there go now? The other churches stand around, honored and empty."

What Mr. Gosse has long dreaded is the irruption of a sort of communism in literature. But he believes that living poets present a variety and amplitude of talent, a fullness of tone, an accomplishment in art such as few other generations in England, and still fewer elsewhere, have been in a position to exult in. The moral of the whole matter is that Mr. Gosse and his friends must be allowed to fence the tables by excluding from the communicants at the table of Apollo all those who have no other mark of his service but their pass-books.

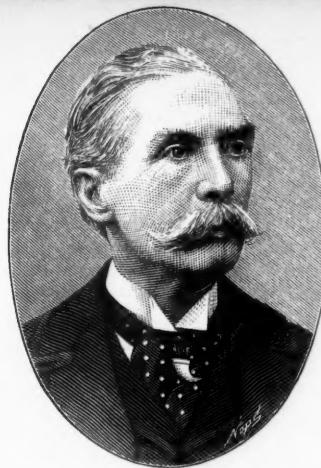
Traits of Character and Personality.

In the *Magazin für Literatur* of October 15, Mr. G. Duncan writes of the dead poet. "Only a few knew him," says Mr. Duncan. Liberal though he was and with all his understanding for the great questions of his age, Tennyson was never a man for the masses, for popularity or for great publicity. In that he differed from his friend Browning. He did not seek recognition, and when it came to him, even more abundantly than to any other English poet of the day, it was only owing to circumstances over which he had no control.

The predominant trait of the man Tennyson was indeed his love of solitude, and after solitude he loved flowers, and then tobacco. Criticism was what he hated most. Critics and intruders were to him the most terrible things in the world, and he found little to choose between them.

Mr. Duncan goes on to quote from the letter of a lady: "Tennyson, she says, was terrible to young ladies suffering from the autograph mania. He once said he believed all the crimes and vices of this world were connected with the passion for autographs, anecdotes and *personalia*; that the search for and collection of anecdotes and all sorts of personal details of the lives of great men was like the public cutting up of a pig, and that he knew people would like to rip him open publicly. He thanked Almighty God with his whole heart and soul that he knew nothing and wished to know nothing about Shakespeare but his writings, and he was thankful he knew nothing of Jane Austen; neither had left any letters behind them. Then he said that for two days he had had no letters, and it looked as if he and his name were forgotten by the world."

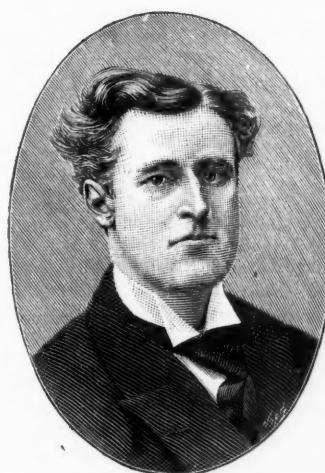
Mr. Duncan also quotes from a letter in his possession from Carlyle to Emerson, dated August 5, 1844, in which Carlyle describes in his original style the personality of the poet in his prime, but before he had become a celebrity: "Alfred is one of the few English, or not English, human figures I have seen who for me are and remain beautiful—a true human soul, or a trustworthy approach to what one's own soul may address as 'Brother!' Yet I fear he will not come; he often cuts me when on his short visits to town, cuts everybody in fact, for he is lonely and sad, as are many men who live in an element of gloom. . . . He is, I believe, not yet forty, but certainly not much under that age. He is one of the handsomest men on this earth: an enormous head of straight, dark-brown hair; merry, laughing nut-brown eyes; a massive, yet most delicate, eagle-like profile; yellow-brown, almost Indian complexion; and loose clothes, despising all fashion; and he smokes an enormous quantity of tobacco. His voice has a metallic ring, and is adapted to loud laughter, to



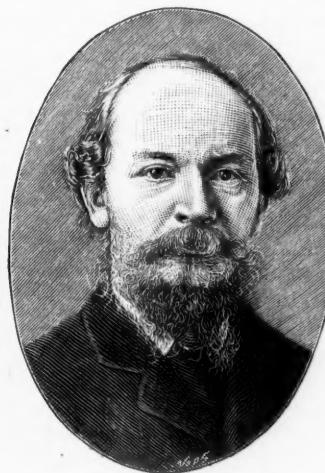
MR. ALFRED AUSTIN.



MR. COVENTRY PATMORE.



MR. WILLIAM WATSON.



MR. ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.



MR. WILLIAM MORRIS.



SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.



MR. LEWIS MORRIS.

IN THE
LAUREATE LINE :
FUTURE
POSSIBILITIES.

convulsive lamentation, and to everything that lies between ; he speaks and thinks freely and much ; I have not had such company over a pipe for this last decade. We shall see what becomes of him. He is often ailing ; very chaotic—his way is through chaos and the groundless and pathless ; he is not made to advance rapidly."

His Simplicity.

Mr. Herbert Paul, in his paper, says of Tennyson : "He was a voracious consumer of books, especially of novels, with a wonderful memory for the classics and for the great English poets. As an illustration of his delightful simplicity, it may be recorded that when the conversation turned upon the House of Lords, he suddenly exclaimed: 'I was just going to say what I would do if I were a lord, and then I remembered I was one.' He was eager for new facts, delighting in converse with travelers and men of science. Metaphysical speculation fascinated him, and like Dr. Johnson he looked in strange places for evidence of a future life. Even psychical research interested him, and it was, perhaps, with the same side of his mind that he cared for riddles. He enjoyed his port and his tobacco, as everybody knows."

Dollars and Cents.

The *Bookworm* devotes its November number to Tennyson, calling it the "Tennyson Memoriam Number." It contains a portrait of Tennyson's mother, and a fac-simile of a page in the "Idylls of the King." In the number there is a memorial poem by George Augustus Simcox, and four letters from four distinguished but anonymous poets, discussing the question of the new laureate. They all advocate the appointment of Swinburne. The most interesting paper is a short one upon "Tennyson and His Publishers," from which we learn that Tennyson's contract with Strahan & Co. after he left Moxon & Son was that for five years Tennyson should receive \$25,000 per annum for the right to publish the poems that had already appeared, and that Strahan should in addition have the right to issue any new works at ten per cent. commission. During these five years Tennyson published two new books, one "The Holy Grail," and the other "The Window; or, the Song of the Wrens." Of "The Holy Grail," which was published at \$1.75, they sold 40,000 copies almost immediately after its appearance. For this small volume Tennyson received not less than \$30,000.

American Tributes.

As to the American magazines, the *Catholic World* has really done the best in Tennysoniana. It comes out for November with an excellent critical article by Maurice F. Egan, preceded by the frontispiece portrait of the poet. Mr. Egan's estimate is pretty nearly contained in his concluding lines : "No poet ever wrote fewer weak verses, though he wrote a few ; no English poet was at once so much of an artist and so correct. He had the best of Keats and the best of Coleridge ; the best of Shelley, and the simplicity without the simpleness of Wordsworth. He

was as clear as Shakespeare and sometimes as strong as Milton ; he was the true Pre-Raphaelite, and with him legitimate Pre-Raphaelitism stopped. To Newman and to him we owe the preservation of the purest traditions of English expression. If a poet, like a creed, may be judged by its exaltation of true womanhood, Tennyson may pass unchallenged into that rank in which stands first the poet of the most Immaculate Virgin and of Beatrice."

The December *Cosopolitan* makes a feature of a charmingly illustrated article on Tennyson by George Stewart, a Canadian *littérateur* of considerable repute. Mr. Stewart takes up much of his text in a description of his visit to the poet at Haslemere. It is notable that among the many American men of letters whom Mr. Stewart discussed with his famous host, Walt Whitman was particularly praised as an "original genius" by the poet whose work "Old Walt" had stigmatized as frills and furbelows. "It was by the sheer force of his genius, and nothing else," says Mr. Stewart, "that Tennyson achieved his place in literature." His "supremest effort may safely be set down as the 'Idylls of the King,' beginning with the 'Coming of Arthur' and closing with the 'Passing of Arthur, touchingly and sympathetically dedicated to the memory of Albert the Good—one of the finest tributes in our language."

The *Canadian Illustrated* also manages to get its Tennyson feature in the November number. It is by John Reade, who calls attention to the poet's "spirit of generous sympathy with progress and freedom and religious toleration, and the caution with which at the same time he deprecates the danger of

"That which knows not ruling that which knows
To its own harm."

"Take him for all in all, Tennyson is the safest of all poets for the household, and although he eschews the pulpit and the desk of his 'musty Christopher,' few poets have taught a loftier morality. No poet of our century has been oftener quoted in sermons by theologians of all schools."

An Italian Tribute.

Signor Enrico Nencioni contributes to the *Nuova Antologia* for October 16 an interesting and sympathetic paper on the dead Laureate. Speaking of the last hours at Aldworth, he says : "I know of no more beautiful, touching and solemn poet's death since that of Walter Scott." In estimating the poet's position in English literature, he points out how he came to the front at the time of the anti-Byronic reaction of 1830 (when, however, Byron worship was still prevalent on the continent of Europe), and considers the shaping influences of his poetry to be Keats and Wordsworth, not Byron, in spite of his strong admiration of the latter. After noticing, with copious quotations, "Locksley Hall," "In Memoriam," "Maud" and the "Idylls of the King" (Morte Arthur and Guinevere being specially singled out), he dwells on the poet's "simple and patriarchal" life at Farringford.

"A notable event in Tennyson's quiet and monoto-

nous life was the visits paid to him by General Garibaldi in 1864. The great captain and the great poet were made to understand one another. Both were sincere and primitive sons of nature—two living realities, two leaders, two heroes, not phantoms, not gilt images of false greatness. Garibaldi planted a tree with his own hands in Tennyson's garden—a touching record and poetic symbol of their common love for nature."

As an illustration of Tennyson's love for children, Signor Nencioni has translated nearly the whole of "In the Children's Hospital," a poem for which, as well as for "Rizpah," he has the greatest admiration. We quote from his concluding paragraph: "'Crossing the Bar' seems to me, next to 'Demeter,' the most significant and admirable poem of the volume in which it occurs. The poet contemplates and depicts the soul quietly yielding itself to the great ocean of eternity, trusting its celestial Pilot. There is in this poem a wide and deep serenity as of the blue waters of mid-ocean."

TRIBUTES IN VERSE.

One of the best verse tributes to Lord Tennyson is that by the Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D., editor of a prominent religious weekly paper of Canada, in the Toronto *Daily Globe*:

The brightest star in Britain's sky of fame
Has passed beyond the range of mortal sight ;
But on the hearts of men a deathless name
Is graved in characters of golden light.

The Bard whose peerless songs of life and love
Have charmed the ills of hearts by care opprest,
Has "crossed the bar"—is havened safe above,
Where life is love and service joyous rest.

We render thanks, not tears or mournful lays,
For him who, with a manly, stainless life,
Filled up the circle of his lengthened days,
And nerved his fellows in their fateful strife.

Beauty and truth unseen by other eyes
His touch unveiled and clothed in living fire ;
Nature's unuttered music found a voice
In the sweet tones of his melodious lyre.

He loved Old England : of her glory proud,
Her weal and woe were of his life a part ;
Oft as his bugle blast rang clear and loud,
It stirred the blood in every patriot heart.

His ashes rest with England's kings of song,
But his freed spirit chants a loftier strain,
And his great thoughts and scorn of selfish wrong—
His truer self—shall evermore remain.

Though the wide ocean spreads its stormy sway
Between us and the land he held so dear,
These maple leaves in grateful love I lay
With English roses on his honored bier.

Mr. James Knowles, in the *Nineteenth Century*, musters six poets to sing praises to the memory of Lord Tennyson. The first place is given to Professor Huxley; and then, in all humility, the editor brings up the rear, piously rejoicing that he will feel more at home in heaven now Tennyson has gone there be-

fore him. The best stanza in Professor Huxley's poem, "Westminster Abbey," is this :

Lay him gently down among
The men of State, the men of song,
The men that would not suffer wrong,
The thought-worn chieftains of the mind,
Head servants of the human kind.

Mr. Myers sings "The Height and the Deep." He leads up to the following assurance of the resurrection :

But thou, true heart, for aye shall keep
Thy loyal faith, thine ancient flame.
Be stilled an hour, and stir from sleep
Reborn, risen, and yet the same.

The Hon. Roden Noel declares "the last of all our mighty bards is low," and mourns "the master singer and the friend."

Mr. F. T. Palgrave's "In Pace" contains many quotable lines.

Now, where the imperial speech from land to land
Broadens, the death shock thrills,

is one notable passage. "Our happier Virgil," "The sovrn singer from her England ta'en," "High teacher of mankind," are phrases that will be remembered.

Mr. Aubrey de Vere contributes three sonnets. The second begins thus :

'Tis well ! Not always nations are ingrate !
He gave his country of his best ; and she
Gave to her bard, in glorious rivalry,
Her whole great heart.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Theodore Watts has a sonnet "In Westminster Abbey," but the gem of the collection is Mr. Knowles' "Apotheosis: an Allegory." Mr. Knowles was unfortunately shut out from the Abbey, but he describes what took place there unseen by other eyes than his. "The deathless gods descended to this fane from high Olympos—Diana, Demeter Persephone and Pallas." The last four lines are so inimitable that they must be given intact:

Great Bard ! dear Friend ! thy welcome by the gods
Is our sole comfort for the loss of thee ;
They will be happier in their golden clime,
And Heaven, when we reach it, more like Home.

In the *Library Review* Mr. J. J. Britton has a sonnet, entitled "Ave atque Vale," the last three lines of which are as follows :

Friend and confessor dear—about thy page
Glad memories hover, as the incense clings
About a shrine when home the priest has gone.

In the *Month* F. M. Capes invokes prayers for the poet's soul. The following are the first and last verses :

Gone !—with a nation's love :
Pray for the poet ! Pray !
Gone !—to his Judge above :
Where is his soul to-day !

Great was the singer's place,
Blinding the world's display :
Hope, for his Pilot's grace ;
Pray for the poet ! Pray !

M. RÉNAN.

Some Critical Estimates of His Work.

M R. R. H. HUTTON writes so seldom in reviews and magazines other than the *Spectator* that we are very glad to be able to notice his article on "Rénan and Christianity" in the *National Review*. The subject is one on which he has peculiar qualifications for writing, and although he is, as might be expected, somewhat unsympathetic in his treatment of the Voltaire *sacré*, he has set forth what he finds wanting in M. Rénan's philosophy with much skill. Mr. Hutton says that Rénan sought to substitute a romance of the infinite of the most nebulous kind compatible with the most objectionable morality for the Christian faith; that the purpose of his "Life of Jesus" was not to uphold, but to cast down to the ground the figure of Christ, whom he delineated as an enthusiast who voluntarily participated in fraud in order to reinforce the popular faith in his mission: "His 'divine idea' was a very fluid and indeterminate power in the world. It was not in any proper sense an *authority* at all. It was a tendency, an aspiration, a shifting sentiment. It was a sort of spiritual chivalry, often as much mixed up with earthly passion as the chivalry of the age of the Troubadours. To M. Rénan, Jesus Christ was one of those spiritual Troubadours."

M. Rénan was delighted with his own picture of Our Lord, a miniature which Mr. Hutton says was: "A Frenchified countenance with manifold signs of weakness as well as tenderness in it, with a genius for self-deception written in the wavering expression of the eyes, and inability to resist the pressure of others betraying itself in all the lines about the mouth."

Mr. Hutton's conclusion of the whole matter is stated as follows: "The astonishing thing to me is that French culture should find in M. Rénan's criticisms anything that could by any stretch of imagination be called even a remnant or vestige of the Christian faith. It tried to reduce Christianity from a revelation to an inspiration, from that which controls and binds and rescues man to the vain sigh of an overburdened heart. In the place of a Saviour it places one who himself needed to be saved from illusions, from insincerities, from his own weakness. I cannot help thinking that even a Christianity against which the nations rage and the people imagine a vain thing is more likely to conquer those who denounce it than a Christianity which has become the subject of sentimental patronage and scientific condescension."

His Personality and Characteristics.

In the *Contemporary Review*, M. Gabriel Monod has a very eulogistic article upon Rénan. Of his personality and his characteristics M. Monod writes:

"To those who have known him, he leaves an ineffaceable memory. There was nothing in his personal appearance to suggest that irresistible charm. Short of stature, with an enormous head set deep between wide shoulders, afflicted all too early with an excessive stoutness which made his gait heavy, and was the cause—or the symptom—of his mortal malady, he seemed, to those who saw him only in

passing, an ugly man. But you had to speak with him but a moment, and all that was forgotten. You noticed at once the broad and powerful forehead, the eyes sparkling with life and wit, and yet with such a caressing sweetness, and, above all, the smile which opened to you all the goodness of his heart. His manner, which had retained something of the paternal affability of the priest, the benedictory gesture of his plump and dimpled hands, and the approving motion of the head, were indications of an urbanity which never deceived, and in which one felt the nobility of his nature and his race. But the indescribable thing was the charm of his speech. Always simple, often even careless, but nevertheless incisive and original, it seemed at once to penetrate and to embrace. His portentous memory kept him supplied with new facts to contribute on every subject, while his splendid imagination and the originality and distinctness of ideas enriched his often paradoxical conversation with flights of poetry, with illustrations and comparisons the most unexpected, and now and then with prophetic glimpses into the future. He was an incomparable story teller. The Breton legends passing through his lips acquired an exquisite flavor. Never was there a talker, save only Michelet, whose talk was such a combination of wit and poetry. One merit he had which no one dreams of disputing. He was beyond comparison the greatest writer of his time, and he is one of the greatest French writers of all time."

"And now, if we are to ask what is the special characteristic by which Rénan must take rank among the great writers and great thinkers of the world, we shall find that his supremacy resides in his peculiar gift of seeing Nature and History in their infinite variety. He has been compared to Voltaire, because Voltaire, like him, was the mouthpiece of a century; but Voltaire lacked his learning, his real originality of thought, his charm of expression. He has been compared to Goethe; but Goethe was above all things a creative artist: and, besides, Goethe's intellectual horizon, vast as it was, could not have the extension of Rénan's. Never has there been a more comprehensive, a more universal mind. China, India, classic antiquity, the Middle Ages, modern times, with the infinite perspective of the future—all the religions, all the philosophies, all civilization—he knew and understood it all. He recreated the universe in his own brain; he thought it out again, so to speak, and that in a variety of versions. The spectacle that he thus inwardly conceived and contemplated it was given him to communicate to others by a sort of enchantment of persuasive speech. This power of creative contemplation was the main source of the continual gladness which illuminated his life, and of the serenity with which he accepted the approach of death."

A Writer and Artist of the First Rank.

M. Antoine Albalat contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue* for October 15 a paper on M. Rénan, from which we make the following extracts:

"Whatever opinions one may have of him from a religious or philosophic point of view, the author of



THE LATE M. RÉNAN.

the "Origines des Christianisme" is certainly one of the most original thinkers and greatest writers of our century. I am far from sharing his ideas; I am even convinced that the mysterious problems he wished to solve are still open questions; he has put them in a new light, but not furnished an answer. His dilettanteism and his skepticism to a certain extent unfitted him for seeking this answer. What we may be certain of is that Rénan was an artist and a writer of the first rank. These words explain the bent of his mind, the kind of knowledge he possessed, the mysticism of his incredulity, his strength, his limits, the reason of his ideas and of his work. Scholar, believer, historian and philosopher, Ernest Rénan remained an artist all through, and that at a level where all qualities of mind combine and cease to be distinguishable.

"It has been said of him that he was a renegade—a very unjust reproach to level at a man who never had any faith at all. The author of "Vie de Jésus" was no more of a believer inside the seminary than out of it. Faith is an intellectual adhesion—a reasoned submission of the mind. This mind of faith Rénan never knew, never suspected its existence—either at St. Sulpice or in his professorial chair at the Collège de France. His faith was a faith of the heart—of the sensibility—of the imagination—an artist's faith. And this artistic and sensitive faith which he had when young he never lost. It is this which has rendered him so dangerous to those who, like himself, believed themselves to have an intellectual faith, when they had nothing but imaginative conviction. It would be a curious experiment to distinguish all the Christianity left in Rénan's works. It would be possible to extract from them an orthodox book of devotion, which would satisfy the most exacting of Catholics.

From a literary point of view, M. Albalt thinks Rénan never did anything better than the first volume of the "History of Israel." History is an art, like painting:

"There are historians who are colorists, thinkers, draughtsmen; there are half-tints and twilight shadows in history, as in landscape, and it is in these that Rénan excels. . . . It is by his novel artistic qualities that he has made history accessible and attractive to a wider public. I am speaking of him merely as a historian, apart from the dogmatic side of his work, and I am convinced that everything of real value in it would survive the elimination of the entire exegetical part."

Rénan and Germany.

Herr Gustav Karpeles, writing in the *Magazin für Literatur* of October 22, draws attention to M. Rénan's attitude to Germany: "M. Rénan," he says, "was a disciple of Auguste Comte, and one of the most radical, but he did not follow his master blindly through thick and thin. He was one of the few Frenchmen who have made themselves acquainted with German philosophy. Hegel and Feuerbach exercised great influence over him, as he himself has admitted. Only in the cult of humanity and the ne-

gation of all metaphysics was he an unconditional follower of Comte. For the rest, he had his own system as a philosopher of religion. He has expressed his reverence for Spinoza in glowing terms. A compound of Spinoza and Voltaire, that is M. Rénan's philosophy. His was a most religious nature; he longed for religion, he thirsted for truth. Even his political views had a religious coloring. He was also a Frenchman with a burning love for his country, which sometimes brought him into conflict even with his cosmopolitan ideal of humanity."

Down to the year 1870 M. Rénan was reckoned the most important representative of German intellectual life in France; but the change in his views may be said to date from that year, for when David Strauss sent his book on Voltaire to M. Rénan, and there ensued a correspondence in which Strauss opened a discussion of the recent war between the two countries, M. Rénan answered, under date September 13, 1870: "Your sublime and philosophical words, coming as they do at a time when all the powers of hell seem to be let loose, are consoling, especially to me, who owe to Germany what I most highly prize, my philosophy, I can almost say, my religion. . . . The great misfortune is that France does not understand Germany, and Germany does not understand France; and this misunderstanding will only get worse now. One fights fanaticism on the one side by the same fanaticism on the other; after the war we shall find ourselves face to face with dispositions narrowed by passion, and ruined for all breadth and freedom of range of vision."

And only two years later, says Herr Karpeles, M. Rénan was himself one of those natures narrowed by passion to whom he alluded in his letter. His patriotism was in fact greater than his love of truth, and it led him astray, so that eventually his irony was directed both against Germany and against the Republic.

View of Three Writers in the "Fortnightly."

There are three articles upon Rénan in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mrs. Crawford tells of his early life, Mr. Vandam gossips pleasantly about him, while M. Hugues Le Roux gives some specimens of his table-talk. Mrs. Crawford's chatty article is pleasant reading, like everything else that she writes. She says very little of Rénan's later life: "The sister died at Aschin. This was a trial hard to bear. But he found intimate companionship, help and sympathy in the wife from whose mouth nobody ever heard, I believe, a harsh word about any human being. To her unceasing care we owe it that Rénan survived, in spite of physical weakness, to a good old age. His life, too, was blamelessly pure, and vowed to acts of charity and kindness. May we not say of him, now that he is dead, what was said of him when a young man—'Rénan thinks like a man, feels like a woman, and acts like a child?'" To me his Christian virtues seem as remarkable as his wisdom; and I am glad to think that the constant happiness of his life was chiefly due to the love and tenderness shown him by his sister and by his wife."

Mr. Vandam lays great stress upon the extreme ugliness of M. Rénan: "Short, squat, with a gait which reminded one unconsciously of that of the hippopotamus, or, to put it mildly, of a bear, and a face the angles of which almost disappeared beneath layers of flesh, while the nose looked, not like an integral part of the whole, but like an excrescence on it, 'a contemptuously lavish afterthought of its Creator,' as some one said."

Mr. Vandam quotes the saying about M. Rénan, that it was the misfortune of him to preserve the chastity of the priest and not the faith. The table-talk is poor, the only saying that is worth noting being the following: "One day in Brittany an old woman who had lost her only son, cried to him through her tears:

"O Monsieur Rénan, if God is good, why does He allow such things to happen?"

"With a sigh Rénan extended his hands, palms outward, in deprecation.

"He would like to prevent them, but He is not able to yet."

"For Rénan believed that God Himself is in process of development—that He is in truth but the growing consciousness of the mission which humanity is in course of fulfilling. It seemed to him that the growth of man's faculties and the progress of science aided the evolution of the Divine Ideal."

A Catholic's Estimate of Rénan.

Mr. J. G. Colclough, writing in the *Month* upon M. Rénan, approaches the subject from a Catholic point of view. To most Christians, says the writer, M. Rénan is nothing but a blasphemer; but for his part, while indorsing much that may be said against his poisonous teaching, he cannot help believing that there was a sort of sincerity at the bottom of his insincerity. He rejoices to think that Rénan's influence was by no means so great as some people might believe. He was too unreliable and too unscientific, too often a mocker at everything and everybody, beginning with himself, to exercise a lasting impression even on the minds of his contemporaries. Mr. Colclough then tells the story of Rénan's life from his boyhood, which can be read with advantage side by side with Mrs. Crawford's account in the *Fortnightly*. Then follows the process of disintegration which afterward culminated in disbelief. Before being a heretic in theology he was a heretic in philosophy, and it is rather odd to discover that the real cause of his aberration from the true faith was the evil influence of the Scotch School of philosophy. His professors told him that Scotland gives peace of mind, and leads to Christianity; but this was not Rénan's experience. Turning his back on Scottish he betook himself to German philosophy, and from this he went on to the *exegesis* of the Germans, his philosophy and the Celt within him having prepared him for their teaching. Finding that he was losing his hold on faith he opened his mind to his director, who told him that doubts against the faith were temptations, and that he should not allow his mind to rest upon them, but

to pray. Even Mr. Colclough remarks that it is not surprising that this was not enough for young Rénan. No sop was thrown to his faculty for criticism, but he was bidden to bow his head in prayer. There would have been a far better chance of his making an act of submission if some competent adviser had listened to his difficulties and given a reasonable answer to them. Prayer will help him who has a good will, but it is of no avail to one whose will is astray. He went back to Brittany, and there in the midst of the scenes of his youth the last battle was fought and lost. For two years he became a Protestant, and longed to found a rational and critical religion. He then returned to St. Sulpice to take leave of his professors and colleagues, and broke from the Church. Vanity and ambition now joined hands with pride and self-sufficiency, and as there were now no religious principles to control them, they did their worst.

Colonel Ingersoll's Tribute.

In the *North American Review* Col. Robert G. Ingersoll gives, as follows, his estimate of the late French writer: "Undoubtedly Rénan gave an honest transcript of his mind, the road his thought had followed, the reasons in their order that had occurred to him, the criticisms born of thought and the qualifications, softening phrases, children of old sentiments and of emotions that had not entirely passed away. He started, one might say, from the altar, and, during a considerable part of the journey, carried the incense with him. The further he got away the greater was his clearness of vision and the more thoroughly he was convinced that Christ was merely a man, an idealist. But, remembering the altar, he excused exaggeration in the 'inspired' book, not because it was from heaven, not because it was in harmony with our ideas of veracity, but because the writers of the Gospel were imbued with the Oriental spirit of exaggeration—a spirit perfectly understood by the people who first read the Gospels, because the readers knew the habits of the writers.

"It had been contended for many years that no one could pass judgment on the veracity of the Scriptures who did not understand Hebrew. This position was perfectly absurd. No man needs to be a student of Hebrew to know that the shadow on the dial did not go back several degrees to convince a petty king that a boil was not to be fatal. Rénan, however, filled the requirement. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar. This was a fortunate circumstance, because it answered a very old objection.

"No matter whether Rénan came to a correct conclusion or not, his work did a vast deal of good. He convinced many that implicit reliance could not be placed upon the Gospels—that the Gospels themselves are of unequal worth; that they are deformed by ignorance and falsehood, or, at least, by mistake; that if they wished to save the reputation of Christ they must not rely wholly on the Gospels, or on what is found in the New Testament, but they must go further and examine all legends touching Him. Not only so, but they must throw away the miraculous, the impossible and the absurd."

MADAME MODJESKA'S OPINION OF THE
AMERICAN STAGE.

IN the *Forum* Madame Modjeska gives in very plain language her opinion of the American stage. The chief fault she has to find is that there is in America no dramatic art for dramatic art's sake; no place where the principal talent of the country may, without regard to the future, be devoted exclusively to artistic pursuits. Pastime on the one hand and



MADAME MODJESKA.

speculation on the other are the objects for which the theatre in America exists.

A PLEA FOR ENDOWED THEATRES.

As a means of elevating the stage, Madame Modjeska urges the establishment of endowed theatres. She points out that the endowed theatres of Europe, like the Théâtre Français in Paris and the Burg Theatre in Vienna, have exerted an exceedingly salutary influence, not only on the improvement of dramatic art, but equally on the development of literature, the refinement of public taste and manners, and in a great measure on the preservation of the purity and elegance of the language.

"An endowed theatre is conducted on the basis of a stock company selected from the foremost talent of the country. The actor remains there for the greatest part of his life; at the end of his services, when old age or infirmity disables him for further work, he is

granted a pension. The manager is not a speculator, but a responsible employee, chosen on account of fitness for his duties. In many of those institutions the plays are accepted or refused by a committee composed of the most prominent members of the company, sometimes in conjunction with a few select literary advisers. 'Runs' of plays night after night are practically unknown. A successful piece is played in the permanent repertory, to be repeated several times weekly or monthly. The rule is a continual change of bill. The companies are numerous; therefore there is no necessity for an actor to play every night. The regulations of the endowment usually prescribe the production of standard works at certain intervals. There is, for instance, no week in the Théâtre Français without a performance of Racine, Corneille, or Molière, no week in the Burg Theatre without Schiller, Goethe, Lessing or Shakespeare. Besides the endowed theatres, there exist in the larger cities, mainly in the capitals, many private ones that have to support themselves, and are therefore conducted more on a business basis. But such is the prestige of the endowed theatres that the others are compelled to follow the example set by them, and thus avoid the complete anarchy which is the result of our American system.

THE THEATRE'S INFLUENCE FOR GOOD.

"There can be no doubt that dramatic art is in its influence very important, and is worthy of a better fate than falls to it in this country. It speaks more keenly to the human heart and mind than any of the other arts; its means are the most direct of all, appealing as they do to both our ears and eyes. Partaking thus of the advantages of music and the plastic arts, it penetrates the deepest recesses of the human soul, whose innermost chords it puts into vibration; however short may be its action, the impressions which it leaves are often very durable. By rendering some of the highest works of genius, this art makes more accessible to us the great inspiration of the master minds of humanity, and stirs in us the love of the ideal slumbering in every soul, and which, when awakened, raises man above the level of the brute. I have heard two of the most eminent divines of this age declare that next to the pulpit the stage can have the greatest influence for good. And yet there is no art which is so much abused. Controlled by sordid influences, it descends slowly but surely to a degraded position. Its influence certainly grows, but not for good. Instead of being itself a guide in matters of refinement and art, the stage of to-day is guided merely by the question of attractiveness, and knows no higher aim than the receipts of the box office; instead of trying to improve the public taste, it panders to the tastes of the majority. And who can deny that the lower the taste is the more general it is? I do not speak here of the great public, but of that portion of it which is most eager in its search for excitement. Is there anything more noticeable than the increasing vulgarity, falsely called realism, of the plays that nowadays achieve the greatest success?"

THE CHURCH AND THE THEATRE.

THE following extract from an interview with the Rev. R. F. Horton, published in the *Young Man*, may be read with interest and profit :

"I notice that you say in *The Home Messenger*, 'the French and Germans usually have amusing things for amusement,' and that 'we in England eschew them.' In what way is it so ?

"In France the difference is very noticeable. The whole life there seems to be so much more animated. In the daily routine of social duties there is more *esprit*. Our social life is harder than our labor. If you go into the public gardens in France you find the men with their wives on their arms, and their children, and there is a real sense of festivity in their life which I entirely miss in England. If you compare a French holiday with one on Hampstead Heath, the contrast is appalling. Here it is buffoonery and extravagance, generally ending in over-drinking. In France they amuse themselves, and are bright without going to these excesses. Of course, the French temperament is different from our own. There is something in the English character which is earnest for good or evil. I fancy the prevalent tone of amusement is due to the national character. In Germany, also, music and the theatre do so minister to the recreation of the citizens that they really promote their welfare.

"The condition of our theatres is so bad, their hours so late, they are so surrounded by the means of debauchery of different kinds, that the purity which Christians would bring to the theatre would get very much besmirched before it began to tell. I should never recommend Christian men to work on those lines; it has been attempted and failed. Men have come down to the present level without being able to raise the tone of the theatre.

"Do you think it possible to have an ideal theatre ?

"I think an ideal theatre would be a very genuine amusement and recreation. As I have already said, the theatre in Germany is a real recreation or amusement. It is open at reasonable hours, is surrounded by no unpleasant associations, and is really the kind of refreshment that pure art gives to the mind. It is not only legitimate, but healthful in every way. Then as I regard the study of a great writer as a true recreation, I also regard the presentation of such a writer's productions upon the stage as a legitimate recreation.

"What part do you think the Church should take in promoting such a theatre ?

"If by the Church you mean the organization for instruction in the spiritual life, I am not sure it has anything to do with the subject. But if you mean Christian men in the broadest sense, I think nothing could be more wholesome than that they should set themselves to provide an ideal theatre for London. I should think that, if only there were money behind it sufficient to carry it out, it would be very valuable. I do not believe it would pay—it would necessarily be run at a loss."

PHYSICS IN THE BIBLE.

THE November *Century* gives place to a full paper by Professor Charles W. Shields, of Princeton, in answer to the title question, "Does the Bible Contain Biblical Errors?" Professor Shields denies any essential importance to the fact that the Bible contains historiographical and textual errors, of which he gives many striking examples, for many well-known works of far more recent date show statements and statistics distorted beyond reason by typographical lapses. Nor is he willing to admit the skeptical conjectures of modern criticism as to the authorship of the sacred writings. Such conjectures are not sustained by the literary precedents and analogies. "The title of a famous author like Homer or Shakespeare represents the judgment of his nearest contemporaries and successors, and grows with the lapse of time until it becomes too certain to be easily set aside. Such claims for Moses and Isaiah were not even questioned during more than twenty centuries. It would seem rather late now to overthrow all this external testimony by mere internal criticism of their accepted writings. Any traces of compilation in the sacred books need conflict as little with their received authorship as the like use of documents and fragments in acknowledged works of genius. It is as easy to conceive that Moses could compose or compile the Elohistic and Jehovistic records of 'Genesis' with their different names of God, as that Shakespeare composed or compiled both 'King Lear' and 'Richard III.', though the former, quite consistently, has only the pagan names of Jupiter, while the latter is full of the Christian names of our Lord."

To the direct accusation that the minds of the Biblical writers were dominated by the scientific errors of their age, and that their utterances were, hence, of necessity naught, as far as physical truth is concerned, Professor Shields replies : "There is a show of truth in such statements. Certainly it would be very absurd to treat the sacred writers as mere amanuenses without thought or individuality; and quite impossible to take them out of their proper setting in the unscientific ages when they lived, and from among the uncultured peoples whom they taught. It is not even necessary to suppose their own personal knowledge greater than that of their contemporaries, outside of the divine communications. But neither is it necessary to suppose them acquainted with the entire purport of those communications. They may have spoken better than they knew. They may not have been fully conscious of their messages as applicable in other eras and stages of culture. Even in Pagan literature the great poets, sages and philosophers, though writing solely for their own time, have unconsciously written for all after time. So Homer sang in ancient Greece, and the ages have been listening every since. So Euclid, 2000 years ago, sketched lines and angles which to-day save the sailor from shipwreck and regulate the commerce of nations."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH VERSUS THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ANTICIPATING the meeting of the Roman Catholic Archbishops in New York during November, the *North American Review* publishes a paper by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly on "How to Solve the School Question." Mgr. O'Reilly believes that the controversy between the Catholic Church and the public school system might be easily and satisfactorily settled if the representatives of the various religious denominations in the country would assemble in a congress and discuss honestly, fearlessly and without prejudice the questions which arise among them: and suggests that the Columbian Exposition will afford a most favorable opportunity for such a meeting.

"It is high time," says Mgr. O'Reilly, "that the great body of the American people should clearly understand on what principles the Catholic Church advocates a religious education for our youth. Hitherto our bishops and archbishops have abstained, as a body, from taking sides publicly in the school controversy. In the last National Council of Baltimore, held in November, 1884, admirable decrees and instructions were promulgated, and afterward sanctioned by the Holy See, urging everywhere the erection and equipment of parish schools, dependent on their respective churches in each diocese. But, most generously though the Catholic congregations all over the land have responded to the call of their bishops, it is none the less true, as all fair-minded Protestants have more than once acknowledged, that it is an intolerable hardship and a grievous injustice to tax Catholic parents for the erection and maintenance of our common schools. The primary school, according to orthodox Catholic principle and practice, carries on for the child the work of instruction and education begun in the home; the whole atmosphere of the school must, therefore, be Christian, Catholic.

"Religion openly, thoroughly taught, freely and heartily practiced, is the basis of all true education, whether given within the bosom of the family or given in the school. This is a central principle from which the Catholic Church never can, never will depart. The school only carries on the work begun at the family hearth. The teachers derive their authority from the parents, whose place they hold and whose work they do. It is the duty of the State to encourage and assist their labor of education, respecting and protecting while so doing the divinely given and indefeasible rights of the parent."

Holding the view that religious instruction should not be separated in the schools from the imparting of secular knowledge, Mgr. O'Reilly is led to this conclusion: "Since, in a community divided into numerous religious denominations, denominational schools are a practical necessity, let the State bestow with impartial justice the moneys of the school fund derived from taxation on the schools which do their work thoroughly, and let every school receive such further encouragement as the State shall judge fit in

proportion to the way the work of instruction is performed."

This is the principle, he informs us, on which the honors and pecuniary rewards of the Board of Intermediate Education in Ireland are distributed. "No question is asked by this board about the religious teaching given in the school or about the denomination to which teacher and pupil belong. The work done by both, as evidenced in the result of the written and oral examinations submitted to the board, is what is passed upon by both examiners and commissioners. It is the excellence and thoroughness of the work done in the school which is proclaimed to the world every year and rewarded by the prizes bestowed on the pupils and the money remuneration awarded to the teacher. These awards are strictly in proportion to the results achieved; that is, the public moneys and the public honors are given to those who do the best work, and in proportion to its degree of excellence."

Mgr. O'Reilly concludes that sooner or later we shall have to adopt this principle in the matter of public education; that we shall be compelled by the very force of circumstances to allow both Protestants and Catholics to have schools of their own, and to give them for the erection and maintenance of these a just share of the school fund for which they have been taxed.

A Protestant's Views on the Subject.

Writing in the *Presbyterian Quarterly* on the same subject, Rev. Robert T. Sample, D.D., maintains that any plan for distributing State funds between public and parochial schools, such as is proposed by Catholics, would, if adopted, place more power in their hands, and eventually overthrow the public-school system. Having succeeded in securing aid from the State for the support of parochial schools, he declares that the Catholics would multiply their schools throughout the country and would greatly augment their church. Dr. Sample sums up his papers as follows:

"1. The public-school system should be maintained as a necessity of our national life.

"2. Christianity being the religion of this country, our public schools should be maintained in harmony with it. Therefore,

"3. Public education should include, with physical and intellectual culture, that system of morals which is grounded on the authority and Word of God.

"4. While it is the privilege of any religious denomination to establish parochial schools, the genius of our institutions forbids the support by the State of sectarian schools.

"5. In the present status of the public-school question, our choice is apparently confined to the following things: 1. A purely secular, atheistic education for the majority of our youth, who receive no moral training from any other source. 2. The establishment of parochial schools by the numerous religious denominations and the emasculation or overthrow of our present school system. 3. Unsectarian moral

training as an element of education, securing thereby, in connection with the religious instruction given in Christian homes and by the Evangelical Church, the preservation of our country from the secularism, materialism and general corruption, which are a reproach to any people, and would ultimately issue in despotism, anarchy or national extinction."

NORMAL TRAINING IN WOMEN'S COLLEGES.

CONSIDERING the demand for trained teachers, which every year is far greater than our normal schools can supply, and the further fact that the profession of teacher is coming by general consent to be more and more relinquished to women, the suggestion advanced by General Francis S. Walker in the *Educational Review*, that the courses in our women's colleges should be enlarged so as to include normal instruction, would seem to be a highly practical one. General Walker believes that the introduction into women's colleges of the studies and exercises proper to fit the student for teaching would improve and exalt, rather than impair, the educational work of these institutions. He outlines as follows the normal course which he thinks should be adopted by women's colleges :

" I would not have the colleges for women teach the mere arts of the pedagogue, which may, without offense, be called the knacks of the trade, or undertake to anticipate the necessary work of experience. But I would have the history and the philosophy of education made prime subjects of study. I would have the psychology of teaching taught. I would have the mind, in its powers of perception, observation, reflection and expression, studied as objectively and as scientifically as specimens in natural history are studied in the classroom and the laboratory. The order of development of the human faculties, the child's way of observing, the child's way of thinking when untaught and untrained, the ways in which the ch'd may be interested and drawn out of himself —these should be the matter of eager, interested investigation. Surely, they are as well worthy to be the subjects of study as are the processes of vegetable or animal growth, as the order in which the leaves are set upon the stem or as the mechanism of the human body.

" The art of the teacher, the art of simple exposition and familiar illustration, the art of putting questions and stimulating thought—this art should be both studied and practiced, practiced and studied year by year. I would have the pupils frequently called to assume, for a brief space, the responsibilities of instruction. I would have small classes formed to investigate problems in education, starting questions, starting propositions, adducing facts, discussing principles, consulting authorities, answering objections, under the guidance of teachers who should have their own minds directed upon the end of training their scholars—not merely to communicate thought, but to create it."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BUFFALO AND CINCINNATI.

IN the *Forum*, Dr. J. M. Rice continues his criticism of the public school system of the United States, begun in the October number, dealing this month with the schools of Buffalo and Cincinnati. He finds the causes of evils in the Buffalo schools to be identical with those which were last month shown to exist in Baltimore, namely: politics, untrained teachers and scanty supervision. " To rid the schools of politics nothing but a complete reorganization of the whole school system will suffice, for the reason that at Buffalo they enter into every branch of the system. And to remedy the evils arising from incompetent teachers, I know of but one thing that can be relied upon, namely: thorough supervision; that is, supervision the object of which is to raise the standard of the teachers by instructing them in the theory of education and in practical teaching. For this purpose a supervisory staff of five or six educational experts, who would direct all their time and energies toward giving the teachers their much-needed training, would be essential. The present superintendent, as I learned during a conversation with him, favors efficient supervision; and if he receives the support of the citizens in carrying out his plans in this direction, there is no doubt that before many years elapse the schools of Buffalo will have scored a material advance."

The schools of Cincinnati are not so involved in politics as are those of Baltimore and Buffalo. The flagrant evils in the schools of that city Dr. Rice finds to be due to the incompetency of the teachers, the chief remedy for which lies, he suggests, in giving them a professional education. " The most striking peculiarity of the Cincinnati schools exists, in my opinion, in the fact that so much time is devoted to concert recitations—a form of instruction than which there is none so pre-eminently fitted to deaden the soul and to convert human beings into automatons. These recitations are heard, as a rule, as soon as a District (Primary) School building is entered, and in tones so loud that the uninitiated might readily mistake them for signals of distress."

GREATER BRITAIN for October 15 is entirely devoted to setting forth the editor's idea of what he calls "A Pan-Britannic and Anglo-Saxon Olympiad." The Athletic Union of the United States has written to suggest to Mr. Astley Cooper that it would be desirable to embody all his theories into a grand tournament for the championship of the world, which is to take place at Chicago. Mr. Cooper accepts the suggestion, and he welcomes the tournament if it is conducted under rules which receive the approbation of English leading amateur associations. Professor Hudson Beare, an Australian, suggests that one hundred Britannic scholarships should be founded of \$1,000 a year, each tenable for four years for colonists, and two years traveling scholarships for Englishmen.

ONE THOUSAND MILES BY TELEPHONE.

PROMINENT among the great achievements of the nineteenth century must be recorded the successful operation of the long distance telephone line between New York and Chicago. On October 18 it was practically demonstrated that conversation could be carried on between these two points, nearly one thousand miles apart, with as much ease as over local lines.

A full account of the opening of this line, together with portraits of Professor Graham Bell and the principal officers of the telephone company and a map showing the route, appear in the *Electrical Review* for October 29. The line seems to have worked satisfactorily from the very start. To "clear the wires," a cornet solo was played in the transmitter at the New York end. "Each note," says the writer in the *Electrical Review*, "was distinctly heard by some forty persons at the Chicago end, who were supplied with receivers connected in circuit at a central table and distributed around the room. The induction was considerably less than on local lines in New York City; no external noise was heard, and the tone of the cornet sounded clear and mellow." Communications sent over the line from each end were distinctly heard at the other; even answers were received to questions whispered into the transmitter.

ROUTE AND METHOD OF OPERATION.

The new line is about twice the length of any other in use. It extends from New York City through Easton, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Newcastle, Pa.; Youngstown, Cuyahoga Falls and Maumee, Ohio, and thence through South Bend, Ind., to Chicago, with branch lines to Cleveland, Akron and Toledo. The line is practically an extension of the Long Distance Telephone Company's system, which operates between the principal cities on the Atlantic sea-board from Portland, Maine, to Washington, D. C.

"At the present moment, as a result of this wonderful achievement, we are now enabled to converse over a circuit 950 miles in length. The New York-Chicago line is constructed in a most substantial manner. The wire used is hard-drawn copper, No. 8 B. W. G., weighing 435 pounds to the mile, and the entire circuit contains about 826,500 pounds of copper. Heretofore No. 12 N. B. S. wire has been employed

in the construction of the Company's circuits, but were this wire used on this line the weight of the total amount would be reduced to 200,000 pounds.

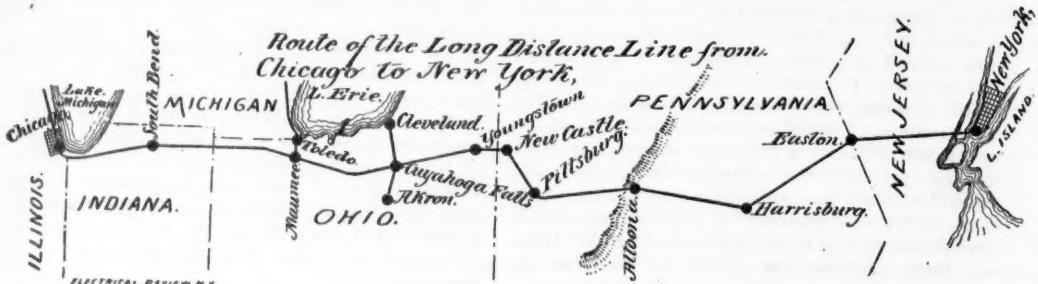
"The use of cables, which are exceedingly detrimental to long-distance telephone transmission, has been almost entirely avoided in this line, for in the entire circuit of 950 miles there are but five-eighths of a mile of cables; approximately, 1,600 feet in New York and the same number of feet in Chicago. Prior to the construction of this line it was impossible to converse over a distance of more than 500 miles, which was the length of the longest known line in this country. In 1890 a circuit was completed between Paris and Brussels, which was about 450 miles in length. The circuit proved satisfactory, and in the next year a line 280 miles long joined London and Paris. But in this circuit there are some 20 miles of submarine cable, so that the construction and successful working of this line was considered of greater importance than that between Paris and Brussels, though the latter was 170 miles longer. In local work great numbers of cables and considerable underground work are required and desired, while in long-distance telephony the avoidance of cables is of the utmost consideration, and almost any means will be employed in order to substitute aerial wires in the construction of metallic circuits.

COST AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINE.

"There is no doubt that this line will be a financial as well as a scientific success. It is stated by the chief electrician, Mr. F. A. Pickernell, that at present the extension of the lines is only limited by the size of the wire, and also, that if any one would be bright enough to invent a system whereby the current could be carried successfully over a wire of small diameter, that lucky individual would make an independent fortune as a result of his invention.

"There are three facts to be taken into consideration in the construction of a plant, viz: 1. The expenditure of money must be as small as possible; 2. The commerce and street traffic must be interrupted as little as possible. 3. As little of the line as possible must be below the street surface.

"The cost of the line to Chicago has been something enormous. The wire alone, at 15 cents a pound, for 826,500 pounds, would cost \$123,975; to this we



THE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.



By permission from the *Electrical Review*.

ELECTRICAL REVIEW, N.Y.

SCENE IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF ITS NEW LINE—PROFESSOR GRAHAM BELL SEATED AT THE TELEPHONE.

must add the cost of 42,750 cedar and chestnut poles, wages and service, which would make the cost of the entire circuit amount to about \$380,000, roughly estimated. This line must be kept in constant repair, and the running expenses are not to be overlooked, so that the cost of five minutes' conversation, which has been fixed at \$9, must not be regarded as excessive, for it must be remembered that while the person is conversing he practically has the loan of \$380,000 for

five minutes, and that an answer may be obtained immediately to each question."

A Significant Incident of Nineteenth Century Progress

A writer in the *Electrical Review* for November tells the following interesting incident which happened at the Chicago end of the line during the opening ceremonies, when Mr. William Berri, proprietor

of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, was talking over the wire: "Mr. Berri dictated from Chicago an article to his stenographer, who was in the editorial rooms in Brooklyn, and then called up Managing Editor John A. Halton, with whom he conversed a few minutes. Editor Murat Halstead then talked with Mr. Berri, and after this a few other people used the line. Mr. Berri then came back to the phone and called up Mr. Halton again. While talking with him Mr. Berri heard a peculiar noise on the wire and asked what it was. The reply was that the presses had just started up to run off the first edition of the paper. The noise came through several rooms before reaching the editorial rooms, where the telephone was located, and then traveled along the wire 1,000 miles to Chicago. In this brief time Mr. Berri's article had been written out in long hand, set in type, stereotyped, put on the press and the presses started."

THE PRESENT POSITION OF CANADA.

MR. LAWRENCE IRWELL, of Toronto, who writes in the *Asiatic Quarterly* on "The Present Position of Canada," has not too much to say in praise of her, and is, in fact, a rather gloomy observer altogether. In the first place he mentions the disappointing census returns, showing an increase of less than 600,000 in ten years. During the last forty years nearly seventy per cent. of British emigrants have gone to the United States, and not over ten to Canada. The matter needs, he thinks, careful attention on the English side of the water. He finds in the mismanagement of genuine, and the floating of bogus, companies the reason why English capital is not as largely invested in Canadian enterprises as might have been expected. "With the credit of Great Britain at her back, with a small but industrious population, and an area of three and a half million square miles, it must be admitted that the Dominion ought to have made a better showing. Her lumber trade is the finest in the world, her fisheries are certainly good; yet her total trade is only upon the scale of a single Australian colony, although the population is larger than that of all the Australian colonies combined. The public revenue and debt are small compared with other colonies, the debt being one-third of that of Australasia, although the territorial area is about the same. The national policy (a highly protective tariff) has, it is claimed, assisted manufacturers; but the home market is small, and the products of the factories do not appear to be exported to any large extent.

Abortive legislation (which he says abounds), the recent scandals, and the vulnerability of Canada from the side of the United States are other points discussed by the writer.

TOM BROWN, in the *Leisure Hour*, has an interesting paper on the "Dialect of the Black Country." He says that in many instances their language and construction is the exact counterpart of the English to be found in the works of Chaucer, that "well of English undefiled."

THE MALTHUSIAN THEORY IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT STATISTICS.

"**A**RE There Too Many of Us?" is the subject of a paper in the *North American Review*, by President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, who discusses in the light of present-day statistics the famous theory of the growth of population advanced by Thomas Malthus in 1798. Mr. Malthus maintained, as is well known, that human beings tend to multiply faster than food can be provided for them, representing population as increasing at a geometrical ratio and the food supply at an arithmetical ratio. While Mr. Malthus did not allege that population in fact increases in this proportion to food, he held that in spite of all preventive checks it tends to outrun subsistence. Mr. Andrews does not deny that this general conclusion is true, but holds that Mr. Malthus did not allow enough for the check, "barrenness," and made the age of possible maternity too long. He gives statistics to show that the maternity period does not average over twenty-two years, and that about one-seventh of the married women are without children. On the basis of these revised statistics, supposing every mother to have four children in every twenty-two years, he finds that the increase of population per thousand would be an average of twenty-seven per year, and that if over against this is set the rate of mortality, which under the most favorable circumstances, he asserts, is about twenty per thousand, it would take nearly a century and a half for the population to double instead of once ever twenty-five years, as Mr. Malthus claimed. "It was obvious that Malthus was far astray, at least regarding the form of his law. From our better statistics we can correct him. The natural rate of multiplication, if we admit such a notion, could not even by Malthus' own principles have been greater in histime than in the years covered by our best recent statistics, because material prosperity has been improving meanwhile. If the rate assigned by him is now too great it certainly was then. Yet Malthus is correct in urging that men tend to multiply with decided rapidity. It is universally recognized that a stationary population is abnormal, a sign of disease. The rule is advanced."

Mr. Andrews shows that, including immigration, population has increased in the United States at the average rate per cent. of 32.70 per decade since 1790, and that if it should continue to increase at this rate we should have in the United States by 1990 nearly 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. He further estimates that the minimum normal rate of annual increase for Europe during the last century was one-half of one per cent., which if continued would give Europe in 280 years a population of 1,300,000,000.

"Malthus' assumption as to the relatively slow and difficult manner in which men's food supply has to be increased was a good deal nearer the truth than what he wrote about the growth of population, but he did not see with any clearness the real nature of the law which he was approaching. The law according to which production in general advances is: The more

capital and labor applied to nature, the more product. In agriculture, however, and with certain modifications in mining, another law evidently prevails, which has been denominated the law of diminishing return, to the effect that in the long run increased application of labor and capital fails to command a proportionate increase of return. It is this law of diminishing return in agriculture which forms the stern significance of the Malthusian doctrine. Its operation may be postponed, and the reverse law of increasing return be set in action for a time. Addition to population will have this tendency up to a certain limit by making possible a fuller division of labor. Improved agricultural machines and methods will work in the same way, as it will also to bring, in a new country, more fertile land under cultivation. To have demonstrated this point is the great merit of the late Henry C. Carey. But the operation of these causes cannot continue forever. The general law under which soil is tilled is the one named, the law of diminishing return.

"So that, while Malthus did not hit the truth with any exactness, the principle for which he was so vaguely feeling is, when found, a true one, over which it were far more seemly to look sober than to laugh.

"Malthus' recommendations are in substance still needed. Though, perhaps, no country can yet be said to be saturated with population, many localities, great cities especially, are so. It boots nothing to know that none die from the niggardliness of nature in the strict sense, which is true if you take large areas, so as not to light on famine spots, because the maladjustments of society are, even in Malthus' own discussion, conceived as practically part of nature. The exhortation should, however, be modified, to the effect that the able, intelligent, well-to-do, especially such as can instruct and lead, may even have a duty to propagate. There is nothing in Malthusianism, or in the fact of life, to render appropriate a crusade in favor of universal celibacy.

"A Malthusian law there is, which cannot be set aside, though it may offer, except in limited localities, nowise the present threat which many have seemed to see in it. Sometime it must take effect, the result being, not of course that humanity will starve, or even any part of it, but that either additional restraint must be applied, or a lessening per capita plenty will induce vices and diseases to which enough will succumb to let the others continue. The picture of a world starved to death is no legitimate suggestion of Malthusianism."

"On the other hand," says Mr. Andrews, "we have to comfort us the observations that about only one-sixth of the cultivable land of the world is as yet occupied; that infinitely greater saving is possible than has ever been exercised thus far, and though food getting will become harder and harder, the getting of other things, and especially such as minister to our higher life, is to be easier and easier as the aeons pass. Bread winning, he continues, may become 100 times as difficult as now; if manufacturing becomes the

same degree easier, humanity will get its whole living with no greater difficulty than now. Yet three hard facts confront us. One is that the earth's stock of substances capable of sustaining human life is, after all, limited; another, that many of these are passing hopelessly beyond man's reach; and the third is that such utilizing of plant nutrition as is intrinsically possible must forever increase in cost."

This is Mr. Andrews' conclusion: "Let the masses remain ignorant and brutish, and human life will forever continue in threatening disproportion to food, progress and poverty side by side, the comfort of a few shadowed by wars and want and sicknesses on the part of multitudes. Only as character shall prevail can coming generations fill the ideal of an earthy society; human beings numerous enough to work the great cosmic field to the best advantage, yet voluntarily few enough to admit of a reasonable and decent subsistence for all. For man's body as for his soul, for time as for eternity, his only hope lies in spiritual elevation."

THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

In the *Edinburgh Review* appears an article on the same subject, which deals more especially with the distribution of the population of the globe and the "tidal movements of humanity" in connection therewith. In Malthus' opinion the globe would have been already overstocked if the progress of population had been continuous from antiquity. But for some mysterious cause many of the populous countries of antiquity have become depopulated and apparently unable to support life: "It is uncertain whether, at the present moment, the population of the globe is greater than it was two or three thousand years ago. There is congestion in Europe, in India and in China; there are innumerable tribes in Central Africa on whom even the slave trade makes no perceptible impression. But the vast plains of Asia, which swarmed with men under the Assyrian, Babylonian and Persian Empires, are deserted."

Philosophers and other people ought, the reviewer thinks, to give these matters more attention: "Our attention is now peculiarly called to them because the nineteenth century, now drawing to a close, is pre-eminent for the two leading phenomena of population—namely, the rapid increase of births in most of the States of Christendom, and, we may add, in India, and the enormous migration of Europeans to settlements in the North and South American continents and in other parts of the world."

THE MOVING PEOPLES.

The French, as most people know, are the least migratory of European nations. They do not suffer from the pressure of population at home, which is declining, nor are they assisted by the adventurous spirit. In the seventeenth century France had the largest transmarine territorial empire in the world: "The colonies of France have always been created and maintained by the State, never by the people; and at the present day, when an attempt is made to

revive the colonial spirit, there is but little emigration, and the colonies are supported by the mother-country at a cost, we believe, of a hundred million francs a year."

On the other hand, instead of their population declining like the French, England and Wales alone add 1,000 a day to the population of the world. The United Kingdom, Germany and Italy send out every year a larger number of emigrants than the rest of the world together. "The annual average of emigrants who leave the shores of the United Kingdom was 248,000, and rose to 334,452 in 1891. The emigrants from Germany are estimated at 130,000; from Scandinavia, 62,000; from Italy, 32,000. During the thirty-seven years from 1853 to 1889, 3,439,138 English, 689,705 Scotch and 2,775,007 Irish have emigrated, principally to America. Austria-Hungary sends out a yearly average of 45,000, and the number is steadily increasing; France contributes under 5,000; Portugal, some 16,000; Norway, 15,500; Sweden, 28,000; Denmark, 6,000; Switzerland, 10,000; Holland, a number which varies greatly from year to year, but which may be put at an average of 5,000, and Russia and Spain large contingents, of which no statistics are available. Belgium alone, of European countries, has a larger influx than efflux of population—a fact the more remarkable when we bear in mind the density with which it is peopled already.

WHERE THEY GO.

"The attractions which the United States offer outweigh all others. Of a total of 334,452 emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1891, there went to British North America 33,791; to Australasia 19,714, and to the United States 252,171. The Irish go mainly to the United States; the Scotch, largely to Canada. Of Germans 96 per cent. go to the United States, and large numbers to Brazil, but almost none to the colonies which their government has planted and tended with so much care in Africa. The Swiss make for North and South America, the Italians for the countries bordering on the River Plate and Brazil, but one-third of the whole for the United States. Frenchmen do not any longer settle in Canada, and their coming is said to be discouraged from fear lest the turbulent spirit of innovation which they bring with them should work havoc in Church and State, but they shape their course for South America instead. From Austria-Hungary the stream flows into the United States and Argentina. The former of these draws from the three Scandinavian countries, and attracts Russians, Poles and Jews from the Czar's dominions."

BRITAIN AND THE STATES.

Naturally the United States population is rushing upward at a great rate. The reviewer gives some interesting figures: "In 1790 the figure was close upon 4,000,000; in 1840 it had reached 17,000,000; in 1890 it was 62,622,250. Whereas in 1850 the United States stood seventh in the list of the great powers in the matter of population, by 1880 it had reached the

second place, Russia being still the first. Every year this total is increased by 1,000,000, representing the excess of births over deaths, and by yet another 500,000 of immigrants—every day sees an increase of some 3,400."

The writer blushes to say that the largest proportion of natives of Great Britain is found in Utah. In the Mormon State 17.5 per cent. of the population are natives of Great Britain, whereas the proportion for the country as a whole was but 1.8. The highest total of British, however, is found in New York and Pennsylvania.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, WELSH AND IRISH.

"The coal and iron works of Pennsylvania are naturally chosen by the Welsh settlers, who leave the same industries at home. The States to the north and west, where agriculture is the principal employment, contain large numbers (of British), and in Colorado they form a high percentage, but, on the whole, it may be said that they are more or less evenly distributed over the length and breadth of the land. They intermarry freely with the native-born Americans, and are soon absorbed into the native population—far sooner than some other nationalities. The English are to the Scotch as four to one, to the Welsh as eight to one, and the average number of settlers from Great Britain is about 81,000 yearly. The movements of the Irish are very different. Of an average total of 63,000 who land every year in the United States, the great majority never go far from the coast. In Rhode Island they form 12.8 per cent. of the population; in Massachusetts, 12.7; in Connecticut, 11.3; in New York, 9; while in New York City they amount to as much as one-fourth of the whole number of citizens, and if we add those who are the children of one Irish parent, to one-third.

The writer points out that in the United States the preponderance of English settlers is growing smaller every year.

SOUTH AFRICA AND AUSTRALASIA.

In the chief British colonies there is rather a different tale to tell: "In South Africa the English number 88.5 per cent. of the immigrants, the Scotch 9.2, the Irish but 2.3, and the net emigration from 1882 to 1888 amounted to no more than 8,973. In Australasia the increase of population has been great and rapid—from 36,263 in 1821 to 2,740,127 in 1881. The annual increase by excess of births over deaths is put at 65,000; by immigration at 66,000. The population is derived to the extent of 95 per cent. from British stock, there being of Australasian parentage 49.2 per cent., of English and Welsh 24.7, of Scotch 10.8, and of Irish 10.11.

England is overpopulated, says the writer, with non-producers, who are crowding out the valuable element of her population. "We are face to face with the fact that every year sees a heavy drain on our most industrious workers, while the lazy, the aimless and the vicious are left to increase and multiply."

How They Hold Down the Population in Tibet.

A writer in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* describes the way in which the Tibetans manage their over-population question: "It must not be forgotten that this Northern Buddhism, which enjoins monastic life, and usually celibacy along with it, on 11,000 out of a total population of 120,000, further restrains the increase of population within the limits of sustenance by the system of polyandry, which permits marriage only to the eldest son, the heir of the land, the bride accepting all his brothers as inferior or subordinate husbands, thus attaching the whole family to the soil and family root-tree."

A WORLD'S SUPREME COURT.

IN his article "How to Abolish War," in the *American Journal of Politics*, Mr. W. H. Jeffrey declares that international arbitration is not feasible, and that some other means of settling disputes between nations must be sought. His reason for this belief is that it is practically impossible to find arbiters who have not formed an opinion before the case is finally submitted to them for decision, and that those who have nothing to gain and perhaps something to lose by this mode of settlement will hesitate before they will give consent to place their interests in the hands of another. He favors the establishment of a World's Supreme Court, to which disputes between nations might be finally referred, just as our interstate difficulties are now submitted to a National Supreme Court. In order to bring about this result he suggests that our government invite the nations of the world to appoint commissioners to meet and formulate the plan.

"This having been done the commissioners would doubtless recommend in their respective governments the appointment of its most eminent jurist as an associate justice of the court. Treaty relations would be recommended, binding all nations to the most rigid observance of the decisions of the court.

"To prevent the same difficulty which I have mentioned regarding nations refusing to arbitrate, a provision would be placed in the treaty that any nation bound by this great code of international law would do all in its power to force a rebellious nation to abide by the decisions of the court. To do this it would only be necessary for the nations bound by the international treaty to declare the rebellious power no longer a member of the international union. This decision should carry with it the closing of all the ports of the union against the offender until such time as she should see fit to accept the decision of the court.

"Should the question involved be one of damages, the nations under the jurisdiction of the court should seize all public property belonging to the offender that should come within its jurisdiction until the judgment of the court should be satisfied."

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

IN the *Forum* the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain compares the expenditures of municipal institutions in England with those of our own cities, reaching the startling conclusion that we pay for less efficient service in our large towns nearly five times as much as is paid in the well-managed English municipalities. He attributes the greater cost of municipal administration in the United States—first, to the higher wages paid; second, to the misappropriation of municipal funds for corrupt purposes; and, third, to the multiplication of sinecure offices for the purpose of securing patronage.

Mr. Chamberlain is well qualified to speak on the subject of English municipal corporations, having served as mayor of Birmingham for the three years, 1873-76, and having through the reforms which he instituted placed his city in the first rank in point of administration. His account of the way in which English municipalities are governed is for this reason especially valuable.

"In English municipalities no property qualification is required for members of the council, and in that of Birmingham several workingmen have seats, and attend to its duties without giving up their ordinary daily avocations. The aldermen, who constitute one-third of the council, are elected by the remaining members. They sit and vote with the rest of the council, and have no other privileges than that of being elected for six instead of for three years, and of escaping the cost and labor of popular election. The ordinary councilors retire every three years—one-third going out each year. This system of renewing the council by sections has the advantage of preserving some continuity in its policy and of retaining the experience of the older members, while at the same time it allows the general drift of public opinion to be made immediately manifest. The council have the power of electing aldermen from the general body of citizens; but this right is very seldom exercised, and the office is generally considered as a distinction to be earned by long and efficient service as an ordinary councilor. The only outside aid accepted by the council is in the case of free libraries and museums, which, under, a special act, are managed by a committee of fourteen, consisting of eight Councilors and six citizens chosen by the council from outside. This provision enables the council to avail itself of special knowledge and taste in a matter which is not connected with its ordinary work, and has been found valuable in the development and management of these popular institutions."

Mr. Chamberlain is not so sure that the separation of municipal from national politics is absolutely necessary to efficient administration. "In the selection of candidates for the council the practice of different localities varies greatly. In some it is conducted as a matter wholly apart from ordinary politics; but in the majority party considerations have a preponder-

ating weight in determining the choice. This is defended on two grounds: first, it is pointed out that a much better class of candidates is to be found in contesting a seat when the great issues of national policy are even indirectly involved; whereas petty local and personal interests would prevail if the contest were strictly limited to parochial questions; and, secondly, it is urged that in every party there are many good men well fitted for municipal honors who have no chance of representing a constituency in the House of Commons, and who would lose all interest in the party organization if its operations were confined exclusively to parliamentary elections. Whatever may be thought of these arguments, it is certain that the efficiency of local institutions in Great Britain has not suffered, owing to the prevailing influence of party motives. It should, however, be borne in mind that in this country the members of all our local governing bodies are unpaid and their office is purely honorary, except in the case of the mayor, who, in a small minority of boroughs, is voted a salary to enable him to maintain the dignity of his office."

"Although, as has been stated, political considerations exercise great weight in determining the composition of the council, they ought never to be allowed—and as a matter of fact they very seldom are allowed—to have the slightest force in the election of the permanent officials or the day workmen employed by the corporation. For nearly sixty years the great majority of the town council of Birmingham have been Liberals and Radicals, and yet during the greater part of that time the majority of the high officials have been members of the Conservative party. All the higher officials are appointed by the council itself. The minor officials are appointed by the councilors of the several departments and confirmed by the council; and the day workmen either by the councilors, or more generally by the permanent heads of the departments. When a new official has to be elected no questions are asked as to his political opinions, and no interference would afterward be tolerated with his exercise of electoral privileges. It is an unwritten law that no paid official shall take an active part in political contests. He is expected to refrain from the platform and the press in relation to such controversial matters, but his private opinions and his votes are matters exclusively for his own discretion. Once chosen, if he discharges his duties well and faithfully, he remains in office for life, or till his resignation; with the probability that if he is disqualified by age or infirmities he will receive a pension proportioned to his salary and the length of his service."

Miss Clementina Black, writing in the *Contemporary Review* under the title of "Coercion of Trades Unions," defends them against their critics, explains in what way they use coercion, and maintains that it is justifiable. She says that, taken as a whole, the trades unions have got for their members shorter hours and higher pay, and maintains that England, where the unions are the strongest, is the most prosperous country in Europe.

LONDON'S BUSY RAILWAYS.

A N article bristling with figures gives the readers of the *Quarterly Review* some idea of the immense volumes of traffic that roll over the train and tram lines of London. The writer, whose paper is headed "Rapid Transit in London," lays to the Englishman's soul the flattering unction that he has designed and carried out for himself in London the best and most highly developed arrangement of urban rapid transit in the world. Within a six-mile radius of Charing Cross there are 270 miles of line, and 255 stations; and within a twelve-mile radius over 400 miles of line and 391 stations—not taking into account the use of lines and stations by more than one company.

LONDON TRAFFIC.

The following gross totals are arrived at by methods which necessarily render them—well, very gross:

Railway passengers.....	327 millions.
Omnibus "	200 "
Tramway "	200 "
Cab and steamer passengers ..	50 "
Total.....	

777 millions.

On an ordinary week day the public conveyances of London carry about two and a half million passengers, of which numbers the railway companies carry about a million. The railway companies all taken together run something like six thousand suburban and metropolitan trains per day. The city census showed that the number of persons entering the city between 7 and 8 a.m. was 57,000; between 8 and 9 a.m. it rose to 132,000; then fell slowly to 125,000 between 9 and 10 a.m.; rapidly to 81,000 between 10 and 11 a.m.; while finally between 11 o'clock and noon it dropped again to 67,000, which is about the normal figure for the daylight hours.

FROM CITY TO SUBURBS.

Although the population per acre of London is small as compared with that of other large cities like Berlin, it is decreasing rapidly in the central districts. The central area of the Registrar-General, with a population now of about a million, shows a decrease of 7 per cent. in 1891 on the top of one of over 4 per cent. in the preceding decade. The outer ring, on the other hand—the urban area outside the limits of the county of London—shows at the same date an increase in population of 49 per cent. on the top of a 50 per cent. increase from 1871 to 1881. Certain points in the outer ring show a rate of increase even more remarkable. Willesden and Leighton had each of them in 1881 a population of 27,000; they both have over 60,000 to-day. Tottenham has grown from 36,000 to 71,000, all but double; West Ham from 129,000 to 205,000. Even Croydon, which was 78,000 ten years ago, is 102,000 to-day.

The reviewer thinks overhead railways like those of New York wholly impracticable in London. The only overhead lines possible in London would be made by "double-decking" existing lines.

The writer states that there are "two railways in

the world at this moment earning \$150,000 a mile—the one, the Manhattan Elevated, of New York, which has, as it cannot be too often repeated, a minimum fare of 5 cents; the other, the North London. This latter company is set down in the Board of Trade reports as earning the enormous sum of \$215,000 per mile. But then it has not two lines, but four."

WORKMEN'S TRAINS.

The writer's object is to deter the London County Council from hampering the new lines with subways, workmen's trains, and so on, and frightening the timid investor by talking about running free trams to compete with the trains. Talking of workmen's fares, he says they are unheard of in America; but then they have the zone or uniform fare system in operation. "For, having a 5-cent fare as the minimum, the American local lines can afford to make it also the maximum, so that 5 cents franks a man for the entire distance that the trains go. The result of this, which may be called the adoption of the postal principle in urban communications, is obvious. A man gains nothing in money (though of course he gains a little in time) by living two miles instead of ten miles from his work. In other words, the premium on overcrowding in the central districts is abolished. American cities, therefore—and Chicago and Boston are still more striking instances of this than New York—are rapidly decentralizing and spreading themselves over constantly increasing areas, to the great advantage of their population, both morally and physically."

WHAT THE HOUSE OF LORDS WILL DO.

IN the *National Review* the Marquis of Salisbury, writing on "Constitutional Revision," takes occasion to set forth in his customary precise and lucid way not only what the House of Lords will do with the Home Rule bill, should it ever come before them, but also that they are absolutely masters of the situation. What the Lords will do is to throw the bill out, and to insist that, before the bill is carried, a general election shall be taken, at which the question of Home Rule or No Home Rule shall be voted upon directly by the whole of the electorate.

REFUSE TO ADMIT THE BLACK PEERS.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in an earlier article, gave many tempting openings to Lord Salisbury, of which his opponent has taken advantage. "You threaten," says Lord Salisbury, "to inject five hundred sweeps into the House of Lords, in order to compel them to carry Home Rule. But do you think your black peers would be admitted? The House of Lords has on several occasions refused to allow new peers to take their seats if there was any circumstance attending their creation which indicated an intention on the part of the Crown to encroach upon the independence of the House. Scotch peers who were created peers of Great Britain were forbidden to sit and vote from 1711 to 1882. Life peers are forbidden to sit. The House of Commons in 1711 impeached Harley for

advising the creation of twelve peers." With this somewhat small array of precedents behind him, Lord Salisbury asserts that the sweeps would never be allowed to take their seats, and even if they did they would in time probably have to be swamped by new sweeps.

DEMAND REAL ENGLISH "THUNDER."

As for Mr. Harrison's declaration that the Lords would accept the bill if Mr. Gladstone and the nation were thundering at the doors: "No doubt," replies Lord Salisbury, "even if the nation were thundering alone. But it must be real thunder and a real nation." He reminds Mr. Harrison that but for the votes given by Archbishop Walsh's pocket constituencies, the nation, if it had thundered at all, would have thundered the other way. England and Scotland gave a majority of forty-two votes against Home Rule. Wales and Ireland converted this majority into a minority of forty. With an ingenuity that Mr. Gladstone himself might envy, Lord Salisbury produces a table showing that in twenty-one constituencies a change in the distribution of 765 votes would have given a majority of two against Home Rule. He asks whether the House of Lords could be threatened with extinction because 765 electors out of an electorate of 6,400,000 should have given their votes for Mr. Gladstone rather than for Mr. Balfour. At the last general election it is notorious that thousands of electors voted in many constituencies upon any issue excepting that of Home Rule, and Lord Salisbury asks whether it is reasonable to allow an issue so momentous to be decided by a majority so narrow as that which has placed Mr. Gladstone in office.

AMERICANIZE THE CONSTITUTION.

This brings Lord Salisbury to his favorite plea, the introduction of additional stability into the British constitution. He passes under review the constitutions of the democratic countries, and points out that in every one of them the framers of the constitution found it indispensable to place some check upon the caprices of the people. "The United States constitution requires the assent of two-thirds of the Senate and the House before the change is entered upon, and that of three-fourths of the States after the draft is settled. In Belgium the final assent of two-thirds of each of the Chambers specially summoned is necessary. The same rule prevails in Holland and in Norway. In Greece the assent of a three-fourths majority is required."

In England alone there is no check of any kind. The constitution can be remodeled by the vote of a majority of one-half, plus one, and the only check which exists is that of the House of Lords.

This veto Lord Salisbury seems to be quite prepared to modify by making it subject to a *referendum ad hoc* whenever any question arose between the two houses. He meets very fairly, and most people will think conclusively, the objection of those who say that the House of Lords, being an aristocratic survival, has no business to veto the decisions arrived at by the majority of the representatives of the nation.

Admitted, he says, that this may be illogical, it is not, however, the only illogical thing in the constitution. It is quite as illogical that 765 votes scattered over twenty-one constituencies should decide in favor of cutting the country in two and setting up a separate legislature in Dublin, as that 500 peers should have a right to say that before this great change is accomplished the will of the English and Scotch people should be clearly expressed in favor of the change. Grant, if you please, that the House of Lords is illogical, it is the English constitution as a whole which has succeeded. The illogical provisions of the one part have balanced the illogical provisions of the other. What Mr. Harrison and his friends would like to do is to clear out what is illogical when it is opposed to their views, while retaining all that is illogical that is in their favor. No, no, says Lord Salisbury, this will not do; if we are to work according to logic, let us apply logic all round, and if the House of Lords will not do it, it should at least be replaced by something better. While it lasts the House of Lords must do its duty according to its lights.

APPLY LOGIC ALL ROUND.

"Even if, for the sake of argument, it be admitted that the House of Lords is an illogical institution, it would still remain true that our method of obtaining, by random inferences from selected election addresses, the decision of the nation upon a question of fundamental change is also, in a high degree, illogical. At worst the House of Lords is the anomalous corrective of an anomalous system of constitutional revision, for the part which they fill in the process of constitutional revision is one which cannot be supplied. They alone possess the power of securing that in a great project of fundamental change—a change in the framework of the Empire—the nation shall be honestly consulted, and that its voice shall be faithfully obeyed." Such is Lord Salisbury's declaration.

M. G. VALBERT, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October 1, gives a lucid and able summary of the views held by Dr. Nietzsche, the mystical and eccentric author of "Also Sprach Zarathustra" and other works. We have space for only his concluding comment:

"Nietzsche's is a keen and vigorous, but abstract, mind; he sees the world through an ideologist's spectacles. No; there is no such thing as a caste of strong men who do just as they please. The strongest have their failings and weaknesses, and there is often a great deal of strength in the weak. No one can succeed without having the latter on his side, and, if the absolute equality of rights is a chimera, the belief in their inherent inequality is also an error, and a less generous one. The infinite need which we have of each other establishes a close union between us, and brings the various classes of men near enough together to preserve us from the excessive exaltation of the *ego*, and prevent our believing in two moralities—one for the owner and one for the flock."

"HOME RULE FIRST."

THE *Contemporary* publishes a short article by Mr. W. T. Stead under the title of "The Sine Quâ Non of Home Rule." After pointing out that there is no possibility of Home Rule being carried out by this Parliament, owing to the position of the House of Lords, which cannot be overcome by any means that Mr. Gladstone can command, Mr. Stead calls attention to the fact that it is by no means certain that the bill will get through the House of Commons. It can do so, but only on one condition: "The *conditio sine quâ non* of the present position is that when Mr. Gladstone brings in his bill establishing a subordinate statutory Parliament at Dublin, he shall not complicate the consideration of the central principle of the measure by any proposal to deal simultaneously with the constitution of the Imperial Parliament. That question can safely be relegated to more mature consideration in some future session. It is a sufficiently great and arduous task to bring into being a Parliament on College Green, without aggravating every difficulty and increasing every obstacle by proposing at the same time to tamper with the composition of the Parliament at Westminster.

"One thing at a time. To try to do two will result in hopeless failure. Mr. Gladstone, in dealing with Home Rule, will have to fall back upon excellent precedents of his own making. When he enfranchised the county householder he refused to deal simultaneously with the Franchise and the Redistribution of Seats. He and the whole Liberal party then said, Franchise first! If he is as much in earnest about Home Rule as he was about Reform he will have to say, Home Rule first! The Parliament on College Green must first be established; the question of the future composition of the House of Commons can be safely relegated to some future session, to be dealt with after some progress has been made with English and Scotch and Welsh reforms."

NO MAJORITY BUT FOR HOME RULE.

Other reasons apart, the one conclusive argument in favor of this scheme is that there is a majority in the House in favor of Home Rule, but there is not a majority in favor of the dismemberment of the Imperial Parliament: "In the House of Commons there stand arrayed in opposition to each other two parties, one of which is composite, the other homogeneous; the composite party outnumbering the other by a majority of thirty-eight in a House of 670 members. The Ministerialists, however divided upon other questions, are united as one man upon one point, viz., that there shall be an Irish Parliament established at Dublin."

There is a majority of thirty-eight in favor of Home Rule, but there is no majority of any kind in favor of interfering with the authority of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. The nominal Liberal majority when approaching that question splits up into three sections—the Right, which would exclude the Irish members altogether; the Centre, which would re-

duce them to thirty ; and the Left, which would leave the *status quo* exactly as it is.

WHY LOP OR CLIP THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ?

But not one of these three sections has a majority in the House : " Any one of the three—Right, Centre or Left—can, when it pleases, throw out the Government by accepting the always proffered assistance of Mr. Balfour and his men. None of the three can force its own views as to the right way of dealing with the question of lopping, clipping or reconstructing the House of Commons upon the House, because it is itself in a minority of the House. What, then, is more simple, more obvious, more natural, more necessary than that Mr. Gladstone should confine his attempt to legislate to matters on which he has a majority, and leave over the question on which he has no majority till a more convenient season ?

" Lord Melbourne's question, ' Why can't you leave it alone ? ' naturally rises to the mind when ministers discuss the difficulties that arise when they attempt to deal with the question of the Irish members at St. Stephen's. What necessity is there for dealing with this question *pari passu* with the other enormous question, which in itself is sufficient to occupy the legislative capacity of the present Parliament ? "

A PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT.

After replying to the various objections which may be raised to this proposal to postpone the consideration of the future relations of the Irish members and the Imperial Parliament after Home Rule has been established, Mr. Stead concludes as follows : " This postponement of the consideration of the question is not equivalent to a decision that the subject shall never be raised. It merely asserts that during the initial stages of a most difficult and delicate experiment in constitution building, the supreme power which creates should be at hand to control, to amend, to extend, and if need be to curtail the action of the new creation. If it passes the wit of man to devise a scheme for the retention of Irish members, it is still more impossible to conceive the drafting of any bill which will not for many years to come require to be overhauled and amended by the Imperial Parliament. The moment one single Irish representative is removed from the House of Commons, excepting on principles of redistribution applied impartially to the three kingdoms, the moral authority of Parliament is *pro tanto* weakened whenever a decision has to be pronounced in Irish affairs. If Home Rule works admirably, the Imperial Parliament will interfere only ' to make the bounds of freedom broader yet.' If it works badly, it will be convenient to have ready to hand for its improvement or its repeal the same supreme power which called it into being.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

" All these considerations point to one and the same conclusion. If the whole question of the future position of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament be not relegated to the future, there is little chance of getting the Home Rule bill through the House of

Commons. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the November cabinets will take as their starting point—Home Rule First. If they insist upon binding up the creation of the new Parliament in Dublin indissolubly with the mutilation of the old Parliament in Westminster, they will practically have decided that we shall not get Home Rule at all. The separation of these two questions is the *sine qua non* of success."

AN IRISH-AMERICAN ON HOME RULE.

IN the current number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, Mr. Bryan J. Clinch states with remarkable clearness the case of Ireland versus England. He regards the present time as the most critical period of history for Ireland's rights. He believes Mr. Gladstone to be sincere in the wish to secure to the Irish people complete control of their own country, subject only to an Imperial connection ; but he is fearful that the Home Rule majority in the House of Commons will be reduced by some sudden anti-Irish outburst, such as that caused by the dynamite explosions in London a few years ago. Mr. Clinch asserts that the bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, with certain changes in the matter of Irish contributions to Imperial taxation and in the control of the police force, coupled with the retention of the Irish members in the British Parliament, embodies substantially the form of Irish Parliament which will be now proposed. The Home Rule bill of 1886 is described by Mr. Clinch as follows :

" In 1886 Mr. Gladstone proposed to place the government of Ireland in all domestic affairs in the hands of an Irish Legislature. That body was to have no share in the administration of the Empire at large, in the army or navy, in foreign relations of the Empire, or in control of its colonies. It was to pay a fixed contribution to the Imperial revenue, for general purposes, differing therein from Canada or Australia. The post-office, the mint and coinage, and the regulation of trade and navigation were also to be reserved to the Imperial Parliament, but on those points the author of the bill professed his readiness to accept changes if deemed desirable. The establishment of a State religion was also forbidden, and finally the constabulary force was to remain for a certain time subject to the English administration. The Viceroy was to be continued, but not as now, as the representative of each dominant party in Great Britain, but simply as a representative of the sovereign appointed for a term of years, independently of English party changes.

" The Irish ministry was to be responsible to the Irish Parliament in the same manner as the Imperial ministry is to the British Parliament at present, and the functions of the Viceroy would be similar to those performed by the sovereign in the English Government. The Lord-Lieutenant might veto the measures of the Irish Parliament, but his ministers would be practically unable to carry on the administration of an unpopular policy against the will of the legislature. Finally, the presence of the Irish mem-

bers in the Parliament at Westminster was to cease, and the members themselves, with an equal number of elected colleagues, were to constitute the first Irish House of Commons. The twenty-eight peers who now represent the Irish peerage in the English House of Lords were to be left to choose between seats in either house, and seventy-five additional members of the Upper Chamber were to be elected by a constituency more limited than the general body of voters.

"The kind of self-government which Mr. Gladstone proposes to secure to Ireland has been made sufficiently clear. It remains to consider whether it is sufficient for the needs of Ireland and the national aspirations of Irishmen. If fairly carried into effect we believe it will be found so. It would make Irish interests the interests of government in Ireland. It would put the laws and their administration in harmony with the sober judgment of the nation, in place of being, as they now too often are, in direct opposition both to the popular conscience and the true interests of the country. It would put the legislation and development of public education and of all public works under control of the Irish people, and would give a fair chance of arresting the ruin of all interests in Ireland which has now continued uninterruptedly for forty-five years. It would meet the national sentiment by the restoration of an Irish self-governed nationality, which could well afford to dispense with direct relations with other countries if left undisturbed in the management of its own. The fact that Gladstone's original bill of 1886 was accepted by the entire body of the Irish National representatives, including their then leader, Mr. Parnell, as a fair substitute for Grattan's Parliament is the strongest practical evidence that the Home Rule which it proposed is a genuine restoration of Irish National government."

A GERMAN IDEAL EMPLOYER OF LABOR.

INDUSTRIAL conciliation is the order of the day.

Employers of labor are waking up to the necessity and advantages of letting the most complete harmony possible reign among the great factors of production, and have instituted councils of arbitration to settle such little disputes as arise from time to time in large establishments, but which, when neglected or ignored, place social peace in peril.

Under a variety of names, these councils all make it their business to allow the working *personnel* of an industrial establishment to take part in the administration of the enterprise. Delegates are nominated by the workmen, and though their co-operation is more extensive in some factories than in others, they have generally a voice in such questions as hours of labor, wages and supervision of apprentices, while the technical and commercial guidance of the enterprise rests with the employers alone.

A recent number of the *Reforme Sociale* gave an account of the economic and social institutions of M. Brandts at München-Gladbach, and in a still later number M. Julien Weiler explained his ideas of in-

dustrial conciliation and the results obtained at Mariemont-Bascoup.

In the *Reforme Sociale* of October 16, Dr. Ernest Dubois describes the window-blind factory of Herr H. Freese at Berlin, with branch works at Hamburg, Leipzig, and Breslau, there being about 200 workmen engaged in the four establishments. Here the Council of Conciliation or the representation of the workmen (*Arbeitervertretung*) has been in existence since 1884, but it was reorganized in 1890. It consists of 15 members, four of whom are nominated by the director and the others by the workmen. All the workmen are electors, and they are eligible after six months' service in the factory. The elections take place at the beginning of every year. Last year the chief nominated a woman worker to sit on the council, and this year the workmen followed up the new departure by electing members from both sexes.

The council meets compulsorily once a quarter, and at other times at the summons of the chief or the workmen, to discuss the general interests of the factory and the concerns of the workmen, to settle disputes between workers, inflict fines, give advice in cases of complaint, discuss wages and the hours of labor. At the close of each meeting any workman may be admitted to make known his grievances—in a word, the thousands of little incidents which concern him and his life in the factory never have the chance of engendering revolts and other serious difficulties, for the frank explanation and the prompt solution dispel them at the outset.

The general regulations of the factory have been drafted by the employer and the representatives of the workmen. The working day is fixed at nine hours—six to five in summer and seven to half past six in winter, with two hours and a half for rest, except in rare cases provided for in the constitution. The workmen have rejected the eight hours' day. As soon as a change is proposed either by the manager or the workmen, it must receive common consent before it can become law.

Most of the work is piece-work. A very curious point is the wage tariff, which is fixed for two years in each department—always, of course, by common consent. During that period the contracting parties can make no change, and if no other proposition is accepted in the six weeks before the end of the term, the tariff continues in force for another period of two years.

"It was after full consideration of the matter that I decided on the two years," says Herr Freese; "it is running some risk, but if I give up my right of reducing wages for two years, my workmen, on the other hand, understand that they can ask for no increase during the same period, and we have thus a certain term of tranquillity assured us. I have never had a strike, and that is worth a good deal. The tariffs, moreover, are arranged on terms extremely clear and fair for both parties, and I have not yet had occasion to repent my decision."

Herr Freese, it should be added, is a firm believer in the principle of profit-sharing, which he has also

introduced into his establishments. Last year two per cent. of the net profits was distributed among all the workmen, no matter how long or how short a time they had been in his employ, and the sum paid to each was in proportion to the wages he was receiving. The institution of Herr Freese has found imitators in Germany, notably in the Brod-Fabrik (bread bakery) of Berlin. He is also one of the German champions of land nationalization.

THE REBIRTH OF THE TRADE GUILD.

A Hint From the British Labor Commission.

HERE are some who believe that there will be no diminution of the difficulties between labor and capital until the trades union has been transformed into the trades guild, and the employer, instead of dealing with the individual workman, will deal with the guild to which he belongs. Mr. John Rae, in the (English) *Economic Journal* for September, summarizes the evidence given by Mr. Wright, of the British Boiler Makers' Iron and Steel Ship-builders' Association, in which we see, as it were, the beneficent transformation of the trades unions into something very much like the trades guilds. Mr. Rae says :

" This union was established in 1834, and has a membership of thirty-seven thousand three hundred, constituting 95 per cent. of the boilermakers and iron and steel shipbuilders of the United Kingdom. As it has increased in strength its relations with the employers have continually improved, and for the last eleven years it has spent only 3½ per cent. of its income in dispute benefit, and even that has not been occasioned by real ruptures, but merely by delays in settling the new prices for piecework, which are rendered necessary by the technical changes that are constantly taking place. These delays, moreover, might be avoided entirely, and are already avoided entirely in some districts, by both parties agreeing to allow the work to go on pending settlement, so that the vessel is sometimes at sea before the price is fixed for plating her. The society is governed by an executive council of seven, who must all be members of ten years' standing and past officers either of the society or one of its branches, and who are elected, somewhat strangely, not by the whole body, but by the branches of the Tyne and Wear districts alone, in which also they live.

" Not a penny of the society's money can be spent in any dispute in any part of the United Kingdom without the sanction of the council, and its sanction is never given till it has first made efforts to compose the dispute. The society has a paid local agent in every district, and the first effort at arrangement is made by him, and is successful in nineteen cases out of twenty ; but when he fails, the matter is referred to a conference between the council and the employers' representatives, at which nothing takes place but a simple interchange of views. If the first conference does not bring about a settlement they adjourn for a second and even a third, and they have

always hitherto come to an understanding in the end. They have never gone to arbitration, because they never required it, and the settlement has always been faithfully carried out, because the conference enabled both parties to see that no better terms were possible under the circumstances. Individuals, however, are sometimes prone to violate it, and to meet that difficulty this society has taken the unique step of undertaking a pecuniary responsibility for the good faith of its individual members.

" Other societies fine or expel disobedient members, but the society compensates the employer for breach of engagement by its members. Thus lately at Hartlepool ten men working on a vessel that was required in a hurry struck, contrary to agreement, for 2s. advance, and the firm wired to the Council of the Trades Union, who immediately wired back, " Pay the difference." This was done, and then, when the vessel was finished, the council compelled the members who had struck to refund the money, and sent the firm a cheque for the amount. Then, if any members of the society contract for work and leave it in an unfinished state, or make a bad job of it, or one not according to contract, the council undertakes to compensate the employers for the loss they have sustained. Three members left a contract unfinished recently, which cost the firm £10 to finish, and the council paid the £10, and then compelled the three members to make it good. Another member made a bad job of two boilers for an Isle of Wight firm, who complained to the council. The council sent an inspector to examine the work, and as he found the complaint just, and assessed the damage at £5, the council sent a cheque for that amount to the firm. Mr. Knight said the society was led to undertake this pecuniary responsibility for the good faith of its members, because they believed it would produce—as it had produced—more confidence in the society in the minds of the employers, and they were enabled to do it through the great strength of the society—numbering as it did 95 per cent. of the trade—and through the remarkable and willing acquiescence of the members in the autocratic authority of the executive. It need hardly be said that, with this experience of the efficiency of trades union agency, Mr. Knight was no believer in State interference with trade quarrels, with hours of labor, or anything else. ' I speak,' he says, ' from long experience of the organization I represent here, and I say that we can settle all our differences without any interference on the part of Parliament or anybody else.' "

IN *Lucifer* an Indian writer gives an extraordinary account of a Yogi who, by constant practice, continued for twelve years, accustomed himself to sit in the midst of a flaming fire for two hours at a time, bearing an amount of heat that would have burned to ashes any other human being. He did this in order to be trained to be one of the leaders of mankind at the beginning of the new 5,000 years cycle. By these practices he would learn " to fly in the solar sphere," whatever that may mean.

WOMAN AS A SOCIAL WORKER.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly*, Rev. W. Dike, D.D., goes rather deep into the philosophy of education in the course of his essay on "Sociology in the Higher Education of Women," and comes out with the opinion that what may—with more or less propriety—be called the new science is of the utmost importance in the higher training of our women. Mr. Dike calls attention to the great good that has been accomplished by the banding together for social work of both women and men in our cities and towns. "What is called evangelistic work is in danger of being narrow, short-sighted and ephemeral, unless it be led to vitalize the whole social life of these communities. So strongly am I impressed with this conviction that I often think that it would be a great religious gain if one-fourth of all the ministers of three such States as Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont could be dismissed, and half as many devoted Christian women, highly educated and specially trained in social problems, could take their places." Not to preach sermons from the pulpit is Mr. Dike's idea; but to become leaders in the plans of the village community, to do university extension work, to lecture—perhaps in the leisure hours left by the demands of their homes.

The writer examines the curricula of our woman's colleges, and does not find that there is sufficient specific training for this sort of work. To remedy this he advises the introduction of a course in sociology, running through a year, of three or four hours a week, even though other subjects may have to suffer. "At least one course on the family should be required. The family in its present and past constitutions and relations; its relations to the individual, to man, to woman and to children; its great function in religion, industry, education and the State, is of the greatest practical importance. We should include the house and homestead, going over the entire range of domestic science."

A WORKMAN ON WORKINGMEN.

THE *Century* prints some "Plain Words to Workingmen," by Fred Woodrow, who subscribes himself "One of Them." It is anything rather than blatant complaints and accusations that Mr. Woodrow has to give us; indeed, he prefaces his article by a very plain statement of the faults and follies of his colleagues. Passing over these, which are rather apparent, let us hear what the workingman has to say on the subject of co-operation and profit sharing: "We are grumbling, and very rightly, too, about the way the money runs; most of it, like the rain on a roof, into a few big tubs and sparing only some chance pailfuls for the rest of us. By co-operation we can change this system of big water pipes and do some good plumbing on our own account. There are some men in the world who would persuade us that the inequalities of wealth can be removed by anarchy and revolution—by upsetting the farmer's wagon and having a general good time in eating his watermelons. They teach us the doctrine of a forcible divi-

ion of all things, so that no man's share of gold and silver, beef, mutton, cake and pie shall be more than any other's. It never was, never can and never will be done. A given amount of work or investment has its legitimate results. We may not get it in every case; but when we do no man has the right to the eggs so long as we own the hens, or the crop so long as we paid for the seed and did our own plowing. What we want is not a division, but a system of co-operation and profit-sharing that is distributive without being unjust. To bring about such a system is one of our aims, and, like all other things worth having, it will be on the line of hard work, common sense and fair play. The principle of co-operation goes to show that the wrongs of industrial life at which we kick are most of them removable by judicious methods, and not by any other means that we know of.

"The idea of profit-sharing is in the same direction, though not so far advanced, as co-operation. It is not a move from the labor side, but from that of capital toward labor, by giving it a share in the profits of its investment. It is a step upstairs, and its application and benefits depend on ourselves. It is a matter of much promise to us workers, as recognizing faithful service, energy and well-doing. It meets us in our want of capital by giving us a share of investments toward which we could not spare a dollar, and it is adaptable to our present condition of ignorance (most of us with no knowledge or tact whatever) in the manipulation of money and the management of business. We look upon profit-sharing as a step on the line of progress, and as indicating on the part of employers a wise and manly intent to make our lot better than it is."

THE PLAYTHINGS OF FAMOUS SOVEREIGNS.

A PROPOS of the recent discovery of the Queen's dolls at Buckingham Palace, the *Revue de Famille* of October 15 has a note on the favorite playthings of some other monarchs, suggesting also that a curious and interesting monograph, with the Queen's dolls as a starting point, might be written under the title of "The Playthings of Sovereigns."

THE QUEEN'S DOLLS.

The writer imagines that did etiquette but permit it the Queen must have longed to be alone again with her old playthings, for which she had still a deep affection, and that it must have been touching to see the woman of seventy-three, in all her glory as Queen and Empress, examine the old dolls in their faded blue and pink ribbons. Doubtless, too, she was unable to restrain a tear at the sight of them, for the little incident must have reminded her of the frailty of existence and recalled to her memory those she has had around her and those who have been taken since the happy days of her youth, when she made the dresses for the somewhat grotesque little personages just rescued and made famous.

NICHOLAS' SOLDIERS.

Like many other sovereigns, the writer tells us, Nicholas I., of Russia, liked to play at soldiers; but he did not content himself with making the squadrons of his guard pass before him; he played at soldiers with dolls. About 1836 it occurred to him that he would have new uniforms for the whole Russian army. Accordingly he got the most skillful painters to design costumes while he corrected the colors. Then he got the best sculptors to execute forty figures, about 20 inches in height; some of foot soldiers carrying their arms on their shoulders, and others of soldiers on horseback, with their sabres in their hands. Each figure, admirably modeled and colored, was then dressed in uniforms of the patterns corrected and selected by the Emperor, and the effect was so good that the uniforms were ordered to be adopted by the different corps of the army; while in his work-room at Krasnoïe-Selo, he erected a large cupboard with glass doors in which to store his models of the various types of Russian soldiers of 1840.

NAPOLEON'S MILITARY STATUETTES.

Napoleon III. also had a collection of military dolls, some of which, being made of bronze, have survived. Frémiet, of the Institut, was the author of them. One night, when passing the Tuileries, where a ball was being given, Frémiet was attracted by the way the mounted guard stood motionless at the doors of the palace in the square covered with snow.

Next day he made a little sketch of the soldier. M. de Nieuwerkerke saw it, spoke of it to the Emperor, and eventually asked the sculptor to make a series of similar statuettes to represent all the types in the French army. Frémiet did so well that the Emperor, struck with the scrupulous accuracy of the dress and harness of the little models, asked the artist if they could not also be colored. To say that Frémiet was delighted with the idea and found it artistic would perhaps be presumptuous; but request from such a high quarter had to be granted, and so he set to work. He was not satisfied with merely painting the blue coats and red trousers on the plaster. As still-life deception was wanted, he was anxious that it should be as perfect as possible, and that the cloth, like the metal for the weapons, should have the appearance of reality.

He imitated the cloth by sprinkling a powder over the plaster similar to that used for making velvet paper, and the stripes were represented by silk threads, so that the whole should be quite correct. Kid gloves were utilized for the harness of the horses. The arms, which were all of metal, required the greatest care, but every item was identical with the original. Even on the buttons, which were only a millimetre in diameter, the Imperial Eagle was discernible. Moreover, the artist had the patience to mould 362 pieces of metal for one battery. In ten years, 1855-1865, he had completed seventy such figures, and they were placed in glass cases in the Palace of the Tuileries.

One day when the Prince Imperial was playing with young Fleury, he came across the little soldiers,

and, thinking they were playthings intended for him, asked for them. His tutor granted the request, and the son of the Emperor and the son of the General played at battles with them; and it may be easily guessed what, in such terrible hands, was the end of the delicate little figures. Frémiet repaired them, but they seemed destined to destruction, only one escaping in the fire of the Tuileries, and that only because it happened to be at the house of General Fleury at the time. A few others, made of bronze, also survive, and one of them, colored and draped by Baron Desnoyers de Noirmont as a hussar of the fourth regiment, is still in his possession.

Such is the history of the playthings of Napoleon III, which were swept away in the same storm which overturned the throne and the dynasty.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

IN the November *Cosmopolitan* Maltus Questell Holyoake reviews the past history and present possibilities of the efforts toward "A Cosmopolitan Language," which the astonishingly rapid advance toward internationalism makes almost imminent. Mr. Holyoake himself is well known, especially across the water, as the originator and agitator of a plan for holding a great conference of the "Ministers of Education of all nations, who should agree upon one language to be taught (in addition to the native language of each country) in all schools, such selected additional language to be the same in all countries." Such men as Matthew Arnold, Max Müller, Mr. Gladstone and John Bright were much and actively interested in the idea. Mr. Holyoake evidently inclines to the view that English is the language to be selected, though he admits the objection of illogicality in construction. English is already spoken by over 100,000,000 of people, and we have Mr. Gladstone's prophecy that 100 years will see the number increased to 1,000,000,000. Mr. Holyoake's enumeration of the advantages we might derive from a universal tongue is worth quoting:

"Books printed in an accepted international language would be read by the universe. It could be truly said of such publications that 'their lines are gone out into all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.' Publishers could fairly hope to reap profits when authors had the world for readers. Newspapers and magazines, printed in a truly universal language, would contain advertisements which would be read by the entire globe. Placards printed in the universal language could be exhibited in every city in the world, and read and understood by people of every nation. The necessity for learning many of the European and Asiatic languages spoken would cease. Everyone knowing a universal language, people could travel round the world with the knowledge and certainty that if they could not speak the native languages of the countries through which they passed they could speak a language which all the inhabitants understood. The subjects to be studied are so numerous in these days of examinations that any action tending to reduce the number of languages to be

learned would be a boon. Few people can learn and retain many languages which require to be spoken only occasionally; but one language, daily and universally spoken, would be easy to recollect, and it would not take this generation of adults long to learn.

"Travel is a potent and pleasant educational influence; it brightens the faculties and expands the ideas. The 'grand tour' of the past has become the 'personally conducted' excursion to everywhere of the present. There are, however, many thousands of people who would travel, but who never have traveled and never will travel if they have to be driven, like sheep, in the charge of a linguistic shepherd.

"The relief of congested districts and the condition of the industrial classes from time to time engages the attention of statesmen in all civilized countries. It is not difficult to see the many benefits that would accrue to the world of labor by the establishment of an international language.

"It would be perfectly possible, were a common tongue established, for the inhabitants of twenty different countries to converse. A universal language need not necessarily lead to the suppression of any language, and would not imperil the individuality of any nation. It would merely be a supplementary means of lingual communication throughout the world, an additional language to be learned in one country."

LETTERS OF TWO BROTHERS.

A VERY pleasant and valuable feature of the November *Century* is the collection of certain letters passing between General Sherman and his brother John, edited by Rachel Ewing Sherman. They are entirely free, in the form presented to us, of the objections so common to such magazine attractions, of being taken up with undue personal and family subjects; and in addition to the new and clear insight which they afford into the lives and characters of those strong and noble men they are interesting in the true conception they give of the political and social atmosphere in those very electric years of '59 to '61. The correspondence opens between John Sherman in the North, busy with national politics, and William T. Sherman in Louisiana, at the head of the State military school in Alexandria. We find the soldier writing to his brother from Dixie with frequent exhortations to moderation in his attitude and utterances on the questions which were then brewing the Civil War. "Each State," writes the soldier in 1859, "has a perfect right to its own local policy, and a majority in Congress has an absolute right to govern the whole country; but the North, being so strong in every sense of the term, can well afford to be generous, even to making reasonable concessions to the weakness and prejudices of the South. If Southern representatives will thrust slavery into every local question, they must expect the consequences and be outvoted; but the union of States, and the general union of sentiment throughout all our nation, are so important to the honor and glory of

the Confederacy that I should like to see your position yet more moderate." And immediately afterward we have William Sherman writing a strong condemnation of his brother's action in signing the Helper book, a tract arguing for abolition. "Now I hoped you would be theoretical and not practical, for practical abolition is disunion, civil war and anarchy universal on this continent." John Sherman's reply acknowledges the error, stating that it was much through inadvertence that his signature was obtained.

But when the crash came, and there was no longer possibility for the exercise of tact and indulgence or neutrality, William Sherman promptly tendered his resignation to the Governor of Louisiana—accepted in a note full of admiration and esteem—and repaired to the North to eventually obtain a colonelcy in the regular army and begin his famous military career.

Both brothers had for some time foreseen the crisis; indeed, their clear prophetic vision of the "course of things" is one of the charms of these letters, seen in retrospect. In the spring of '61, John Sherman says: "I look for preliminary defeats, for the rebels have arms, organization, unity; but this advantage will not last long. The government will maintain itself, or our Northern people are the veriest poltroons that ever disgraced humanity. For me, I am for a war that will either establish or overthrow the government and will purify the atmosphere of political life."

And in another letter: "Let me now record a prediction. Whatever you may think of the signs of the times, the government will rise from this strife greater, stronger and more prosperous than ever. It will display energy and military power. The men who have confidence in it, and do their full duty by it, may reap whatever there is of honor or profit in public life, while those who look on merely as spectators in the storm will fail to discharge the highest duty of a citizen."

FICTION FOR YOUNG FOLK.

An Improved Brand Wanted.

WHEN we get beyond the stage of "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Sinbad the Sailor," "Bluebeard" and "Dick Whittington," and again beyond the stage of "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Pilgrim's Progress," we enter a realm of fiction which, like all the other realms, seems amply wide enough. According to a slashing writer in the current number of the *Church Quarterly*, there is in this particular realm of literature much more quantity than quality. Books abound, he says, the drift of which often is to produce precocious moralizing and to do more harm than good. Perhaps the writer is sometimes extreme in his assertions, but there is so much of good sense and so little of cant in the article that everybody may read it with advantage.

THE BAD NOVEL.

Remarking that the young folk nowadays are allowed to plunge headlong into the world's follies and

frauds and falsehoods, and can never, it seems, too early get a glimpse of the seamy side of life, the writer proceeds: "It is said, on good authority, that about eight hundred novels are published every year in England; most of them within the reach of young readers, and mainly depending—for interest—on vicious plots. A vicious plot is where some crime or violation of the moral law is the chief incident of the story, on which the whole turns, and in which the hero or heroine plays a vital part—though it be wrapped in mystery to the end. This central idea may be murder, bigamy, theft, burglary, abduction, embezzlement or forgery; elopement, ending in the divorce court; or a sudden disappearance, ending at the Old Bailey."

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Another class of novels, in which untrained writers plunge into the deepest problems of life, the reviewer censures in scathing terms. And yet, says he: "If we are to believe one of the most facile and popular of such authors, the whole question is simply one of supply and demand. The publisher, we are told, orders such and such a book, staid or sentimental, skeptical or orthodox, just according to the prevailing fashion or craze, and the writer of fiction obeys. He is told not to tread too hard on the favorite corns of the public; the thing must be cunningly wrought, amusing—bloody, if you like—sensational and exciting; to go with the age and follow the popular demand. He might, of course, do otherwise and better, but he would find no readers, and so the thing would not pay. If the matter stands really thus (and the author speaks after considerable experience in the manufacture of such books), no wonder that volume after volume of poisonous trash appears, and is devoured by thousands of hungry readers with an appetite that grows coarser by what it feeds on."

OLD AND NEW.

We must all agree with the reviewer in looking back with regret from such sickly trash as this to "Robinson Crusoe," "Evenings at Home," and the fairy stories of the children of other days: "There is still a good supply of healthy fiction from writers who have done their best in the cause of sound teaching, beauty, grace and truth to purify the taste, delight the imagination and charm the fancy. There is hardly need to mention the names of such writers as Oliphant, Yonge, Christie Murray, Black, Jean Ingelow, Besant and Barrie; or such books as "Tom Browne," "Jan of the Mill," "Lorna Doone," or "Alice in Wonderland." Their name is legion, their praise in every mouth."

A WORD TO THE SOCIETIES.

In respect of providing sound, healthy, high-toned and religious reading for young folk, the reviewer has weighed and found wanting the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Religious Tract Society. Their output, he thinks, is very meagre and unsatisfactory.

"But the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is a Church society, richly endowed, conducted

by able men, and, apart from all its direct religious teaching, ought to provide an ample and magnificent supply of sound, wholesome and high-class fiction for young people. For doctrine, science, and as pure literature, their juvenile books should take the highest rank. They who know them best cannot bestow any such commendation, but are sometimes driven to use such descriptive words as twaddle or wishy-washy, no salt, not a spark of fire, no flame of living truth. One result of this is that thousands of young readers, yawning over the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, seek for food and amusement elsewhere."

THE EMPTY EASY CHAIR.

THE November *Harper's* contains the last of those perfect little essays that used to bring us face to face in kindly chat with that fine thinker and noble man, George William Curtis. This final utterance of the "Easy Chair" is a word concerning our observance of Christmas. Mr. Curtis speaks of the inevitable degradation of the New Year celebration as towns grew into great cities, and its merited discontinuance. "Christmas has a deeper hold and a humarer significance than the old Dutch New Year. But how much of its charm as we feel it in English literature and tradition, how much of the sweet and hallowed association with which it is invested, are we retaining, and what are we substituting for it?"

"Christmas is made miserable to the Timminses because they feel that they must spend lavishly to buy gifts like their richer neighbors. They thank God with warmth that Christmas comes but once a year. It is becoming a vulgar day—a day not of domestic pleasure, but of ruinous rivalry in extravagance; a day to be deprecated rather than welcomed. Are not the Timminses legion? Is there not reason in their dread of Christmas because of the sordid and mercenary standards by which it is measured? The same good sense that sees the folly of Timmins' little dinner and avoids it can stay the abuse and regenerate Christmas. It is essentially a day of human good-will. It commemorates the spirit of the brotherhood of men. You cannot buy Christmas at the shops, and a sign of friendly sympathy costs little. If the extravagance of funerals is such that a great society is organized to withstand it, should not the extravagance of Christmas cause every honest man and woman practically to protest by refusing to yield to the extravagance?"

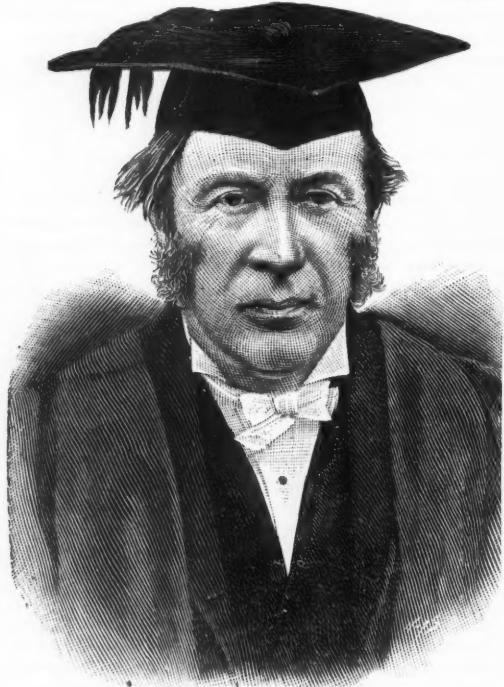
HARPERS' TRIBUTE TO MR. CURTIS.

Following these words of the "Easy Chair," some one of his associates has penned an eloquent tribute beside lines of mourning. "His love of goodness and beauty was a passion. He would fain have seen that all was fair and good, and he strove to find it so; finding it otherwise, he strove to make it so. Thus, with no heart for satire, yet the discord that fell upon his sensitive ear made itself felt in his dauntless comment upon social shams and falsehoods, and through his whole career as a writer he was often compelled to don the habit he was most loth to wear. Not thus

unwilling did he take up arms against the dragon wrongs which assailed the nation's heart—for he was the best knight of our time, a genuine crusader. Unwaveringly he met the bitter scoff of the discomfited foe whose disguises he had penetrated, and the jeers of the censorious partisan. There was no uncertain sound in the clarion notes of his challenge to battle. But he was a lover of peace, and the retirement of his library and of his Ashfield home was dearer to him than, the applause of the Senate Chamber or the triumphs of diplomacy to the most stately of European courts."

A PROTESTANT PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

THE great success which has attended the pious picnic to Grindelwald has inspired Dr. Lunn with an even more ambitious undertaking. Rome did not go to Grindelwald, the gathering there being exclusively composed of members of Protestant Churches. As Rome did not go to Grindelwald, Grindelwald must go to Rome; and Dr. Lunn, in the *Review of the Churches*, announces that early in the spring of next year a pilgrim party of pious picnickers will leave for the City of the Popes in order that they may have the opportunity of celebrating Easter in St. Peter's. The cost of the trip, including traveling and first-class hotel expenses, from March 21st to April 8th, will be \$100. The party will arrive in Rome on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, and remain there until Easter Tuesday. In order that the pilgrims



PROFESSOR MAHAFFY.



REV. H. R. HAWEIS.

may understand the true inwardness of the sights they will see, they will be accompanied by Dr. Mahaffy, professor of Ancient History in the University of Dublin, and the Rev. H. R. Haweis, who, for the last 30 years, has taken a close personal interest in the fortunes of the Italian people. He was a friend of Garibaldi, and can talk by the hour concerning Pio Nono, Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, and all the celebrities who took part in the great drama of Italian regeneration. The trip will be made *via* Lucerne, where the party will rest for one day. They will then proceed by Milan to Rome, returning by Genoa and Strasburg. Arrangements have not yet been perfected for receiving the pilgrims in audience at the Vatican, but it is understood that Dr. Lunn does not despair of conducting his pious picnickers to the foot of the Pontifical throne. The arrangements for this tour are in the hands of Mr. J. T. Woolryche Perowne, the son of the Bishop of Worcester. Dr. Lunn has also arranged for a pilgrimage to Chautauqua in connection with Mr. Robert Mitchell's Polytechnic excursion.

THE Rev. James Macdonald, writing in *Folk Lore* on "Bantu Customs and Legends," says the Africans' ways often reminded him in the most unexpected manner of the legends of ancient Greece and Rome. If the Bantu and the Greek and Roman legends had not a common origin, it is at any rate clear that the civilizations of the East and West grew from certain primitive ideas common to the human race.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

IN our department "Leading Articles of the Month" will be found reviews of the three papers, "Municipal Institutions in America," by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain; "The Schools of Buffalo and Cincinnati," by Dr. J. M. Rice, and "Endowed Theatres and the American Stage," by Madame Modjeska.

HULL HOUSE AS A SOCIAL FACTOR.

"A New Impulse to an Old Gospel" is the subject of a paper by Miss Jane Addams, who treats of the necessity in cities for such social organizations as Hull House, Chicago, of which she was one of the founders. Hull House, she explains, is not a University Settlement, but is distinctly a Social Settlement, which aims to "make social intercourse express the growing sense of the economic unity of society. It is an attempt to add the social function to democracy. It was opened on the theory that the dependence of classes on each other is reciprocal; and that as the social relation is essentially a reciprocal relation, it gave a form of expression that has peculiar value."

THE PLANET MARS.

Professor Edward S. Holden, director of the Lick Observatory, contributes a paper on "What We Really Know About Mars," which he sums up as follows: "The three views which have just been given are representative; all of them are based on serious study, and at least two of them may be taken as authoritative. M. Flammarion regards it as very probable that the dark areas of Mars are water and the bright ones land. Professor Schaeberle's observations with the greatest telescope in the world, under the best possible conditions, lead him to precisely opposite conclusions. Mr. Brett doubts if land and water exist on Mars at all, and gives good reasons for deciding that the planet is in a heated state—as we suppose Jupiter to be, for example. Telescopic observations show that the planet Venus appears to a distant observer far more nearly like the earth than does Mars. When we come to an examination of the particularities of Mars' surface we find dissimilarity and not likeness to details of the earth's. Under these circumstances and so long as such widely divergent views can be advocated by competent observers, it appears to me that the wise course is to reserve judgment and to strive for more light. I feel certain that when a satisfactory explanation is finally reached, the Lick Observatory will be found to have contributed its share to the solution."

THE SMALL FARMER.

Professor R. Means Davis, in his article "The Matter with the Small Farmer," seeks to show that many of the most serious burdens resting on this class are imposed by natural causes, such as the exhaustion of farm lands and the competition of the large farms of the West. He suggests as a remedy "that the small farmer should more and more endeavor to leave the production of the staple crops to large planters and devote himself to 'small farming' indeed. He has muscle and he has land in plenty. He greatly needs capital to utilize them to the best advan-

tage. Denunciation of railroads, factories and banks will hardly make him more prosperous."

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Librarian Ainsworth R. Spofford has an article stocked with information on the Library of the United States. The new library building at Washington, he tells us, covers almost three acres of ground, and will provide room for the nation's books for nearly two centuries to come. The library contains at present 650,000 volumes, besides hundreds of thousands of manuscripts, maps, pamphlets and newspapers. The number of publications registered for copyright in each year has increased from 5,600 in 1870 to 48,908 in 1891. He is of the opinion that through the new International Copyright Law the receipts of publications of all kinds at the Congressional Library will be largely increased.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have reviewed in another department President E. Benjamin Andrews' article, "Are There Too Many of Us?" and Mgr. O'Reilly's on "How to Solve the School Question."

SCANDINAVIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Professor Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen writes of the Scandinavians in the United States. He asserts that there is no other class of immigrants which is so easily assimilated. Trained to industry, frugality and self-reliance by the free institutions and the scant resources of their native lands, the immigrants from Norway and Sweden adapt themselves with great ease to American institutions. "They come here with no millennial expectations, doomed to bitter disappointment, but with the hope of gaining, by hard and unremitting toil, a modest competency. They demand less of life than Continental immigrants of the corresponding class, and they usually, for this very reason, attain more. The instinct to save is strong in the majority of them; and save they do, when their neighbors of less frugal habits are running behind. The poor soil of the old land and the hardships incident upon a rough climate have accustomed them to a struggle for existence scarcely less severe than that of the Western pioneer, and unilluminated by any hope of improved conditions in the future. The qualities of perseverance, thrift and a sturdy sense of independence which this struggle from generation to generation has developed are the very ones which must form the corner stone of an enduring public."

Mr. Boyesen explains that the chief reason why Scandinavians in the United States are so largely Republican is that a large majority of the old settlers served in the Federal Army during the Civil War. He estimates the total Scandinavian population of the country (counting only actual immigrants) at about 750,000.

CHOLERA AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Erastus Wiman estimates the effect which would be produced on American commerce in the event of an epidemic of cholera in this country. "If the receipts of transportation were to be cut down twenty-five per cent., a financial disaster would occur of the first magnitude.

As a rule the surplus over operating expenses of average transportation facilities do not exceed twenty-five per cent., and it is with this surplus that interest, fixed charges and dividends are paid. If these were to stop, the extent of the calamity would be next to universal. Following this, however, would be the result that the entire monetary circles of the country would be most seriously affected. Not only would speculation be paralyzed and all new enterprises be checked, but even for the legitimate wants of business the monetary accommodations would be wanting. The loss of confidence would restrict loans, lessen deposits, and generally contract the policy of every financial institution in the country. The result would be an almost total cessation of new purchases ; and credit, that blessed hand-maid of commerce, would receive so severe a shock as to be for the moment almost beyond recovery. The results of this would be that the earning power of banking institutions throughout the land would almost cease, and in connection with the investments in railroads and steamboat lines there would be a cessation of revenue almost universal among the class dependent upon dividend returns. The income of capitalists would thus largely sink out of sight, and with this also the ability to buy and pay for the articles, the sale of which yields the profit for the great rank and file of retailers, who supply the wants of those whose incomes are steady and liberal. These retailers, in their turn, would be unable to pay their obligations, much less to make new purchases, and would be seriously embarrassed, their employees and their families all sharing in the general disaster."

QUARANTINE AT NEW YORK.

Dr. W. T. Jenkins, Health Officer of the port of New York, gives an account of his work during the recent invasion of cholera, and points out some of the defects in the equipment of the health department of New York which should be at once remedied. The needs are not very many. There should be a cholera station between Hoffman and Swinburne Islands having an area of ten acres. It should be equipped with a pavilion large enough to hold 100,000 persons, and supplied with necessary disinfecting apparatus. There should be purchased by the State a fast tug for the use of the health officer, one boarding tug for his assistants, one large transfer boat in which to move immigrants, and one large boat for the sick and suspects. Besides, there should be an emergency fund of \$50,000, aside from the regular quarantine fund.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The American Consuls-General at Berlin and St. Petersburg forecast the part Germany and Russia will take in the coming World's Fair at Chicago. One of the most notable features of the German display will be, we are told, the department of women's work, which will show the work of German women in art and domestic work, social and verein work, in the work of charity, and in children's care and education ; and will also show the working of the Kindergarten system and the Fresh Air Fund as they are carried on in Germany.

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT.

Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, gives his opinion as to the proper relations of Christian ministers to political questions. He holds that it is one of the chief functions of the Church to denounce sin wherever it may be found entrenched behind political barricades. "Pre-eminently it is the function of the Church and of the pulpit in this age to mediate between capital and labor, and with ceaseless assiduity to fill the awful chasm between wealth and poverty."

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. McCARTHY praises Mr. Morley, and Mr. T. W. Russell puts the other side of the case. Mr. McCarthy calls upon Mr. Morley to clear out the castle, and applauds him for appointing the Evicted Tenants' Commission, especially praising him for making Mr. Justice Mathew president. He urges him to pack the magisterial bench with Nationalist J. P.'s. He finishes up by saying that he knows Mr. Morley means well, and he is glad to see that so far he has done well. Mr. Russell dwells upon Mr. Morley's position as the factotum of Archbishop Walsh.

THE PETRIE PAPYRI.

Mr. Mahaffy describes the papers which have been rescued from the mummies in the Fayum. In the third century wood was scarce in Egypt, and the coffins were constructed from masses of waste paper, which was glued together in layers and was then coated within and without with clay. The papers from which these coffins were made were torn into pieces of moderate size. The writing is spoiled in many places by the clay coating, and the whole seems to have been mixed with deliberate intention. But Mr. Petrie and a company of learned scholars, of whom Mr. Mahaffy is one, have been employed during the last two years in cleaning, deciphering, guessing and combining, until it is now possible to form some idea of what has been recovered from the past. There was the whole concluding scene of a lost play of Euripides and some remains of thirty-five lines of the "Iliad." This is the oldest copy of the "Iliad" that has been found. There were three pages of the "Phaedo" of Plato, but the bulk of the documents are papers which throw light upon the social condition of the Fayum. Mr. Mahaffy is an interesting writer, and his paper is a very readable account of an extraordinary recovery of the records of bygone times.

THE GOLF MANIA.

Mr. L. F. Austin has a pleasantly written paper in which he discusses the question of the degeneracy of the British oarsman, taking as his text, of course, the recent defeat by the French. His paper takes the form, to some extent, of a plea for rowing as against golf. After referring to the dangers of cycling to the constitution, he thus retorts on the golfers :

"Is not more to be feared from the absorbing pursuit that has converted our country commons into sieves and covered them with the red flags of danger ? The bicycle chest may be dreadful, but I think the golf straddle, the golf waggle and the golf twist are at least as alarming. Whenever I meet a friend coming along Pall Mall with his legs wide apart, his head and shoulders twisted around backward, and his hands aimlessly swaying his umbrella, I know at once what has happened to him. The golf bacillus has got him. Henceforth, though he may be a good husband, an indulgent father, a kind friend and a sound man of business, he is lost—hopelessly, irretrievably lost. The beautiful sights and sounds of nature have for him no sweetness (unless, indeed, that sweetness be linked and drawn out over eighteen holes). He who in happier days was content to argue on foreign policy or the latest literary marvel now discusses with a fatal zest the last attempt of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club to codify its rules and bring them down to the level of the Southern understanding ; his dreams are disturbed by nightmare visions of bunkers ; his days are made hateful to him by stimulants, and he would think nothing of losing the world if only he could manage not to miss the globe. Truly, a terrible picture!"

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere the papers by Mr. Mather on the "Eight Hours Question," Gabriel Monod on "M. Rénan," and Mr. Stead's article on "The Sine Qua Non of Home Rule." The other articles are of more general interest.

AN EPILEPTIC COLONY.

The most useful is the paper by Edith Sellers describing the epileptic colony at Bielefeld. It was established twenty-seven years ago, and has done exceedingly good work ever since. It began in a small way, but now the colony has 1,100 inmates and its value is estimated at \$665,000. There is a deficiency of \$75,000 a year in the working of the colony. The average cost per inmate is about \$125 a year, of which they pay about \$60 a year each. The women are much more unmanageable than the men, and the epileptic children curiously enough are said to be much more merry and light-hearted than other children.

GOETHE AS A MINISTER OF STATE.

Mr. Henry W. Nevinson discusses the question as to whether or not Goethe was wise in spending so much of his time in administrating the petty affairs of Weimar. He inclines to think that he did right, not because he did any good to Weimar, but because the work of looking after the affairs of the State tended to educate him and make him a more useful man of letters.

"To the open activity of his public life may be attributed his unfaltering sanity, and the sense of proportion which made him so indifferent to the opinion of others. No labor, no adventure, not even drudgery came amiss. We find him directing the mines at Ilmenau, relieving the destitute weavers of Apolda, converting the barbaric university of Jena into the true home of German thought, prescribing for the cattle plague, choosing recruits for the little army, repairing roads, traveling with unweared rapidity up and down the State, riding out night after night to the scene of some distant conflagration among the wooden cottages of the peasants. And it was all done without a trace of philanthropicunction, but simply with that high stoicism which we have been told is characteristic of a naturally aristocratic mind. Patience and long endurance among the complexities and compromises of actual life gave him a close sympathy with all classes, and an intimate knowledge of the poor, such as the eager democrat, though much occupied with discussing schemes for their amelioration, is often too busy or too fastidious to obtain. 'What admiration I feel,' he writes from among the miners of the Harz, 'for that class of men which is called the lower, but which in God's sight is certainly the highest. Among them we find all the virtues together—moderation, content, uprightness, good faith, joy over the smallest blessing, harmlessness, patience; but I must not lose myself in exclamations.'

HOW THE HIGH CHURCH PARTY STANDS NOW.

Mr. Gilbert Child points out that the High Church party have practically confessed that their favorite doctrine as to the essentially clerical and Catholic character of the so-called reformation is not true. He complains, however, that they continue to trade upon the falsehood which they have now discovered. He uses with great force Mr. Palmer's account of his mission to Russia, where he went to see if he could procure from the Russian Church some recognition of the essentially Catholic character of Anglicanism. The Russians simply laughed him to scorn, and told him to make peace with the Pope first before he came to talk of reunion with them.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mary Darmesteter has a charming description of her "Impression of Provence." Phil Robinson describes "Bird Life in an Orchard in the Autumn," and Vernon Lee publishes a dialogue concerning the "Spiritual Life," which, we fear, is somewhat too subtle to impress the mind of the general reader.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* is a good, readable number. We notice elsewhere the articles by Professor Huxley and J. B. Bury, as well as those on M. Rénan.

OUR MOLTEN GLOBE.

Mr. A. R. Wallace gives a popular account of the work of the Rev. Osborn Fisher, who has demonstrated to the satisfaction of Mr. Wallace the fact that the world, instead of having a crust of a thousand miles thick and a core of fire, is in reality a great molten globe, skimmed over by a crust of earth only eighteen miles thick. An ordinary india-rubber ball with which a child plays has a larger proportion of crust to the internal air than what our earth has to the molten interior. Mr. Wallace points out the various arguments upon which this calculation is based, giving the first place naturally to the fact that every fifty feet you go down into the earth you get one degree hotter—a rule which prevails even in the coldest parts of Siberia, where the ground is frozen to a depth of sixty feet. According to this theory, mountains float upon the molten interior as icebergs in the water. This is ascertained by the pendulum and also the plumb line. Mr. Wallace concludes his article with the consolatory reflection that the near proximity of such an immense amount of heat renders it possible that we might be able to tap it and use it for the service of man.

HOME RULERS AND THE VETO.

Mr. William O'Brien has an article on Mr. Morley's task in Ireland, in which he says a good many things fairly well. His most important point is that in which he belittles the importance of the veto by the Imperial Government.

"The veto is a question rich in pedantic controversies and obstructive possibilities, but of little practical moment to two nations honestly determined upon reconciliation. The Colonial Secretary's power of overhauling the affairs of Canadian and Australian colonies at will is the veto in the most objectionable form it could well assume; yet what Colonial Secretary's office would be worth a week's purchase if he proceeded to play Cesar over the elected representatives of Victoria or the Dominion? Supremacy, yes; meddlesomeness, no. What we are entitled to have substantially ensured is that so long as it acts within the range of its delegated or exempted powers, the Irish Parliament shall be free from meddlesomeness or malicious interposition from Westminster by a majority which, for all we know, might be a majority led by Mr. Balfour. That is obviously a requirement as necessary to the comfort of the Imperial Parliament as to the dignity of the Irish Parliament, and is the first condition of the successful working of any Home Rule scheme at all. We do not believe statesmanship will have more difficulty in devising a sensible plan by which the Imperial and Irish Parliaments will move harmoniously together, each in its own circle, than has been found in grouping the forty-four American States around Washington, or in keeping twenty parliaments in healthy activity within the British Empire."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a pleasant, gossipy article concerning "Burmese Traits," by H. C. Moore. A Frenchwoman describes a Woman's Art Exhibition in Paris. Mr. Arthur F. Leach claims for the Grammar School of St. Peter's at York the right of being recognized as the oldest school in England. It was founded in the year 730. Mr. William Roberts cautions English colonists against thinking that fruit growing in California is as short a cut to fortune as some authorities pretend. "While we do not think favorably of fruit growing at present, we think more than well of California. For any young man with a few hundred pounds, energy and a fair share of natural shrewdness, there is no better opening than that State. The violent fluctuations to which we have referred, while ruinous to a man without experience, are the opportunity for one who has it. Living is cheap with the exception of clothing, and work of some sort is always to be had."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE articles by Mr. Hutton and Lord Salisbury are reviewed in another department.

FREE TRADE A VARIABLE EXPEDIENT.

Mr. Greenwood discusses the phenomena of the revolt against free trade in England which are visible in certain directions. He points out that uncircumscribed free trade is now bringing forth results from which even its own friends are recoiling. The farmers are being ruined, land is going out of cultivation. England's more and more fed from abroad, and the temptation increases for foreign nations to stave off the threatened general war in order to divide up her possessions. Mr. Greenwood points out that notwithstanding the general praise of cheapness as the justification of free trade, even the free traders rejoice when there is a recovery in prices. He suggests that the middleman reaps the chief benefit, as his prices do not fall in anything like the large proportion of the drop in the wholesale market. Mr. Greenwood therefore concludes that free trade is a variable expedient, and the time has now come for England to consider without further delay what is the amount of expediency in free trade.

THE JESUITS AND THEIR GENERAL.

Mr. Robert Beauclerk has an article containing much interesting information not generally accessible concerning the General Chapter of the Jesuits. It is, of course, prompted by the election of the new General, who is a Spaniard. The late General was a Swiss, his two predecessors were Belgians, and the General before them was a Pole. The General is appointed for life, and when infirm may appoint a vicar. He has five assistants, who can, if they choose, summon a General Chapter against the General's wish, and this Chapter has power to depose him if convicted of unworthiness and misrule. Mr. Beauclerk gives an interesting account of Father John Jones, professor of Moral Theology in the Jesuitical College of Buno in the north of Wales. He says that Father Jones has trained all the Jesuits in England for many years. He is one of the best lawyers in England, and if he were on the bench would be one of the chief luminaries of the English judiciary.

HOW TO ABOLISH FOG.

Mr. Thwaite dwells upon the enormous advantage that would accrue to the metropolis if the London County Council were to get a bill giving them compulsory powers

to compel London householders to use gas for cooking, laundry work and heating. He calculates that it would cost \$120,000,000 to buy up the gas companies, and the cost of the new plant to enable the whole of the nine million tons of coal now burned in London to be consumed as gas would be \$55,000,000 more. Gas would be cheapened, smoke would disappear, \$20,000,000 would be saved outright per annum, and London life would be lived in sunlight by day and in the lovely glow of electricity by night: "In the poorer parts of the town gas could be supplied by the penny-payment-meter system. Unfortunate and shivering creatures would drop pennies into a slot, and a cheerful fire would be warming them immediately.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Hodgson discourses upon the controversy between Mr. Harrison and Professor Huxley, and declares that Mr. Huxley knows nothing whatever about logic. Lord Stanley remonstrates with Mr. Jesse Collings upon his heresies about small holdings and allotments. Mr. Lewis Latimer gives a very interesting account of a French abbé of the seventeenth century and his *mémoires*. Mr. Justice Conde Williams urges that England should swap Mauritius for Madagascar with France. He maintains that the great bulk of the Mauritians would much rather be under the tricolor than under the union jack. They do more trade with France than with England, and he holds that Madagascar would be quite as useful from a naval point of view and infinitely more valuable for commerce.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN another department will be found reviews of the articles by Mr. Chamberlain on the Labor Question, and Sir Frederick Pollock on M. Rénan, and the poetical tributes to Tennyson.

The rest of the articles call for little notice. Mr. Marcus B. Huish discusses what he regards as the excessive output of painters in England, which he attributes to the disinclination of the majority to trouble about design. He thinks there is a better time to come, and says: "The workingman will insist upon his children being taught something which may be of use in after life, rather than letting them misuse their time in producing pretty landscapes in water-colors, huge black-and-whites of ladies in a state of nudity, or ghastly oil studies of heads of Italian organ-grinders.

"When that day comes his action will most assuredly benefit the classes equally with the masses, and will increase the quality, not only of the art of which there will be less, but also of that of which there will be more."

Mr. William Maitland seeks to show that the American farmer suffers great hardships under the present system of protection. The farmer, he says, practically has to pay for the protection of all the other classes of the community. Unless Free Trade is established, Mr. Maitland thinks that the American farmer will be swept into such a catastrophe as has never been seen in any other country. Mrs. Bagot has a short paper on a "North Country Election." Mr. Edward Dicey pleads for the canceling of the railway concession which has been granted by the Rajah of Cashmere. Col. A. Kenney-Herbert discourses upon "The Art of Cooking." Mrs. Lynn Linton sets out once more a Picture of the Past. There is something pathetic about these articles. There is never anything new in them.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

FROM the *Edinburgh Review* we have quoted elsewhere portions of two articles dealing with "Population" and "British Criticism of the Old Testament." Three political papers in this number are also worthy of note.

A SCREED ABOUT PERSIA.

The writer who reviews Mr. Curzon's book on Persia is smitten with Russophobia so far as to think that: "If Persia is left to stand alone, Khorasan is doomed to share, before many years, the fate of the Turcoman country and Merv; and there are some who think that the too tardy efforts we have made to regain our lost influence at Teheran will precipitate Russia's action and Persia's fall."

The fate of other railway projects, whether in Asia or in Africa, does not deter the reviewer from indorsing Mr. Curzon's suggestion of a railway to the Seistan Lake through territory subject to British authority and outside the Ameer's dominions. He admits the prosperity of the present Shah's reign, and thinks England should seek to inspire his government with fresh hope, the value of Persia as an ally to the government of India being beyond question.

MEDDLING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Russia in the Black Sea, England in Egypt, the French meditating the crushing of the Italian fleet and the conversion of the Mediterranean into a French lake—such are the alarming (?) facts brought before us by a reviewer who thinks the old phrase, "balance of power in Europe" must be revived as "balance of power in the Mediterranean." He suggests to France that her true naval policy in the Mediterranean should be, not an aggressive, but a conservative one, but thinks there are not many signs that she will pursue a cautious line. As for England :

"Pre-eminence at sea is so manifestly essential to the British Empire that the French, in all probability, are not really jealous of it any more than we are jealous of their immense strength on land. As far as fighting power goes, France is unquestionably the most powerful nation in the world at this moment. Her army is equal to, if not stronger than, that of her great neighbor and late antagonist; and she has a navy which far surpasses in numbers and in every phase of efficiency that of any other Continental State. We have already intimated that it is extremely improbable that France can ever succeed in her expressed desire of making the western basin of the Mediterranean a French lake. There is one event which, if it should happen, will effectually destroy all chance of that result and at the same time prevent her from retaining the respectable eminence which she now enjoys in the Levant. That event is the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean proper. Our own position will not be materially affected thereby; at all events, it will not be affected so far that it cannot be restored with ease."

THAT HOME RULE BILL.

From the point of view that "the establishment of Home Rule does involve the making of a new Constitution," the *Edinburgh* asks the British elector to look the Home Rule problem "fairly and squarely in the face," although he recently showed that he had done it, and has been doing it for some time. The writer contends that Home Rule means the setting up of a government in Ireland independent of control by the Government of Westminster, and argues thereon. He warns the Government that "One consequence that will certainly follow the an-

nouncement by the Government of their Home Rule bill is the discrediting of the existing House of Commons for all purposes other than the passing of that bill."

Further, he thinks that: "The Government have probably hardly yet realized the strength of public feeling which will be evolved in Great Britain by the proposal to retain Irish members at Westminster, after a separate parliament had been established in Dublin. Whether there are to be a dozen of them or only one does not affect the principle. It is in truth utterly preposterous and intolerable that the Irish should choose their executive and make their laws independently of the British, but that the British are not to be allowed similar freedom from Irish interference."

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

ARTICLES on "The Authorship of the Hexateuch," "Modern Stellar Astronomy," "The Spanish Monarchy," "Lux Mundi" and the religious problem, "Faith," "Shibboleths," and "Charles Langdale's Biography" furnish forth the *Dublin Review*. The most interesting to the general reader is a review in popular language of Miss Clerke's book, "The System of the Stars."

PROGRESS AMONG THE STARS.

The writer mentions, among other things, that whereas, in our climate, the sharpest eyes can probably never fairly see more than 2,000 or 3,000 stars at one time, the number visible in the great Lick telescope of three feet diameter is probably nearly 100,000,000. The telescope has also revealed to us that many of these bodies, which appear to the unassisted eye as single bright points, are really double stars, two suns revolving in an orbit round their common center of gravity; and in some cases triple and quadruple stars. But it is to the spectrum and the spectroscope that we are indebted for the flood of light thrown during the last thirty years on stellar and solar astronomy. Miss Clerke thinks the sun is more likely to become hotter and cooler, for a time at any rate. One celestial body, which Mr. Anderson observed at Edinburgh last February and announced as a new and temporary star, is supposed to be in fact two stars, one approaching us and one going the opposite way, leaving each other at the rate of 720 miles a second! Among interesting conclusions drawn from modern discoveries, one is that the double stars move in ellipses, and therefore that the same law of gravitation prevails in those distant regions as in our system. Thus we are enabled to "weigh the stars." Another conclusion is that we are all—sun, earth and planets—moving in space at the rate of about fifteen miles a second, in a direction away from the Milky Way.

WHERE WE ARE IN RELIGION.

The article on the Hexateuch (*i. e.* the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua, added by modern critics as forming one complete history), by C. Vanden Biesen, discusses the authorship and composition of these Books of the Old Testament from a Catholic point of view. The writer seems to favor, in this first part of his article, the theory that the Hexateuch in its present form was written after Moses' time, and that Moses himself wrote only the first collection of laws, the so-called "Book of the Covenant," contained in the section Exodus xx., 23, 23, 33. With this may be classified section Exodus xxiv., 10-28, which has all the appearance of a short repetition of the Book of the Covenant, and chapter Exodus xiii., which contains an historical explanation of the feast of unleavened bread, and of Jehovah's right to the first-born of man and of beast.

IS THE BIBLE APOCHRYPHAL?

According to Mr. Aubrey De Vere, who reviews "Lux Mundi," the tendency of much Biblical criticism in England seems not so much to exclude particular books from the canon as to change the whole canon into "one large Apochrypha." Mr. De Vere's view is that the Church (*i. e.* the Roman Catholic), and not "individuals at war with each other," is alone competent to sit in judgment on the Bible, and that inquirers should hold to the Church though the heavens fall.

LONDON QUARTERLY.

THE *London Quarterly* has been raking out its pigeon-holes. A review of Lord Rosebery's "Pitt" seems belated enough, but we are back in quite ancient history in the article on "The Methodist Agitation of 1835," which deals with books, the latest of which was issued twenty-eight years ago, and refers the reader to "a previous article" that appeared in 1884! The editor has not been asleep all this time, however, since he gives us other articles dealing with "The Verney Memoirs," the Bishop of Salisbury on "The Holy Communion," and the much-talked-of "Englishman in Paris," who "remembered" so many things that took place before he was born. An article on "The Social Horizon" deals in a rather gingerly, supercilious fashion with the author of the "Life in our Villages" series of letters in the *London Daily News*. While very doubtful as to "What next? Where are you going to stop?" and so on, the reviewer is fain to recognize that—"The only vital and effective popular force, so far as we can see, is that which is urging both the great political parties in the direction of Socialistic experiments in legislation, and of a considerable extension of local and central governmental control. . . . The State is now the nation organized. State action is simply the action of the people in their corporate capacity."

The reviewer feels inclined to join the Jeremiahs, but comforts himself with the reflection that "there will be a tremendous reaction when the people once begin to feel the yoke" of the tyranny of majorities.

The article on "The Verney Memoirs" is perhaps the most interesting. Sir Ralph Verney's notes in Parliament show the House "busy with schemes for 'the advancement of learning'; encouragement of students; grammar schools to be maintained by every Cathedral church; local statutes to appoint sermons *almost every day*," proposing to reform Church music, which was "not edifying, being soe full of art," but should be "soleme musicke."

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

THE *Scottish Review* contains several articles of considerable and out-of-the-way interest. Annie Armitt's story of Mary Shelley is the only literary article which it contains. A county historian writes pleasantly about Forfarshire. The Lyon King-at-Arms discourses about Scottish heraldry. Author Grant maintains that Merlin, instead of being the son of the devil and a Welsh-woman, was really a Scotchman of exceptionally excellent character. Messrs. Conder and Beddoe contribute very learned articles upon the "Natural Basis of Speech" and the "Anthropological History of Europe." Mr. Karl Blind sets forth, in an article entitled "Kossuth and Klapka," the reasons which lead him to regard Kossuth with anything but admiration. He accuses him of having once offered to put Hungary under a Russian grand duke, and at another time under a Bonapartist prince, which

shows that the idealist and republican Kossuth was capable of going a very long way in the direction of opportunism.

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY.

M R. ROBERT MICHELL, in an article on "Bam-i-dunia; or, the Roof of the World," gives some interesting geographical information regarding the Pamirs. He begins by remarking that the public has not sufficiently noted the many geographical and other discoveries of Russian explorers in Central Asia since 1871; and this, he says, "is the more to be regretted because England's own boasted discoveries have mostly been sealed up in secrecy by the Indian government." The "roof of the world" is cold, as we might expect, but it is not all snow by any means, and though Mr. Michell would not oppose the absorption of the Pamirs by Russia up to certain limits, he thinks England should take more pains to know what Russia thereby could acquire.

WHERE THERE IS GOLD.

"It may be that the Russians are actuated in their present pursuit on the Pamirs, as in Tibet and Mongolia, mainly by a greater knowledge than we possess of the mineral wealth of that part of the world. It would appear that they have discovered in the mountains of northern Tibet sources of immense riches in badly worked gold diggings. We know that nearly all the Pamir waters bring down gold dust. M. Dauvergne informs us that there is a *Zirafshan* or gold-bearing tributary of the Yarkand river, and alludes to beds of copper. The Russians are touching now on the jade quarries of China, and such places as Marjanai, between the Alichur and Murghab, suggest in name similar storehouses of precious stones."

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Lord Salisbury's friend, M. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., admits that it goes without saying that England has done great good to India, but quotes a formidable list of unfulfilled pledges of the last sixty years. He concludes: "Here, then, is the true remedy and the principal one of all India's evils, excepting that of representatives in the Indian Legislative Councils and in the Imperial Parliament. Simultaneous examinations, both in England and India, for all the services for which examinations are held in England, is the chief means of England's true honor, greatness and glory—of India's satisfaction with the British rule—of the removal of India's 'extreme poverty,' and not only of promoting India's material and moral prosperity, but of the far more increasing prosperity of England herself."

Surgeon-General Moore writes an article to show that there is much call for the extension of the hospital system in India.

THE ASCELEPIAD.

EVEN the layman may read with pleasure and profit the *Asclepiad's* article on "Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., and the *Religio Medici*." The writer is especially fond of the "Religio" among Browne's works: "Since 1864 this book has been a bedside companion, one of the chosen companions I kept by my couch and read in early morning once yearly, in order to remain well up in them."

In "Opuscula Practica" the layman will also extend his cheerful sympathy to the sensible note on the surgeon's need of regard for Christ's grand maxim: "If there was ever one occasion more than another in which the old

Jewish precept, 'Do unto others that which you would others should do unto you,' should be acted on, it is when the occasion arises for the physician or surgeon to treat a fellow-being for the alleviation or cure of disease."

How many amputations poor patients might have escaped had the experimenting surgeon borne that precept in mind?

From a medical point of view the article on the cause and prevention of death from chloroform is the most important. A writer on recent cholera literature strongly commends the "thirteen simple rules" published by the *London Daily Graphic* of September 3.

THE CENTURY.

WE quote elsewhere from Dr. Shield's essay on Biblical criticism, from Mr. Fred Woodson's "Plain Words to Workingmen" and from the Sherman brothers' letters.

Something novel in magazine literature is given in the illustrated article on "Road-Coaching Up to Date," by T. Siffren Tailler, whom readers of the *New York Herald*, at least, will recognize as one of the most enthusiastic members of the coaching parties in and about Paris during the past year. The uninitiate will be dumfounded to find from Mr. Tailler's careful exposition to what a refinement the art of having and driving a coach has come, and no doubt Mr. Weller, *père*, himself and his inscrutable skill would be put to shame.

In the specimen trip from Paris to Trouville, taken by Mr. Tailler, driver, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. W. G. Tiffany and others, the 140 miles was traversed by the great coach in 10 hours and 50 minutes, including changes, which means that the four noble horses were kept going at an average pace of more than twelve miles per hour. Somewhat curiously, the very best type of coach for this rapid traveling is the counterpart of the old English mail coach.

Bishop Potter has a short article which he heads "Some Exposition Uses of Sunday." "If it is to be," says he, "a question between the complete closing of the Exposition, and such surrender of it to secular uses on Sunday as makes no discrimination between Sundays and week days, then, for one, I should be in favor of the most rigorous closing of every door. But the question which I have ventured elsewhere to raise is the question whether there might not be some uses of it which are not incongruous with our American traditions of the essential sanctity of Sunday, and whether these uses are impossible in Chicago."

"If when Sunday came to the Exposition in Chicago, it could be assumed that in some great hall in the midst of it there would be some worthy and impressive presentation of these—if the nation should summon its ablest and most eloquent teachers and bid them do for us the prophet's work amid such profoundly interesting and suggestive surroundings, it would hardly summon them in vain. And if, then, in connection with such occasions, or as included in the scheme of which they were a part, it could be so ordered that the mighty forces of music could be evoked,—if on Sunday afternoons or evenings the multitudes assembled in Chicago from hamlet and village and prairie that rarely or never hear the great works of the great masters, Mozart and Beethoven, Handel, Haydn, Bach, Wagner, and their competitors, could be lifted for a little on the mighty wings of grand and majestic harmonies, and made conscious of that subtle transfusion of the sensible into the spiritual, which, in some aspects of it, seems to be the sole province of music,—surely that,

too, would be no unworthy use of a day consecrated to lofty visions and unuttered aspirations.

"Reminiscences of Brook Farm," contributed by "a member of the community," is another pleasant feature of a very excellent number.

HARPER'S.

WE speak elsewhere about Mr. George William Curtis and his last contribution to the "Easy Chair." Mr. Julian Ralph has "The New Growth of St. Louis" for his text this month, and his article on the "Capital of the Mississippi Valley" is replete with arithmetical evidences of her importance and prosperity. He predicts that St. Louis will soon reach the million mark in population. "What is accomplished there is performed without trumpeting or bluster, by natural causes, and with the advantages of conservatism and great wealth. More remarkable yet, and still more admirable, the new growth of the city is superimposed upon an old foundation. It is an age, as this world goes, since this proud city could be called new and crude. The greater St. Louis of the near future will be a fine, dignified, solid city, with a firmly-established and polished society, cultivated tastes, and the monuments, ornaments and atmosphere of an old capital."

Mr. Theodore Child, "Along the Parisian Boulevards," is all the more delightful because, not long since, we saw the same subject handled in the "Great Street" series of another magazine by that typical Frenchman, Francisque Sarcey. Mr. Child sees more of it because M. Sarcey has been in it all his life and has lost the perspective possible to a visitor. Of the ultra refinements with which the French capital graces itself, not the least striking is the extraordinary importance of the coiffeur—the hairdresser of the Parisiennes. He is an artist; the hair which he deigns to dally with emerges a work of genius. "Above all things, the coiffure of a woman is a matter of taste and sentiment rather than of mere fashion. The rank and file, the mere operators, the eternal copyists, may be content to dress a woman's hair according to the models decreed by fashion and published in the special journals. The artist, on the other hand, every time he dresses the hair of one of the princesses of fashion, makes an effort at composition and seeks a happy inspiration, the suggestions of which he will control and correct with reference to the character and expression of the subject's face, the natural silhouette of the head, the general lines of the features, and the style of the toilet worn."

"A coiffeur like Auguste Petit, we might say, has coach houses and stables, but no shop. His days are spent in an elegant coupé, which transports the artist and his genius from dressing-room to dressing-room. In the evening he drops in at the Opéra to see how the coiffure of Madame la Marquise compares with that of *la petite Baronne Zabulon*. From time to time, on the occasion of some great ball, he makes a journey to London, Madrid or Vienna, for his reputation is European and his talent is in request wherever there are manifestations of supreme elegance."

Mr. Howells' novel, "The World of Chance," ends in this number. It is the story of a young man who comes from an inland town to New York with a manuscript novel under his arm, which story finally succeeds after varying and shifting scenes of fortune. "A World of Chance" will scarcely be popular—more's the pity—save in the degree that all the products of Mr. Howells' pen have a certain assured audience.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE review in another department M. Q. Holyoake's paper on "A Cosmopolitan Language." The feature of the number is, of course, the contribution of Mr. W. D. Howells, who writes under the happy title, "A Traveller from Altruria." We find him relating his conversations on topics social, ethical and economic, with this stranger guest from that supposititious land. The idea is a striking one, and opens up a field of social criticism and reform toward which our novelist has long been tending; a review of his schemes for setting the world to rights will be more possible when he has finished his say.

The essay on Aërial Navigation, which has taken second prize in the *Cosmopolitan* competition, appears this month. The writer, Mr. John P. Halland, considers that there will be no trouble at all in getting a motor sufficiently light per horse-power, affirming that there are many such already in use on torpedo boats, and he has carefully worked out the mathematics of the flying problem, with full allowance for breakdowns and accidents.

Lewis M. Haupt has a short essay on the "Growth of Great Cities," in which he shows how much such growth is dependent on transportation facilities, and *en passant*, gets in a good word for a ship canal from Raritan Bay to the Delaware river, which he argues, will insure New York City's command of Eastern traffic, not to speak of the value of the canal as a means of national defense. Baltimore, and the country at large, have the same interests in the proposed Delaware peninsular canal, which would save 380 miles of round trip up Chesapeake Bay.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic* contains an article on sociological training for women, by Samuel W. Dike, that we have reviewed among our leading articles. Naturally there are tributes to Mr. Whittier, and they are very happy ones—a critical essay by George Edward Woodberry and a characteristically charming set of verses *in memoriam*, by Mr. Holmes.

In his estimate, Mr. Woodberry asserts that Whittier was distinctly a "local poet, a New Englander," but does not deny him the merit of a larger recognition; and while dwelling on the dominant moral strain of the dead singer, sees in him more of the poet than of the reformer. "Lovers of New England will cherish his memory as that of a man in whom the virtues of this soil, both for public and private life, shine most purely. On the roll of American poets we know not how he may be ranked hereafter, but among the honored names of the New England past his place is secure."

There is a long political editorial this month criticising the respective platforms of the two great parties on the ground of buncombe and insincere issues. The twenty-one distinct planks of the Republicans, and the twenty-five of the Democrats, are, thinks this writer, absurdly and mischievously superfluous, he agreeing with Mr. Blaine that three issues are enough for any campaign. Cutting away blatant declarations and promises made to secure certain classes of voters, and also the smaller real issues, the *Atlantic* finds the great issue of 1892 in the question as to "whether the changes in the tariff which are certain to be made in the future shall be in the direction of a 'tariff for revenue only,' or be only a fluctuating adjustment of the measure of protection accorded to every American producer of something which foreigners also produce, and produce cheaply enough for exportation in to this country."

Margaret Deland continues her serial "The Story of a Child," and Marion Crawford reaches a *dénouement* in his novel "Don Orsino."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

HERE is a longer article than those usually found in the *Chautauquan* on "Immigration," by Noble Canby. "Granting," says he, "that immigration as now conducted is not advantageous to our side, the question may be asked, Does this country perform the Samaritan act in receiving it? Suppose we drain off every festered spot of overpopulation in Europe for one generation, conditions remaining the same there as they have for centuries, would not a single generation fill up the vacancies, and wretchedness survive as triumphant as ever?"

Frank C. Williams publishes under the title "To the Rescue!" a startling arraignment of the traffic in Chinese girls going on along the Pacific Coast. He affirms that "there exists to-day at San Francisco as true a slave market as any that could have been found in the cities of the South before the late war. The difference is that formerly the transfers were made by white men trading away those of negro blood, while the traffic in San Francisco consists of Chinese girls being sold by those of their own nation." Mr. Canby tells of the good work of the Presbyterian Mission on Sacramento street in alleviating the condition of these unfortunate girls.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE "Journalist Series" which is running in *Lippincott's*, brings this month an essay on "The Sporting Editor," by J. B. McCormick ("Macon"). "Now even the most conservative of the great dailies," he says, "employs a corps of trained specialists to describe and write up sporting events, and places them under the direction of a capable sporting editor. The *New York Tribune* has a deservedly high reputation for its racing reports. The *Evening Post* finds it profitable to devote a good deal of its space to comments on racing and field games; while the *Mail and Express*, the most religious of metropolitan dailies, makes a great feature of tipping would-be winners on the leading race-tracks. . . . It is no unusual thing for the *New York Sun* or the *Herald* to give up a page or more to reports of sporting events. Twenty-five years ago no paper except the *Herald* would publish as much in a week."

George S. Patterson continues the sportive flavor of the number by a good article on "Cricket in the United States," and C. Davis English, in "Form in Driving," tells how one can do the correct thing in equestrianism for nine thousand dollars a year. Marion Harland contributes the novelette of the number, "More than Kin."

OVERLAND MONTHLY.

THE best thing in the November *Overland* is the description of the Lick Observatory and the history of the bequest that founded it, by Millicent W. Shinn, editor of the magazine. Miss Shinn explains the reason that the results attained on Mount Hamilton have not been of the sensational importance that some people seemed to expect, and shows that in proportion to the size of its income and staff, which are absurdly small as compared with other establishments of the sort, it is doing great things. The Lick Observatory has especially developed the photographic aids to observation, and has also done more in the way of co-operating with kindred institutions than was usual in scientific work.

The *Overland* uses this month fine paper to further the excellence of its half-tone illustrations with good result, especially in reproduction of the photographs of Lick Observatory subjects, and those accompanying the travel sketch "Over the Santa Lucia," by Mary L. White. There is the usual amount of fiction, and Dr. Edward Hall answers in a popular article the question "What is a 'Mortal Wound'?"

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for November contains several readable papers, one of the most remarkable of which is a description by M. Alfred Binet of a wonderful arithmetical prodigy who has recently come into prominence in French scientific circles, one M. Inandi. The "prodigy" is now a young man of twenty-three. He extracts square and even cube roots rapidly and accurately "in his head," multiplies five and even more figures by the same number of them, etc. Prof. Joseph Jastrow writes on the Problems of Comparative Psychology and Sara Jeannette Duncan opens the number with an entertaining and lengthy paper on Eurasia.

SEWANEE REVIEW.

A SURPRISINGLY good magazine hails from Sewanee, Tenn.—*The Sewanee Review*. It is to be a quarterly, and this November number is its first appearance. Published under the auspices of the University of the South, it promises to "be devoted to such topics of general theology, philosophy, history and literature as require fuller treatment than they usually receive in the popular magazines, and less technical treatment than they receive in specialist publications." This worthy purpose is finely carried out in the initial number, with a noticeable lack of philistinism. The magazine opens with an excellent careful review of "The Novels of Thomas Hardy," while among the contributions which follow it are essays on "Modern Spanish Fiction," and "The Education of Memory," with a further extended review of Thomas Nelson Page's "The Old South." The new quarterly is of a goodly size and well printed, and is a most praiseworthy venture in Southern periodical literature—so much so that it is quite worth the while to criticise the anonymity of its contributions.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

LEONARD H. WEST has an article in the *International Journal of Ethics* on "International Quarrels and their Settlement." He shows how signally the methods of warfare have been humanized during the past two hundred and fifty years, by the forbidding, in international agreements, of such modes as poisoning wells, using explosive bullets, loading cannon with glass and iron scraps and rubbish, etc. Mr. West thinks the use of torpedoes might also be the subject of condemnation, and looks forward to the near restriction of bombarding towns. On the other hand, very illogically, is the increased deadliness of improved modern weapons and the constantly growing huge armies and sums of money spent in their maintenance. Notwithstanding this counter tendency he concludes that "there is throughout the civilized world a growing feeling against recourse to war as a means of settling international disputes: the practice is growing of inserting in treaties precautionary clauses for reference to arbitration of disputes which may arise; even in default of any such provision, where disputes have actually arisen, their settlement by arbitration is becoming com-

moner; quarrels to which arbitration cannot be applied, may be and are being controlled by the peace-preserving influence of allied nations, and that although we may not look for immediate disarmament . . . still progress is for peace."

Father James O. S. Huntingdon argues under the title "Philanthropy and Morality" against the shams which disgrace many of our philanthropic enterprises under religious auspices. "While I acknowledge," says he, "that voluntary philanthropic institutions for children often have many advantages over public institutions for the same purpose, it seems to me they labor under one almost fatal difficulty; they are supported entirely by those whose interest it is that the existing social and industrial maladjustment should continue; they are, therefore, on the side of the very system that makes orphan asylums necessary."

ANDOVER REVIEW.

THE October *Review* begins with two long articles on University Settlements, by Mr. Robert A. Woods and Miss Vida D. Scudder, respectively. Miss Scudder cites her practical experience to show what a powerful advantage in dealing with slum problems is given by the settlement atmosphere. Mr. Woods thinks that "A university settlement ought to be a stronghold of that rising municipal loyalty which is in some respects as noble as patriotism among the civic virtues. The method and trend of city government ought to be watched until it is thoroughly known, and then patient and constant efforts made to improve the type of officials, and the methods of legislation and administration. Toynbee Hall now has its representative on the London County Council, and two representatives on the London School Board; and every settlement ought to strive to follow this example."

Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., has a literary and critical discussion of "The Poetry of Donne," and Rev. E. Blakeslee discusses the best form for Sunday school lessons.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

The November number of the *Charities Review* begins the second year of that valuable sociological journal. This issue is devoted to Charity Organization problems, concerning which we have interesting opinion from a dozen and a half specialists, such as Mr. Chas. D. Kellogg, of New York; Prof. H. J. Warner, Ph. D., of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Mr. Chas. Glenn, of Baltimore; Mr. Geo. Buzell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. Alexander Johnson, of Indianapolis, Ind. The last of these authorities writes on the necessity of co-operation in the work of charity, and shows how much the advantages of the centralized organization overbalance the objections which many people find in it. All the papers in this number were read at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Denver, Col., last June.

MEDICO-LEGAL JOURNAL.

THE *Medico-Legal Journal* is a well-conducted monthly published in New York by Mr. Clark Bell. It has both contributed articles and a full editorial department, dealing, as its title indicates, with questions pertinent to the science of medicine, and especially with medicine in its relation to the criminal law. Its leading feature this month is a symposium on the subject of blood corpuscles. Regarding the value of microscopic examinations of red blood corpuscles as evidence in criminal cases, Mr. Clark Bell, the author of the first paper, says: "Since the researches of Dr. Richardson great advances have

been made by able observers, and it is now generally believed that, with a careful and skilled microscopist and a good instrument of high powers, it will generally be possible to diagnosticate a human blood stain from that of

any of the lower animals, with the possible exception of the guinea pig and the opossum. This, however, has not yet been conceded by some very high authorities, both American and European."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE number for October 1 leads off with a second installment of M. Edouard Rod's novel, followed by the first of a series of articles by M. Henry Houssaye, on "France Under the First Restoration." The opening paper, "The Beginning of the Reign of Louis XVIII.," offers a vivid picture of a most unsatisfactory state of society. The restoration of the Bourbons seems to have been thoroughly satisfactory to no one but the returned *émigrés*, and the pretensions of the latter were so exorbitant that it was exceedingly difficult to satisfy them. One gentleman asked for promotion on the ground that he had attempted to conspire for the restoration of the Royal family, adducing in proof the fact that, for the space of a year, he had "received one shilling a day from Mr. W——, an English agent." Another went further, representing that he had intended to conspire. "It was my wish," he writes, in the petition sent in to Government, "to raise some men in Brittany, who, if they had been raised, would not have failed to render signal service to the Royal cause."

The nation was nearly bankrupt, and both army and navy were greatly reduced by way of retrenchment. Besides this, numbers of really efficient officers had to be cashiered in order to find places for loyal conspirators. Some of the new nominations were perfectly scandalous. Ex-subalterns of the Royal Navy, who had not been at sea for years—who had emigrated in the days of the *Constituante*, had been vendéens, or chouans under the Republic, and teachers of English or tax collectors under the Empire—were appointed to the command of vessels, and immediately ordered off on active service. It was one of these men who was responsible for the famous wreck of the frigate *La Miduse*, in 1816. A certain count, whose name is not given in full, asked for and obtained the Cross of St. Louis, with the grade of major, for having, in December, 1813, put Count Lynch into communication with the brothers Polignac, and having, at the same time, plotted the assassination of Napoleon.

HORSEMANSHIP IN FRANCE.

M. F. Musany, who some time ago published a paper on the French breeds of horses, laments the want of a rational and uniform system of training in riding. Various theories are current, while others, again, assert that there is no such thing as theory—riding is learned by instinct. Humane people will agree with M. Musany in disapproving of the use of the whip when it can possibly be avoided, whatever they may think of his reason—viz., that a horse is utterly incapable of understanding anything, and will only be made vicious and obstinate by punishment, instead of comprehending that it has done something which must not be repeated.

M. Franz Funck-Brentano writes in the mid-September number on "Lettres de Cachet." It would appear that so far from being execrated as an engine of oppression, this institution was looked upon under the *ancien régime* as an invaluable convenience. Parents of fast young men who threatened to prove a disgrace to their families, though they had not done anything to bring themselves within reach of the law, were able to get their prodigals safely stowed away under lock and key for as long as they

pleased. Frequently these young people were locked up, not for anything they were alleged to have done, but on account of what it was thought probable they might do. A still odder instance was that adopted by M. Brunek de Fraudennell, who had one of his sons imprisoned at Fer L'Eveque, in order to insure proper attention to his studies. The youth had come up to Paris to join the Engineers, and had ample leisure to prepare for the necessary examination in jail. The fullest directions are given—he was to have a well lighted room, with a large table convenient for drawing plans, and to be visited every day by his "coaches" in drawing and geometry.

THE STRONGHOLD OF FRENCH CONSERVATISM.

The Vicomte de Vogue continues his interesting "Notes sur le Bas-Vivarais," analyzing the reasons why this district, as a whole, is opposed to the Republic. He sees in this opposition a legacy of the religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Catholics of the mixed cantons are against the Republic simply because the Protestants are for it. The kind of spirit that animates them may be seen in the fact that the small local papers constantly label their adversaries *Huguenots*, an epithet occasionally varied by that of *Freemasons*—the two being, in fact, interchangeable in the minds of the local editors.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE most attractive article in the October numbers (apart from M. Antoine Albalat's paper on Renan) is a biographical sketch of Madame Blavatsky, from the pen of her sister, Madame Vera P. Jelihovsky. Madame Jelihovsky, though full of admiring affection for and sympathy with her sister, is not a member of the Theosophical Society, and does not appear fully to share her views. Her testimony is therefore all the more interesting. With regard to the Mahatmas, for instance, she says:—"Nevertheless, for my part, I have never seen them, and though I have no right to doubt their existence—affirmed, as it is, by persons whose honor cannot be called in question—yet these apparitions have always seemed problematical to me. I never hesitated to speak to my sister on this point, and she would always reply, 'As you like, my dear . . . a bon entendeur, salut!'"

OTHER ARTICLES.

Commandant Grandin completes his study of Marshal MacMahon in the mid-October number. In the same number appears the first installment of the hitherto unpublished memoirs of Billaud Varenne, the Revolutionary leader of 1789, written during his exile at Ceyenne. So far they contain nothing remarkable—consisting chiefly of his reflections on marriage and the position of women—perfectly unexceptionable, but somewhat trite at this time of day, and couched in the pompous language of the days when all the Virtues rejoiced in capital letters. We are promised, however (by M. Alfred Bégin, who writes the introduction), a description of Billaud's life in Guiana later on, and also his version of those events in the Revolution in which he was personally concerned. Of other articles, we need only note the Comte de Moty's on Cardinal Chigi's mission to the court of Louis XIV., in 1664.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly*, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps both publish memorial verses on Whittier. The following are the last four stanzas of Dr. Holmes' poem :

In the brave records of our earlier time
A hero's deed thy generous soul inspired,
And many a legend, told in ringing rhyme,
And youthful soul with high resolve has fired.

Not thine to lead on priesthood's broken reed ;
No barriers caged thee in a bigot's fold ;
Did zealots ask to syllable thy creed,
Thou saidst "Our Father," and thy creed was told.

Best loved and saintliest of our singing train,
Earth's noblest tributes to thy name belong.
A lifelong record closed without a stain,
A blameless memory shrined in deathless song.

Lift from its quarried ledge of flawless stone ;
Smooth the green turf and bid the tablet rise,
And on its snow-white surface carve alone
These words—he needs no more—HERE WHITTIER LIES.

Miss Phelps concludes her poem as follows :

Sacred the passion-flower of thy fame.
To thee, obedient, "Write," the Angel saith.
Proudly life's holiest hopes preserve thy name,
Thou poet of the people's Christian faith.
Master of song ! Our idler verse shall burn
With shame before thee, Beauty dedicate !
Prophet of God ! We write upon thine urn,
Who, being Genius, held it consecrate :

To starving spirits, needing heavenly bread—
The bond or free, with wrong or right at strife ;
To quiet tears of mourners comforted
By music set unto eternal life.
These are thine ushers at the Silent Gate ;
To these appealing, thee we give in trust.
Glad heart ! Forgive unto us, desolate,
The sob with which we leave thy sacred dust !

Miss Anna M. Williams, in *Outing*, thus holds up the "barbarous" concomitants of football to ridicule :

His cheeks are etched in Harvard stripes,
His eyes are dyed Yale blue ;
His nose is warped, his front teeth gone,
His skull is fractured, both ears torn,
His arms are bandaged, too.
A crutch supports his crippled weight,
And his anatomy
Subtracts now, from the maximum
Two broken ribs, a jointless thumb,
And fingers—all but three.
But, oh ! he wears a laurel crown,
His pedestal's near Heaven !
They stamp and shout, when he comes out,
He's pride of men, and pet of ten,
The King of his Eleven.

The poem, "At Set of Sun," which we quoted from *Atalanta* in this department last month was written by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox when she was sixteen years old.

In the *Century*, Rudyard Kipling has a short poem entitled "The Answer." It is a quaint conceit, touched with the spirit of the East, which Mr. Kipling loves to affect. A rose falling upon the garden path called out to God and murmured against his wrath :

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Architectural Record.

Watchman What of the Night ? Harry W. Desmond.

Argosy.

The Harvest Now Is Gathered In. Helen M. Burnside.

Art Journal.

A Burgundy Folk Song. (Illus.) E. F. Strange.

Atlantic Monthly.

An English Missal. Lizette W. Reese.

In Memory of John Greenleaf Whittier.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Whittier (Dying). Elizabeth S. Phelps.

Four Quatrains. C. W. Coleman, Charlotte F. Bates, J. B. Tabb, E. M. Thomas.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Tennyson and "Cymbeline." Sir T. Martin. Leaving Aldworth. H. D. Rawnsley.

Century Magazine.

Beyond the Limit. Maurice Thompson.

Insomnia. T. Bailey Aldrich.

The Poem Here at Home. J. W. Riley.

Browning at Asolo. R. Underwood Johnson.

G. P. Bradford. G. Bradford Bartlett.

Chautauquan.

Rus in Urbe. Titus Munson Coan.

Cosmopolitan.

White Violets. (Illus.) Edgar Fawcett.

Redwing. C. J. O'Malley.

Sylvia. Margaret Crosby.

Pompeii. Mary T. Higginson.

The Nation. Charlotte P. Stetson.

To Walt Whitman, The Man. J. J. Platt.

Eastern and Western Review.

Tennyson. Madame E. L. Mijatovich.

Good Words.

The Shepherdess. John Reid.

All Saints. Sarah Doudney.

Idler.

A Fairy Song. (Illus.) E. Philpotts.

Leisure Hour.—November.

Sonnet. E. Thorneycroft Fowler.

Library Review.

Alfred Tennyson. J. J. Britton.

Lippincott.

The Homeless Thoughts. Dora B. Goodale.

Corydon at the Tryst. Frances Nathan.

Mirage. Edith M. Thomas.

Longman's Magazine.

A Feat of '94. A. H. Beesley.

Sunset on Henna Cliff. Graham R. Tomson.

Monthly Packet.

Tennyson. C. R. Coleridge.

Nineteenth Century.

Tennyson. Tributes by Prof. Huxley, F. W. H. Myers, Hon. R. Noel, F. T. Palgrave, A. de Vere, T. Watts and J. Knowles.

Scots Magazine.

Tennyson. John Hagben.

Scribner's Magazine.

Two Backgrounds. Edith Wharton.

Villon. Francis B. Gummere.

Bethrothal.

Sunday at Home.

The Grave of Grief. E. Nesbit.

Sunday Magazine.

Slave and Free. Katharine Tynan. Nell. Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. A Village Church. Jennette Pothergill.

Temple Bar.

Gone Away. C. Kitchin. Niagara. John Sedgwick.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Architectural Record.

French Cathedrals. Barr Ferree. The Grammar of the Lotus. Prof. W. H. Goodyear. Byzantine Architecture. Prof. Aitchson.

Art Amateur.

What Is Impressionism? W. H. W. Figure Painting. Frank Fowler. Still Life Painting. Frank Fowler. A Lesson in Free-Hand Painting. Ernest Knauft.

Art Interchange.

Guercino Da Cento. Isabella Anderton Debarreri.

Art Journal.—London.

Lord Mayor's Day. Photogravure After W. Logsdail. Mr. Logsdail and Lincoln. (Illus.) Recent Fashions in French Art—I. (Illus.) Marion Hepworth Dixon. Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery. (Illus.) H. M. Cundall. Raphael's "Crucifixion." (Illus.) Birmingham School of Art. (Illus.) A. Vallance. The Mural Paintings at Marlborough House. M. Q. Holyoake.

Art Student.

Learning to Draw. Ernest Knouft.

Atlanta.

Michel Angelo. (Illus.) G. A. Storey.

Century Magazine.

Ilza Répin. (Illus.) Isabel F. Hapwood.

Chautauquan.

Influence of Greek Architecture in the United States. Prof. W. H. Goodyear.

Classical Picture Gallery.—London.

Reproductions of "Madonna in Glory, with Saints and the Donor," by Fra Bartolomeo; "Judith," by Cristofano Allori; and ten others.

Cosmopolitan.

Art Schools of Paris. Lucy H. Hooper.

Fortnightly Review.

A Future School of English Art. Duke of Marlborough.

The Woman's Art Exhibition in Paris.

Nineteenth Century.—November.

Whence Comes This Great Multitude of Painters? M. B. Huish. Michel Angelo. Mrs. Ross.

Scribner's Magazine.—November.

French Art.—III. Realistic Painting. (Illus.) W. C. Brownell.

Magazine of Art.

Little Bo-Peep. With Portrait. Jan Van Beers.

J. Van Beers. W. H. Spielmann.

Copyright in Works of Fine Art. Gilbert E. Samuel.

Burmese Arts and Burmese Artists. Harry L. Tilly.

The French Feeling in Parisian Pictures. Bernard Hamilton.

Then softly as the rain-mist on the sward
Came to the Rose the answer of the Lord :
" Sister, before I smote the dark in twain,
Or yet the stars saw one another plain,
Time, tide and space I bound unto the task
That thou shouldest fall, and such an one should ask."

Whereat the withered flower, all content,
Died as they die whose days are innocent ;
While he who questioned why the flower fell
Caught hold of God, and saved his soul from hell.

ART TOPICS.

SO MANY young Americans, and especially American women, study in the art institutes and salons of Paris, that there is a national interest in Lucy M. Hooper's short article on "The Art Schools of Paris," in the November *Cosmopolitan*. She describes with particular detail the great academy which Julian founded twenty-four years ago, and in which over a thousand students—some three or four hundred of them women—are now studying.

"The latest development in the realms of art tuition in Paris is the question of admitting female students to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The question, mooted and persistently pressed by Madame Berthaux, the president of the Woman's Fine Art Society of Paris, has received due consideration from the present Ministry. The lady's plea was that, while female pupils were admitted to the law and medical schools of Paris, their exclusion from the Academy of Fine Arts was unjust and indefensible, and the more so as Rose Bonheur and Madeleine Lemaire were numbered among the artistic celebrities of the nation. So far, the petition has remained ungranted. A barrier, found as yet unsurmountable, exists against a favorable solution of the question. The French authorities will not for a moment admit the possibility of suffering women, and especially young girls, to study in classes with men. Propriety and decency, they declare, forbid the measure. Women, therefore, will not be admitted to study at the Beaux Arts till a separate set of studios shall be provided for their use, with the entrance so arranged that under no circumstances shall the male and female pupils so much as pass each other on entering and departing. Therefore, till the funds are found for the erection of the new buildings women cannot enjoy the privilege of studying painting and sculpture gratuitously in Paris ; for the Ecole des Beaux Arts is the only establishment of the kind in that city in which tuition is free."

Belford's series of articles on "The Men Who Made the West" brings us this month to the artists and art patrons of Chicago, who are treated of by William Armstrong. He tells of the great interest in the art institute of the city, and its well-attended and well-filled annual exhibitions. The Art School had last year 841 students, and now a new home for the aesthetic is being erected on the lake front, a magnificent building costing half a million. Mr. Armstrong emphasizes the strong need and strong desire for American subjects for American art, and exhorts our painters to stay at home and paint what they see there. He sketches the lives and work of such patrons as Charles L. Hutchinson, Charles T. Yerke and the Armours, and of such Western artists as Oliver Dennett Grover, John H. Vanderpoel, Leonard W. Volk and Lorado Taft.

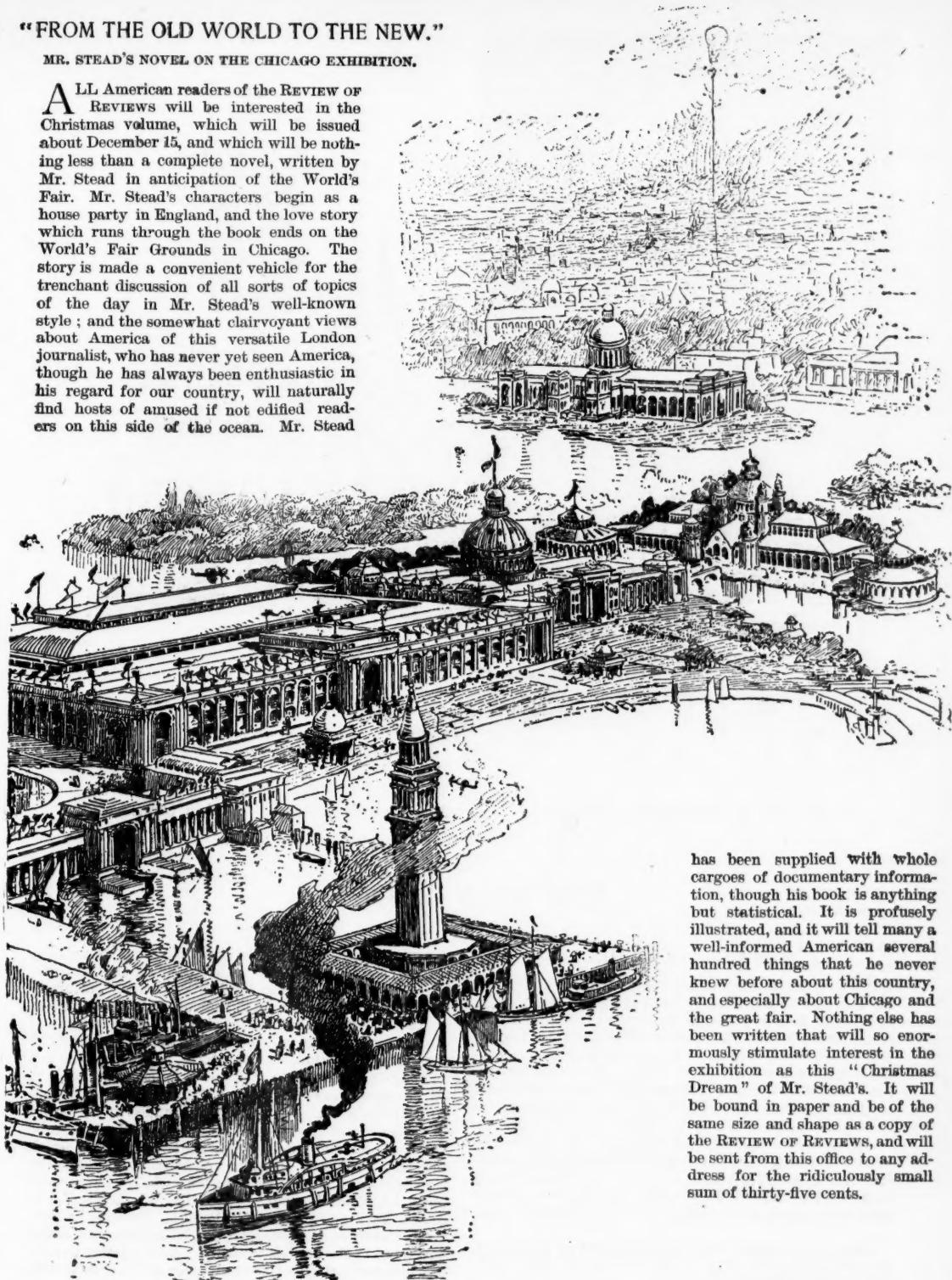
The Duke of Marlborough, writing in the *Fortnightly* on "A Future School of English Art," says that in his opinion sacred art of the Christian variety is played out, and that we have got to find something to take the place of the Christian inspiration. He expresses his idea as follows: "I know very little of the Eddas or Norse tales, very little of the *Nibelungen* and *Märchen* tales, still less of the *Morte d'Arthur* ; but whenever I do get a glimpse of this fascinating history of romance I feel that there is here a field for art which can take the place of the earlier Christian inspirations. It is sufficiently humanitarian to replace religion, or rather dogma, while it is sufficiently vague, so that we shall neither have a Réman or a Huxley destroying its charm for us. There is neither plenary inspiration nor divine revelation about any of it. It is healthily masculine and feminine in all it tells us, while it is never dull, owing to the charm of mystery which surrounds its stories."

"And, in fact, we are not without an interpreter of its spirit. The greatest living painter of this school, and perhaps of any other in this field of romance, is undoubtedly Mr. Burne Jones. The public may not be aware of the quiet, retiring prophet who is living in their midst, and who can reproduce on canvas this field of conception."

"FROM THE OLD WORLD TO THE NEW."

MR. STEAD'S NOVEL ON THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ALL American readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will be interested in the Christmas volume, which will be issued about December 15, and which will be nothing less than a complete novel, written by Mr. Stead in anticipation of the World's Fair. Mr. Stead's characters begin as a house party in England, and the love story which runs through the book ends on the World's Fair Grounds in Chicago. The story is made a convenient vehicle for the trenchant discussion of all sorts of topics of the day in Mr. Stead's well-known style; and the somewhat clairvoyant views about America of this versatile London journalist, who has never yet seen America, though he has always been enthusiastic in his regard for our country, will naturally find hosts of amused if not edified readers on this side of the ocean. Mr. Stead



has been supplied with whole cargoes of documentary information, though his book is anything but statistical. It is profusely illustrated, and it will tell many a well-informed American several hundred things that he never knew before about this country, and especially about Chicago and the great fair. Nothing else has been written that will so enormously stimulate interest in the exhibition as this "Christmas Dream" of Mr. Stead's. It will be bound in paper and be of the same size and shape as a copy of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and will be sent from this office to any address for the ridiculously small sum of thirty-five cents.



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SOUTH SIDE OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. (*From Mrs. Van Rensselaer's "English Cathedrals."*)

THE NEW BOOKS.

"ENGLISH CATHEDRALS."

WE MAY, as Americans, regret that "Old South" and "Old Swedes" churches are not of any great architectural value; we can but be thankful for the inheritance of history and beauty built into the English cathedrals, which belongs to us as members of an English-speaking people and as human beings. The Century Company has gathered into a very beautiful volume the articles of Mrs. Van Rensselaer, which have been appearing for some years in the *Century* magazine, together with Mr. Joseph Pennell's masterly illustrations.* His 154 illustrations in this book have the twofold power to help us understand the structure and beauty of the cathedrals and to help us appreciate them. They include diagrams of ground plans, views of windows, naves, doorways, towers, etc., and,

of especial note, views of the great buildings as a whole, showing the relation of the cathedral to its environment, be it stirring city or quiet English landscape. Naturally Mrs. Van Rensselaer found it difficult to select a limited number of cathedrals from the rich store at her command (some may be glad to note her explanation in the carefully written introduction, that the term "cathedral" is not necessarily applicable to "the most important church in an important town," but to a "church large or small which holds a bishop's chair"). But guided by her desire to make a series of essays of historic as well as aesthetic value, she has selected the following twelve—a list which the late Professor Freeman declared could not be made better: Canterbury, Peterborough, Durham, Salisbury, Lichfield, Lincoln, Ely, Wells, Winchester, Gloucester, York and London (St. Paul's). The first chapter treats clearly of the general types of architecture which developed in the English cathedral; their relation to civic life, and particularly of their affinities and contrasts with

* *English Cathedrals.* By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. Quarto, pp. 395. New York: The Century Company. \$6.

the French developments. Following that chapter we have the course of religious, aesthetic and ecclesiastical history of England in so far as it centers about and abides in the monuments of "frozen music," from the time when St. Augustine baptized the first English convert to Roman faith—King Ethelbert—to the great creation of the mind of Wren. St. Paul's Cathedral is the last worthy of finding a place in such a series as the present, and its incarnation in visible form was completed by the laying of the top stone upon the dome in 1710.

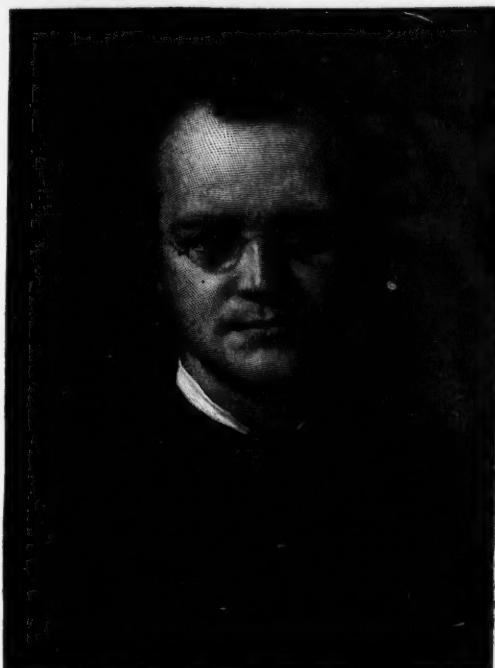
The average reader must approach such a book as this with the spirit of serious study, but that study ought to be of a very fascinating kind. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's clear, harmonious style is no less charming than her sense of historical perspective and value is true. Her aesthetic judgment is well known to be the result of natural inclination, matured by long and loving study. She has not written this book for architectural specialists, but for the rank and file of American readers, who are interested in what is important, what is instructive, and what is beautiful in the cathedrals of the motherland. She has the advantage of being able to look upon English architecture with the philosophical calm of true criticism, while yet retaining a full and natural sympathy with its aims and achievements. There are references given to the standard works of information upon many of the individual cathedrals.

"OLD ITALIAN MASTERS."

Engraver, historian and publisher have conspired to make it difficult for the reviewer to speak in terms of dispassionate criticism of Timothy Cole's "Old Italian Masters."* To those who have been so happy as to view the original paintings here reproduced, Mr. Cole's art will bring back the pleasures and inspirations of the rich days spent in the galleries of Florence and other Italian cities. The book, however, appeals to a far larger circle than is composed of Continental travelers or of those professionally interested in art. Every believer in the ideal finds increasing need in these days for an influence which shall elevate life above the commonplace and hold in balance the preponderance of the scientific spirit. Such books as this before us bring that influence and result in an inspiration and an education as well as a pleasure. Mr. W. J. Stillman contributes valuable historic notes upon each of the thirty-seven artists whose work is treated, from Duccio, born in 1260, to Correggio, born in 1494, with introductory remarks upon the Byzantines and Cimabue. He writes a preface also, from which we take a few remarks to show his general attitude toward art and his particular view of the Italian masters. "Art is the expression of all the spiritual faculties of man—passion for beauty, aspiration of the imagination, the manifestation of the individual in his inmost nature. . . . The Italian Renaissance was in nowise a return to nature as a model, but a reawakening of the spiritual activity of the race after a torpor of ages, and which demanded the means of the expression of itself. . . . It was the poet, not the scientist, that appeared."

In this preface also Mr. Stillman describes the delicate, complicated and interesting process by which the painting upon the canvas has become for us the engraving upon the page. The photographic plate having been prepared, Mr. Cole has engraved directly from the original pictures, for the first time attempting this process of re-

* *Old Italian Masters.* Engraved by Timothy Cole. With Historical Notes by W. J. Stillman. Quarto, pp. 303. New York: The Century Company. \$10.



MR. TIMOTHY COLE.

(Reproduced by permission from a copyright engraving belonging to the Century Company.)

production. Mr. Cole's own preface further explains the mystery and range of the engraver's art, and the engravings themselves reveal that mystery and range—the effect not only of chiaroscuro, but even of color having been achieved. It is hardly necessary to say anything of fidelity to the originals when speaking of Mr. Cole's work. No one can fail to understand, from the reproduction of Michael Angelo's Delphian and Cumæan Sibyls, the familiar statement that Angelo excelled in form, and Mr. Stillman's affirmation that his highest power was in sculpture, rather than in painting or architecture. Likewise, no one can fail to feel the force of the phrase, "a great colorist," as applied to Titian, if he will examine Mr. Cole's reproduction of "The Entombment." Mr. Cole is a master of literary style as well as of the engraver's tools, and he has fascinating and discriminating notes upon the original works whose spirit he has so faithfully imparted to us. The fact that the volume is the product of American mind and of the De Vinne Press will add much to its interest.

"INNS OF COURT."

The great cathedrals alone excepted, there are no architectural monuments in the mother country that possess more of interest and charm for the well-read American visitor than the venerable Inns of Court in the City of London, including the group of ancient and famous buildings in the ward of "Farringdon Without," which date from the settlement of the Knights Templar. These ancient structures go back, in part, as far as the twelfth century. Besides the chapels connected with them, we have the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn,

Gray's Inn, and the Inns of Chancery described by Mr. W. J. Loftie in a sumptuous volume illustrated with many drawings by Herbert Railton.* No one else is so well qualified as Mr. Loftie to tell us of the origin, the architecture, the mediæval history, and the more modern associations and reminiscences of these noble old homes of the legal profession. The Inns of Court are so intimately wrought into the whole course of English literature that general readers, no less than cultivated lawyers feel the spell of their wealth of historical association. The Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have given us in this volume a magnificent specimen of the bookmaker's art. The pages are fourteen inches long by ten inches wide, and many of the full-page plates have a high independent value of their own. A more pre-eminently satisfactory gift-book than this could not be found for a recipient who, as student or practitioner of the common law, is imbued with the traditions of the Inns of Court, or for a person of literary tastes who has at some time made his pilgrimage to the shrines of the old Templars, and to whose mind and vision this beautiful book will bring back pleasant memories.

A BEAUTIFUL ART VOLUME.

The *Magazine of Art*, published by Cassell & Company, is always welcome in its monthly numbers for the value and variety of its articles and for the rare beauty and interest of its illustrations. But a bound volume of the *Magazine of Art*† has a cumulative effect upon the person who turns its leaves, so that the value of each part seems to be enhanced by the immense range and variety shown in the twelve parts as brought together between the handsome covers of the volume. Another compliment can truthfully be paid to Cassell's *Magazine of Art*. It is to a less extent than almost any other monthly publication temporary and transient in the character and value of its contents. Its literary as well as artistic contributors are men of such recognized standing, and their contributions are of such complete and mature character, that the yearly volume is a work which, both for entertainment and for reference, cannot diminish in value.

NATURE AND ELEMENTS OF POETRY.

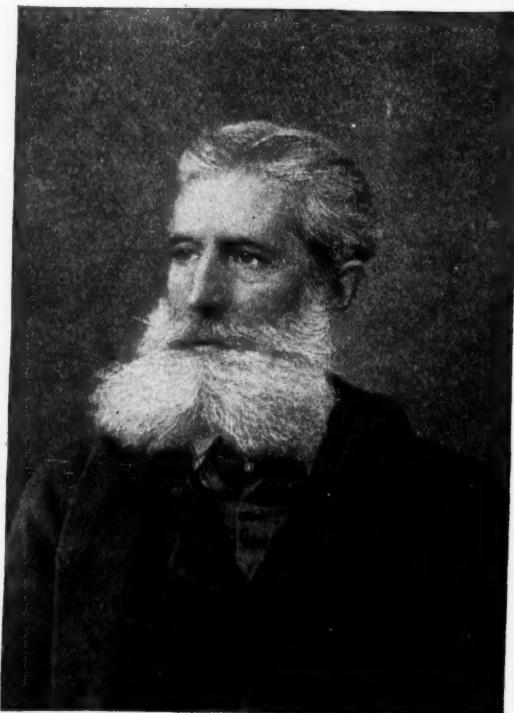
Mr. Stedman's volume‡ is really a contribution to the science of æsthetics, and as such it is one of the most important books which this century has produced. We think it none too strong a statement to say that it marks the beginning of a new epoch of thought concerning the inner essence of poetry. Perhaps the modern man who should be named in connection with Mr. Stedman as a profound, sensitive and systematic thinker upon art is Schopenhauer. Though the author is of course discussing in fullness only the single art of poetry, the deeper laws of all true art are revealed before his search. The volume is a series of lectures, first delivered as the introductory course of the "Percy Turnbull Memorial Lectureship of Poetry," at Johns Hopkins University. So far as Mr. Stedman knows, he tells us, there is but one other such

* The Inns of Court and Chancery. By W. J. Loftie, B.A F.S.A. With illustrations by Herbert Railton. Imperial 4to, pp. 97. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$7.50.

† The Magazine of Art. 1892. Folio, pp. 484. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$5.

‡ The Nature and Elements of Poetry. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. 12mo, pp. 338. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

foundation for instruction in poetry in English or American universities—the one at Oxford, recently so highly honored by Matthew Arnold's incumbency. Mr. Stedman believes the true antithesis to be *not* poetry and prose, but poetry and science. It is in the growing demands which scientific ideas and training lay upon every province of human life that art finds now its keenest opponent. But in that very opponent poetry is soon to find a powerful and obedient ally.



MR. EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

(Photograph by Gutekunst, Phila.)

Mr. Stedman concerns himself comparatively little with the technical features of poetry—not because he underrates them, but because he believes the individual bard finds his own education in them and his true use of them. The chapters after the first, which treats of the science-art antithesis and the most important earlier thought upon poetry (in Plato, Aristotle, Horace, Sidney, Goethe, etc.), discuss respectively "What is Poetry?" "Creation and Self-Expression," "Melancholia" (the muse of the Anglo-Saxon race), "Beauty," "Truth" "Imagination," and "The Faculty Divine: Passion, Insight, Genius, Faith." Mr. Stedman's position may be perhaps correctly said to be that of a rational but sympathetic idealist—one to whose mind the words "beauty" and "genius" yet convey the thought of noble and dominating realities. His keen, logical and beautiful development of the subject makes the book itself a work of art as well as of criticism. There is given as a frontispiece a fine reproduction of Dürer's "Melancholia"—the "muse of Christendom."

A GROUP OF BOOKS ABOUT NATURE.

Long ago Thoreau wrote something to the effect that books about nature make the best winter reading. It is, indeed, for most of us more delightful to sit by a cosy January fire and listen to the reports which the poet-naturalists bring us of the mysterious ways of bird and plant and sky than it is to wander out in balmy May ourselves. "Autumn, from the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau,"* follows the volumes of the same series, entitled "Early Spring in Massachusetts" and "Summer," which Mr. H. G. O. Blake has so satisfactorily edited. The editor has done his work—so he states in the preface—for an "eager and earnest company of readers"; we believe him wrong when he says that it is not probably a large company. The extracts making up the present volume date from about 1840 to 1860, and are arranged according to the progress of the season. In an entry for October, 1853, we find that oft-quoted saying of Thoreau's about the unsold volumes of his "Week" which came back to him: "I have now a library of nearly 900 volumes, over 700 of which I wrote myself." Lovers of the Walden philosopher are exceedingly thankful that he wrote so cheerfully a few lines below: "Nevertheless, in spite of this result, sitting beside the inert mass of my works, I take up my pen to-night to record what thought or experience I may have had with as much satisfaction as ever." A very thoroughly prepared index of subjects is added to the volume.

In "The Foot-Path Way"† Mr. Torrey gives us another book of exhilarating out-door essays (eleven in number), worthy of the author of "Birds in the Bush," etc. Mr. Torrey sees with well-trained and loving eyes the beauties of trees and flowers and mountains, but it is in the observation of bird ways that he charms us most. The volume before us contains "The Passing of the Birds," "Robin Roosts," etc., and devotes two of its best chapters to studies made of our little ruby-throated humming bird. Mr. Torrey's observations have been made in New England, the first love of our poet-naturalists, which illustrates the spirit of White of Selborne's remark: "It is, I find, in zoology as in botany: all nature is so full that that district produces the greatest variety which is the most examined."

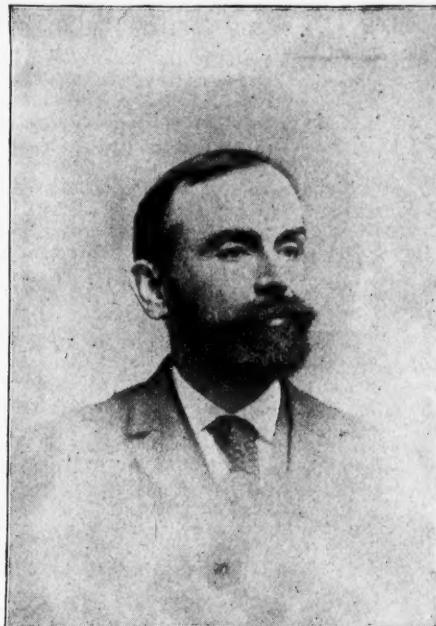
So we turn to another volume inspired by New England—Mr. Prime's "Along New England Roads."‡ The author of "I Go a-Fishing" first contributed these twenty sketches to the pages of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, during a period of more than forty years. Although he has, of course, revised and corrected them, they still give a good proof that the "journalism" of some of our daily and weekly papers produces material that may well take its place among the best literary creations we have. Dr. Prime has driven a great deal over the roads of New England, and written his observations of natural beauties and of phases of human character and local coloring out of a wide experience and with a very fine and masterly literary style. A few of the sketches are really short stories, and throughout it is human life which most attracts him. We have pictures of country auctions, "store debates," fishing days, old churches and "graveyards"—all full of a strong sense of the pathetic, the humorous and the charming.

* Autumn: From the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau. Edited by H. G. O. Blake. 12mo, pp. 476. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

† The Foot-Path Way. By Bradford Torrey. 16mo, pp. 245. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

‡ Along New England Roads. By W. C. Prime. 16mo, pp. 208. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

Dr. Prime has driven, but Dr. Abbott, well known as the author of "A Naturalist's Rambles About Home" and other books of like nature, has, with equal success, walked. He is a rambler with a very hearty and keen appreciation of out-of-door-dom, and a very pleasant power in telling us about that kingdom. In his new volume, con-



MR. BRADFORD TORREY.

sisting of short essays,* Dr. Abbott writes a "Defense of Idleness," and gives very tempting reports of various aspects of the idle man's views of river, tree and mountain. The larger part of his sightseeing has been along the lower Delaware (he has also several essays based on the historical and antiquarian features of that region), but his rambles have carried him as far as the mining districts of Arizona, and he has been equally "in touch with nature" wherever he has found her, knowing the secret of becoming *pro tempore* a primeval child of the forest. A number of excellent full-page illustrations add to the beauty of binding, paper and subject matter.

Our next book† carries us across the Atlantic to England and the Continent. Though Sir John Lubbock is widely known to Americans through the ethical and literary value of "The Pleasures of Life," and through his political and educational writings, his fame rests principally upon the popularity of his scientific writing. He has his own way of looking upon natural phenomena, and it is a way which many, old and young, learned and unlearned, understand and appreciate. Standing firmly on the foundations of modern science and needing no recourse to classical mythology or mediæval mysticism, he yet brings back to us the old beauty, mystery and human interest in nature, which we were in danger of losing.

* Recent Rambles; or, In Touch with Nature. By Charles C. Abbott, M.D. 12mo, pp. 330. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

† The Beauties of Nature and the Wonders of the World We Live In. By Sir John Lubbock. 12mo, pp. 443. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Many full-page and lesser illustrations adorn and explain the text, which is divided into chapters on "Animal Life," "Plant Life," "Woods and Fields," "Mountains," "Water," "Rivers and Lakes," "The Sea," and "The Starry Heavens."

Prof. Henry Drummond in one of his books, writing of the productive activity of Nature used the phrase: "The Great World's Farm."* Miss Selina Gaye, author of "The World's Lumber-Room," etc., has followed out Drum-



From HARPER'S WEEKLY

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THE LATE THEODORE CHILD

mond's hint and told in detail the agency of rock-decomposition, rivers, burrowing animals, leaves, seeds, man, etc., in the growth and protection of the vegetable life which constitutes earth's crop. Science-lore told with such skill and spirit helps to make popular the investigation of biology, without in any way detracting from its dignity. "The Great World's Farm" is well illustrated, and contains a very fitting preface by G. S. Boulger, F. L. S., F. G. S., the professor of botany and geology in the City of London College. The book will be especially valuable to young people with an appetite for natural history.

THREE BOOKS ON CITIES.

Three beautiful books about the past and present life and charms of the three greatest of modern cities come to us from the Messrs. Harper & Brothers. All of these are finely printed and magnificently illustrated. It is needless to say that they have to do with Paris, London and New York. The attention is quickly and strongly drawn to the volume of essays entitled "The Praise of

* The World's Great Farm. Some Account of Nature's Crops and How They Are Grown. By Selina Gaye. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Paris,"* because of the author's name that appears upon the title page. It will give many a reader of *Harper's Magazine* a painful shock to realize that these are the last of the graceful and scholarly papers upon life and art and current movements in Paris that can ever come to us from the pen of Theodore Child. The cable has brought word of his untimely death on the eastern frontier of Persia, whither he had gone to write for publication in *Harper's Magazine* a series of papers upon India and the mooted questions that threaten the world's peace upon the highlands of Asia, where Russian and British authority tends to conflict. The papers in this volume on Paris are not formally consecutive, yet they are harmonious as to their point of view, and give us in refined and charming sketches much information about the people, the place, and the manners of Parisians of to-day and yesterday.

The book on London is Mr. Walter Besant's.† It is composed of chapters which Messrs. Harpers have already published in their magazine. It will stand as a workhouse of information to those who delight in the London of antiquity and the middle ages. We are told of the London of the Roman, of the Saxon and Norman period, of the time of the Plantagenets and Tudors, of the epoch of Charles the Second, and of the days of George the Second. Mr. Besant has studied London with zeal and enthusiasm, and with a strong bent for antiquarian law. Yet his fondness for old architecture and old localities does not surpass his fondness for the people of the olden times and their ways of working and playing. Altogether it is a charming book.

New York is not so old as London by any means, but yet even New York may be treated in that same spirit of antiquarian research and leisurely reminiscence. The writings of Mr. Felix Oldboy have been well known to the readers of the *Evening Post* and the *Commercial Advertiser*. Felix Oldboy was John Flavel Mines. Colonel Mines died last year, but his papers on New York have been carefully and faithfully edited by James E. Learned.‡ We have twenty-seven chapters under the general heading "Around New York," and fourteen chapters under the title "My Summer Acre." The essays originally appeared in the years from 1886 to 1891. They tell in the most charming fashion just what one would most like to know about early and later New York, as to historical localities, interesting buildings, amusements a generation or two ago, and so on. Felix Oldboy's "Summer Acre" was on the East River facing Hell Gate. The old house was built as a summer mansion seventy-five years ago. These "Summer Acre" chapters tell us much of localities in the immediate suburban vicinity of New York. The volume is profusely illustrated in a manner that adds to its historical value. It is much more than a book of entertaining descriptions, for Felix Oldboy was evidently a most diligent and exact student of all sorts of developments in and about Manhattan Island.

DESCRIPTION, EXPLORATION AND TRAVEL.

"The Danube, From the Black Forest to the Black Sea,"§ is a charming book from the pen of F. D. Millet. Mr. Millet, Mr. Alfred Parsons and Mr. Poulney Bigelow last summer made an adventurous voyage in Ameri-

* The Praise of Paris. By Theodore Child. Octavo, pp. 307. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

† London. By Walter Besant. Octavo, pp. 524. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.

‡ A Tour Around New York, and My Summer Acre. Being the Recreations of Felix Oldboy. By John Flavel Mines. LL.D. Octavo, pp. 586. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.

§ The Danube, From the Black Forest to the Black Sea. By F. D. Millet. Octavo, pp. 343. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

can canoes all the way from the upper stretches of the Danube in the Black Forest to its mouth, at the other end of Europe in the Black Sea. Mr. Millet writes a charming and spirited description of the voyage and its scenes, and the book is illustrated with more than 300 artistic drawings from his pencil and that of Mr. Parsons. The description of places and people along the lower Danube in Hungary, Servia and Bulgaria is, of course, light and superficial. Nevertheless, this volume is pleasant and profitable reading, besides being most artistic in its illustrations and attractive in its manufacture.

One of the most beautiful works of travel ever issued from the American press is the new edition, illustrated with numerous delicate photogravures of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "In the Levant,"* which was first published in 1876. Mr. Warner is of course always sprightly, witty and agreeable, and these notes of Oriental travel are pleasant reading.

Mrs. Harriet Cornelia Hayward has made her journey to the Orient from a somewhat unusual starting point. Her volume is entitled "From Finland to Greece; or, Three Seasons in Eastern Europe."† She tells of what she saw in crossing Russia and Poland, gives us a glimpse of Vienna, hastily inspects Budapest, and then crosses Hungary, Servia and Bulgaria by the Oriental Express to Constantinople. There is some description of Constantinople and of a brief trip to Greece.

Mr. Clinton Scollard has also visited the Orient and tells us of it in a volume of very easy and slight running comment.‡ His range of observation and inquiry was by no means exhaustive, but his fancy is graceful, and the publishers have put his scant chapters into the form of a very pretty book.

The question whether or not the British government shall abandon Uganda beyond Lake Nyassa in Central Africa, or whether it shall maintain the British flag over a region in which British missionaries have shown great heroism, and have accomplished encouraging results—a region also which has important future political and commercial significance—is the question that has most agitated the British Cabinet during the past six weeks. That fact gives particular timeliness to the Rev. James Johnston's volume entitled "Missionary Landscapes in the Dark Continent."§ We have presented to us in thirteen papers a series of informational sketches of the condition of exploration, political conquest and missionary enterprise, in all parts of Africa. The volume has of course its special interest for the world of Protestant missionary propaganda; but its chief importance, to our mind, is in its character as a contribution to our present-day knowledge of a great continent that begins to absorb so much of the attention of the civilized world.

In a somewhat similar way the Rev. Dr. Gordon's book, "An American Missionary in Japan,"|| is to be commended for its timeliness. Dr. Gordon tells us very

*In the Levant. By Charles Dudley Warner. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 568. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$5.

†From Finland to Greece; or, Three Seasons in Eastern Europe. By Harriet Cornelia Hayward. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: John B. Alden. \$1.

‡Under Summer Skies. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

§Missionary Landscapes in the Dark Continent. By Rev. James Johnston, A.T.S. 12mo, pp. 264. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.

||An American Missionary in Japan. By Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.D. 16mo, pp. 300. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

much more than we have known before of the conditions and methods of American missionary work in the Japanese empire. But his view is so broad and his power of observation so well trained that he gives us much more than a sketch of missionary effort, and adds a worthy volume to our stock of literature upon the new Japan.

Another missionary to Japan, the Rev. John Batchelor, has devoted his efforts to the "Ainu," the hairy aborigines of Japan,* and he has written a very valuable book upon the characteristics of these interesting people. Although presented in simple narrative form, his volume is a valuable contribution to ethnology.

Every one who knows anything of Egyptian exploration has followed with interest the enthusiastic work of Mr. W. M. F. Petrie, who has dug so indefatigably in the sands of the desert, and who has made so many important discoveries in Egyptology. In his small volume, "Ten Years' Digging in Egypt, 1881-1891,"† he covers in a general and popular way the results of recent exploration in his chosen field.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Two new volumes come to us from Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., in the "Makers of America" series. One is from the pen of Professor William G. Sumner, of Yale University, and its subject is Robert Morris.‡ Professor Sumner says in his few lines of preface that he has reduced into a current narrative the most essential information about the life of Robert Morris, which is contained in his larger work entitled "The Financier and the Finances of the American Revolution," published last year. It is needless to add that Professor Sumner is a high authority in American financial history; and perhaps nobody else could so justly estimate the career and services of Robert Morris. The other of these biographical sketches is devoted to Sieur de Bienville (Jean Baptiste le Moyne, § who was the first governor of the French province of Louisiana. Le Moyne was the son of Canadian French parents, his father having gone from France to Canada as a lad of fifteen in 1641. Our hero was born in 1680, subsequently went to France, and in early manhood was one of the French pioneers who settled at the mouth of the Mississippi. How he came to great influences at New Orleans and played an honorable and important part in his day and generation, Miss Grace King tells us in a very attractive and accurate volume. She has derived her information from the best French sources, largely from the monumental documentary collections of Pierre Margry.

It might well be within bounds to declare that the most entertaining book that the past month has brought us is Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy's biography of Peg Woffington.||

*The Ainu of Japan. The Religion, Superstitions, and General History of the Hairy Aborigines of Japan. By the Rev. John Batchelor. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

†Ten Years' Digging in Egypt, 1881-1891. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

‡Robert Morris. By William Graham Sumner. "Makers of America" series. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

§Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville. By Grace King. "Makers of America" series. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

||The Life and Adventures of Peg Woffington, with Pictures of the Period in which She Lived. By J. Fitzgerald Molloy. 2 vols., 12mo, pp. 255-248. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

Strange to say, this brilliant and gifted actress—of checkered career and not wholly blameless life, but of true genius and a thousand charming and noble qualities—finds her first biographer in Mr. Molloy, after more than one hundred and thirty years in her grave. Peg was born in Dublin in 1820, was the daughter of a washerwoman, was found on the streets at the age of eight by Madam Violante, a French rope dancer, and was at once introduced to the public in dancing parts on the Dublin variety stage. Her advancement was rapid, and at eighteen she was an Ophelia. Two or three years later



AN ILLUSTRATION FROM MR. MOLLOY'S BIOGRAPHY.

we find her playing in Covent Garden, London, and with all the wits and gallants of the day at her feet. In these fascinating volumes of Mr. Molloy's, beautifully printed and most interestingly illustrated, we live in the company of Johnson, Garrick, Savage, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Richardson, Foote, and scores of other celebrities of the stage, of literature, and of society. Peg, as portrayed by Mr. Molloy, is much the same creature who figures as the heroine of one of Charles Reade's most popular novels; but Mr. Molloy in his biography has given us even a more fascinating tale than Charles Reade's piece of fiction.

A more yawning contrast could hardly be imagined than that which presents itself when one turns from Mr. Mol-

loy's two volumes on the life and times of the actress Peg Woffington to the two autobiographical volumes which tell us of the career of Rev. John G. Paton, Scotch Presbyterian missionary to the New Hebrides;* yet any reader of broad and healthy tastes would find the story of Mr. Paton's marvelous and self-sacrificing adventures in his apostolic zeal for the spread of the Gospel almost as fascinating, and much more absorbing and thrilling, than the annals of the Irish actress. Mr. Paton began life in Glasgow, and for some years was a city missionary in the slums of that crowded and dingy city. From this work at home he entered upon a wider missionary field in the Southern seas. The whole of Australasia is John G. Paton's familiar parish. His style is simple but eloquent; and his volumes, apart from their biographical and religious interest and value, will hold a permanent place in the literature of adventure and exploration. The volumes first appeared two or three years ago in England, but Dr. Paton's very recent visit to the United States has created a sale for a large American edition.

Lovers of music and the opera and of stage life and reminiscences will find some entertainment in Charles Santley's volume,† in which in a gossipy and somewhat minutely trivial fashion he records the story of his life. His career on the English operatic and concert stage was a long one; his student experiences on the Continent were interesting; his acquaintances were many; his familiarity with the musical and dramatic life of England was very intimate indeed—and Mr. Santley takes his readers entirely into his confidence.

SOME HISTORICAL WORKS.

The "Story of the Nations" series, so admirably conceived and so persistently and successfully prosecuted by Mr. George Haven Putnam, of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, has already given us a shelf full of books at once accurate and scientific, and thoroughly convenient and readable. The latest is one of the most noteworthy of them all. It is the story of Sicily‡ in the Phoenician, Greek and Roman periods, from the pen of the late Edward A. Freeman. It was the promise secured from Mr. Freeman to write this small history which led him into such researches as to result in the production of the large work on Sicily which closed Mr. Freeman's career as an historical author. He had often said that "in order to write a small history you must first write a large one." For the general reader, or even for the historical specialist who does not care to delve minutely into the records of this wonderful island, which never was the home of any nation, but has been the meeting-place of many, the story of Sicily, as told in the Putnam series, is a most satisfactory substitute for the large three volume work.

Mr. James Breck Perkins has already commended himself to serious historical students by his work upon "France Under Richelieu and Mazarin." His new volume, "France Under the Regency, with a Review of the Administration of Louis XIV.,"§ will be found even more acceptable and useful. It covers a period whose important

* John G. Paton, *Missionary to the New Hebrides. An Autobiography.* Edited by His Brother. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 300-308. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$2.

† Student and Singer: *The Reminiscences of Charles Santley.* 12mo, pp. 375. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.35.

‡ The Story of Sicily, Phoenician, Greek and Roman. By Edward A. Freeman. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

§ France Under the Regency. With a Review of the Administration of Louis XIV. By James Breck Perkins. 12mo, pp. 619. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

phases it is necessary to understand if one would have any intelligent appreciation whatever of the conditions that led to the French Revolution, and of the modern shifts and turns of European politics. This volume is conceived and written in just the spirit which would make it the guide that thoughtful American students ought to have for this great French period, extending from 1660 to 1723. Mr. Perkins has made a thorough use of historical sources in Paris, and his work is accurate without being pedantic or tediously minute. It is written in a good literary style, and it shows strong philosophic grasp. The chapters on Colbert, on John Law and his system, and on the Mississippi Company and its failure will be highly appreciated by students of the history of political economy. The chapter on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes will appeal to students of modern religious history, and the final chapter on the morals of the Regency, together with the general chapter on Louis the Great, and the opening chapter on France in the eighteenth century, form an important *résumé* of the moral and social conditions of France in that famous epoch.

There lies upon our desk another book which might most profitably be read after Mr. Perkins' review of French history and court life in the days of Louis XIV. and the youth of Louis XV. is read to its concluding pages. Just at the end of the reign of Louis XIV. at Paris, Frederick William I. began to reign at Berlin. He it was who laid the foundation of the military prowess of Prussia. He created a power which Frederick the Great, who succeeded him, knew how to use in such a way as to insure the future of the Prussian kingdom. This volume is a History of the Youth of Frederick the Great by Professor Lavisse, of the Sorbonne, Paris.* It is not a very bulky volume, but it is a masterly study of the rise of the most imperious figure of the eighteenth century sovereigns. The pictures it portrays of life and manners, of education and training, at the Prussian capital, form a most entertaining and instructive contrast with the pictures drawn by Mr. Perkins of contemporary conditions in the brilliant but extravagant and dissolute court of Louis XIV. and the Regency. The study is the more interesting because it is made by a modern French professor, who is attempting to analyze the sources of that tremendous expansion of German power which made France herself bow in cruel defeat.

Another important period in the development of Prussia as one of the great powers of Europe is covered in a personal and gossipy, but nevertheless in very important and significant manner, in the two handsome volumes which contain the diplomatic reminiscences of Lord Augustus Loftus.† Lord Loftus received his first appointment in the British diplomatic service on the day of the accession to the throne of Queen Victoria in 1837. His diplomatic career continued unbroken for nearly fifty years. The two volumes contain no reminiscences, however, more recent than 1862. Thirty years of discreet silence have made it possible for him to give to the public frankly and with very little reserve his great store of inside knowledge of the larger political and international life of Europe for the period extending from the accession of Queen Victoria down to 1862. Lord Loftus was first sent to Berlin as an *attaché*, and although his career as a diplo-

* The Youth of Frederick the Great. By Ernest Lavisse. Translated from the French by Mary Bushnell Coleman. 12mo, pp. 460. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$2.

† The Diplomatic Reminiscences of Lord Augustus Loftus, P. C., G. C. B., 1837-62. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 439-351. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$6.

maticist brought to him successively important duties at various European courts from Brussels and Paris all the way to Constantinople, the larger part of his experience was in Germany. Students of the European history of our own century will find much in these reminiscences of a trusted and distinguished British diplomatist that will shed an illuminating sidelight upon many disputed points.

Mr. Henry Boynton has written an historical volume upon the United States and Europe during the first decade of the present century.* Mr. Boynton's style is blunt and direct, but his statements are well digested and his opinions are independent and mature. It is extremely unfortunate that a book which might have become very useful is rendered almost worthless by its utter lack of any table of contents whatsoever, its defective index and its generally unskillful arrangement. Mr. Boynton began his work with a marvelously clear cross-sectional view of simultaneous events and conditions in all parts of the old world and the new, during the administrations of Thomas Jefferson and the imperial triumphs of the great Napoleon.

We have in Prof. J. H. Patton's "Four Hundred Years of American History"† a work which cannot truthfully be called either one of critical importance or of original delving; but the two well-made volumes contain a faithful, spirited and well-presented record of the most significant public and social aspects of the development of the English-speaking people in North America. The work in its main bulk is not new, having been first issued as a Centennial publication in 1876; but successive chapters have from time to time been added, and this latest edition brings us well into President Harrison's administration. The work is a very useful one to have at hand for ready reference.

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Students of the systems and the logical development of modern philosophy will find a valuable assistance in Mr. Burt's last work.‡ Its general arrangement is chronological, and while it may be used as a book of reference it can be read continuously to advantage. The materials are drawn principally from such authorities as Zeller, Erdmann, Ueberweg, and the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*. The mind is greatly aided by the division of the text into numbered sections and into paragraphs beginning with italics, and by a thoroughly prepared table of contents. An analysis of the philosophy of every important thinker is made and summed up in a paragraph which shows its historical position and tendency. The analysis is preceded by a brief and well-written biographical notice. The principal philosophers treated previous to Descartes are Melanchthon, Hobbes and Hooker; in the entire work Kant is given most space, and Herbert Spencer has the next place. Mr. Burt has been lecturer on the history of philosophy at Clark University, and is the author of several philosophical works and translations. He characterizes the present period of modern thought as one of "originality and constructive effort."

* History of the United States and Europe in the Nineteenth Century. By Henry Boynton. Octavo, pp. 438. Augusta, Me.: Press Company. \$2.50.

† Four Hundred Years of American History. By Jacob Harris Patton, A.M., Ph.D. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 1262. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$5.

‡ A History of Modern Philosophy. By B. C. Burt, A.M. 2 vols., 12mo, pp. 368-321. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$4.

ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.

The critical work of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie is of that high and inspiring quality which recalls Matthew Arnold's saying that "criticism" and "creation" are not exclusive terms in literature. Mr. Mabie's new volume is entitled "Essays in Literary Interpretation,"* and contains studies of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Browning, Keats and Dante, besides essays upon the principles underlying modern criticism and literature. No one has a deeper, truer or more sympathetic sense of the close relation of literature to life than Mr. Mabie, and he is in full touch with the spirit of our day, without being a slave to it. His own books, we believe, like those of which he loves to write, "are born not in the intellect, but in experience."

Mr. J. M. Barrie, whose reputation has grown so mightily within a twelvemonth, is now thirty-two years old. He graduated from a small Scotch university in 1882, having done a little newspaper writing while in the University;



MR. J. M. BARRIE.

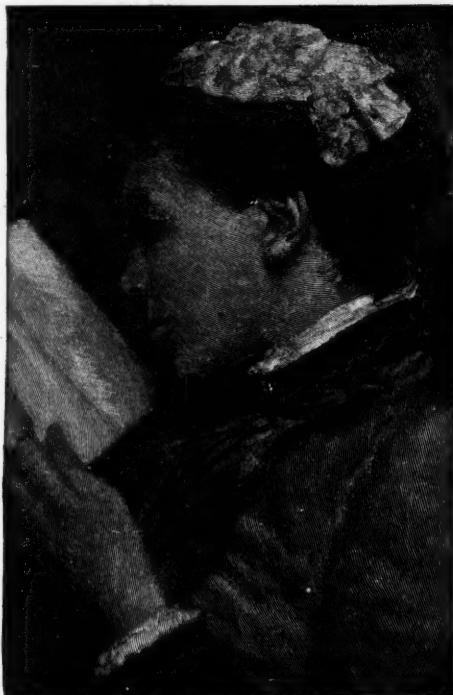
which appeared last year, is regarded as his best book, although "A Window in Thrums," which was brought out in 1889, is perhaps as good. The present volume † is a collection of rather slight sketches, which, however, give a fair insight into the characteristic of the author.

"Essays in Miniature"‡ is the title of a collection of fifteen of Miss Agnes Repplier's best essays, making a member of Charles L. Webster's "Fiction, Fact and Fancy Series," of which Mr. Arthur Stedman is editor. Miss Repplier's position among living American essayists is very high, and deservedly so, for she represents just that delightful spirit of enjoyment in literature—wise, discerning, but hearty enjoyment—which gives an immortality to the essays of Montaigne and Irving. Miss Repplier is a lover of literature and of life even more than she is a student of them, and she convinces us without argument that her view is correct—that a zest for living is better than a zeal for learning. These essays are mostly drawn out of that wide range of reading which she has assimilated. Among those which deal more directly with life are the "Comedy of the Court House," and one which is perhaps the best essay she has written, "The Charm of the Familiar."

* Essays in Literary Interpretation. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

† A Holiday in Bed, and Other Sketches. By J. M. Barrie. 12mo, pp. 180. New York: New York Publishing Company. \$1.

‡ Essays in Miniature. By Agnes Repplier. 12mo, pp. 217. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 75 cents.



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MRS. ANNIE THACKERAY RITCHIE.

New interest is added to Mrs. Annie Ritchie's work, "Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, Browning,"* by the death of the poet laureate; but under any circumstances the book would be well appreciated by lovers of Tennyson, Ruskin and Mr. and Mrs. Browning. Mrs. Ritchie, it is hardly necessary to state, is the daughter of Thackeray, and her own reminiscences have given us this series of *personalia*. So we do not have a book of formal criticism, but rather of loving though no less authoritative appreciation. Mrs. Ritchie has written in a delicate and charming way of the home life and the personal habits and relations of those who have been her acquaintances. Among the numerous beautiful illustrations, two of the most interesting are a sketch of Tennyson reading "Maud," made by Dante Gabriel Rossetti in 1855, and one (never before published) by Thackeray of Clevendon Court, where Arthur Hallam lies buried, underneath the epitaph which Tennyson himself wrote. There are fac-simile letters and excellent portraits of the four writers.

Mr. Austin Dobson's temper of mind guarantees a particular felicity in treating the essayists and poets of the last century—that quiet period which preceded the law-breaking of the romanticists and was unshaded by that "dread metaphysic cloud" which Lowell declares to sadden our own literary day. We therefore greet with pleasure Mr. Dobson's new volume. These scholarly and delightful essays † are inscribed to Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie. It was at his suggestion that the series was begun, and it

* Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, Browning. By Annie Ritchie. Octavo, pp. 198. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

† Eighteenth Century Vignettes. By Austin Dobson. 12mo, pp. 261. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

was in the *Christian Union* that fifteen out of the twenty first appeared. Mr. Dobson has upon the title-page the quotation: "Faute d'changées, il faut aimer des créatures imparfaites." Of many of these imperfect but lovable men the book gives us engraved portraits. Kindly Richard Steele looks out from the frontispiece, and following him among others, come Pope, Captain Coram, Dr. Johnson, Hogarth, Goldsmith, Cowper. The last illustration giving us a view of the "Old Vauxhall Gardens." We are sure the public will so delight in the present volume as to make an evident demand for the second, which Mr. Dobson half promises in his preface.

In Barry Pain's "Playthings and Parodies" * we have some entertaining parodies upon the style of Ruskin, Tolstoi and several of the poets, humorous and well-timed observations upon "Girls, Boys," and various sketchy odds and ends. In the series of "Sketches in London," which the book includes, we note the keenness with which Mr. Pain has looked upon phases of street life in a great metropolis. In general he has chosen to emphasize the humorous side in a semi-satirical way, but he has room left for pathos and for genuine flights of the imagination. There is throughout that ready touch with current sentiments which seems to mark the trained journalist.

† A. C. McClurg & Co. are publishing a series of "Laurel-Crowned Letters," of which the present number ‡ is the last issued and perhaps the one of widest interest. Mr. Shirley Carter Hughson, who edits the letters, does not claim to give a memorial volume of the poet, but nevertheless the recent centenary celebration of his birth gives an added interest to all Shelley material. Mr. Hughson has contributed a short, but in every way admirable introduction, in which he truly says that "aside from the literary value of these letters, nothing can be more delightful than the glimpse of the life led by that strange band of literary Englishmen with whom Shelley was associated in Italy"—a band including Byron, Trelawny, Keats and Leigh Hunt. These letters, which are "the best" of Shelley's, constitute a literary rather than a biographical volume, and almost incline us to Matthew Arnold's view that this poet's letters and essays will finally come to stand higher than his poetry. They are written mostly from Italy, to Mary Shelley, Peacock, the Gisbornes, etc., and the last is dated July 4, 1822, only four days before the fatal storm stilled forever the beating of the "heart of hearts."

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have just added "The Vicar of Wakefield" ‡ to their convenient and praiseworthy series of "Handy Volume Classics." Mr. Austin Dobson, who is particularly at home among the later 18th century English authors, has an interesting prefatory essay upon the history of the illustrations which have been given of Goldsmith's story in the principal French, German and English editions. The present edition is abundantly and very happily illustrated.

Rev. Alfred J. Church, late Professor of Latin in University College, London, gives us in lucid English prose (some portions, as the songs, etc., are translated into

verse) fifteen "Stories from the Greek Comedians."* Mr. Church has dealt freely with the originals, but not in such a manner as to infringe upon the continuity or spirit of the play. The nine stories from the "Old Comedy" (the first Greek School of Comedy) are from the plays of Aristophanes, and include the familiar "Frogs," "Birds," "Clouds," etc. The six other plays belong to the "New Comedy" of Philemon, Menander, etc. We think the book of especial value to teachers of English literature who wish to give their pupils some insight into the Greek comic drama. It will be appreciated by all who love the classic spirit. There is a brief introduction to each of the stories, and we are helped to catch their spirit by 17 full-page colored illustrations from the antique.

Charles Morris has already given to the public his convenient and famous "Half-Hours with the Best Humorous Authors," "Half-Hours with American History," etc. His new volumes, "Tales from the Dramatists," ‡ were suggested by the "Tales from Shakespeare," which Charles and Mary Lamb wrote, as everybody knows. Mr. Morris has chosen about thirty of the best English dramas outside of Shakespeare, and told their story in such a pleasant, successful way that both lovers of literature and lovers of the stage will be delighted. He has written them in such a way that older readers will find full satisfaction, but he has considered also the "tastes and demands of the young." There are good, full-page portraits of most of the dramatists, and a brief biographical notice of each. Among the selected dramas are such masterpieces as "Every Man in His Humor," "Still Waters Run Deep," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "The School for Scandal." (One play is French, Hugo's "Ruy Blas," and one American, "Cynopia.")

Mr. Harrison S. Morris has previously gathered together a series of Christmas tales which he called "In the Yule-Log Glow," and a collection of sea songs and pastoral melodies called "Where Meadows Meet the Sea." In three new volumes ‡ he has now told in simple prose narrative the story of twelve great poems from the Victorian writers. His purpose has not been to lure us away from the poems themselves, but to introduce us to them, and to reveal how much the poetic art lies beyond the mere weaving of an interesting tale. He keeps as nearly as may be to the original in spirit and in matter—i.e., he does not write about the story; he gives the story itself. The thought strikes us that teachers who carefully read these may learn some secrets about explaining the scope of a long poem to their pupils and about the method of interesting them. We will read with clear comprehension and appreciation "The Ring and the Book," "The Princess," "Tristram of Lyonesse," "Sohrab and Rustum," etc., after having perused Mr. Harrison's versions. There is an excellent full-page portrait of each of the ten poets represented.

Miss Rose Porter has selected for each day of the year a passage from the Bible, whose theme is love, and followed there by one or more selections from the spiritual writings of the poets, or by an explanatory illustrative quotation from such religious prose writers as Faber,

* Playthings and Parodies. By Barry Pain. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

† The Best Letters of Percy B. Shelley. Edited by Shirley Carter Hughson. 16mo, pp. 328. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

‡ The Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith. With a preface by Austin Dobson. 16mo, pp. 296. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

* Stories from the Greek Comedians, Aristophanes, Philemon, Diphilus, Menander, Apollodorus. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

† Tales from the Dramatists. By Charles Morris. 4 vols., 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$4.

‡ Tales from Ten Poets. By Harrison S. Morris. In three books. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3.

Beecher, Ruskin, etc.* Miss Porter's work has been carefully and ably done, and will prove helpful to the higher life of many during the coming year.

NEW BOOKS OF POETRY.

Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago, has the good fortune, well merited, of being brought to public notice through her "Commemoration Ode," which was read and sung at the dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Columbian Ex-



MISS HARRIET MONROE, OF CHICAGO.

position, at Chicago in October. She also wrote the cantata which was sung at the dedication of that wonderful building, the Chicago Auditorium. The present volume contains both of these poems, but even if they were omitted it would still be one of the most notable books of poetry which has recently appeared. "Valeria,"† which opens the volume, is a tragedy strongly written, but probably Miss Monroe's truest poetic spirit appears in the shorter songs and sonnets; the music and sentiment of some of them can scarcely be excelled.

The last words which the poet-laureate used in the poem dedicating this last little volume ‡ to a friend, if slightly changed, might have been written of Tennyson himself :

"This, and my love together,
To you that are seventy-seven,
With a faith as clear as the heights of the pure-blue
heaven,
And a fancy as summer-new
As the green of the bracken amid the gloom of the
heather."

In these pages are gathered some twenty-five of the latest poems of the laureate, through many of which runs

*A Gift of Love. By Rose Porter. 18mo, pp. 234. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

† Valeria, and Other Poems. By Harriet Monroe. 16mo, pp. 301. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

‡ The Death of Oenone, Akbar's Dream, and Other Poems. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. 12mo, pp. 119. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

the sense of the coming change, with evidence of the poet's faith and hope. It is, perhaps, fitting that the last piece should be the one written "To the Mourners," upon the death of the Duke of Clarence. Who has heart or power to write now to the countless mourners? Three of the longer poems, viz.: "The Death of Oenone," "Telemachus" (the monk who by his noble death in the arena won his purpose of putting a stop to the gladiatorial cruelties), and "Charity," are especially noticeable for their dramatic quality. In the poem, "Church Warden and Curate," Tennyson gave an amusing picture of an English rural type, "in the dialect which was current in my youth at Spilsby."

Macmillan & Co. have given us heretofore in the Golden Treasury series some of the choicest poetry of classical and modern times. "Lyric Love,"* a beautiful anthology edited by a rising English poet, William Watson, will take its place beside "La Lyre Francaise," "Deutsche Lyric," "Lyrical Poems of Lord Tennyson," etc. In his preface Mr. Watson states that his object has been "the bringing together, so far as was practical under the conditions the editor has imposed upon himself, of all the best English poetry having love as its personal inspiration or its objective theme." This gives us a larger list of authors and works, and some poems of dramatic or narrative form, but all unified by the fact that they are "essentially lyrical in feeling." The names most often reflected belong to the Caroline group, or to the Romantics of our own century. The 206 selections are thrown into natural groups: "Love's Tragedies," "Romance of Love," "Love and Nature," etc. No better book could be chosen for a Christmas gift.

A small edition of "At Sundown," ‡ Mr. Whittier states in the preface, was privately printed some two years ago. A few poems written since then have been inserted, the last one having been written August 31, 1892, only a week prior to the poet's death. Every lover of American poetry will read with tears near his eyes the poem written to Dr. Holmes on occasion of his birthday this year. This also was written only a few days before Whittier's passing away and ends with the lines :

"The hour draws near, howe'er delayed and late
When at the eternal gate,
We leave the words and works we call our own
And lift void hands alone

For love to fill. Our nakedness of soul
Brings to that gate no toll.
Giftless we come to Him who all things gives,
And live because He lives."

Miss Lucy Larcom has gathered into a volume, at the suggestion of friends, such of her lyrics as "are of a specially serious and devotional character."‡ Some appear for the first time in print, and about one-third have been written since the Household Edition of her poems was published, some ten years ago. The sweet and tender words of the poet have found their way to a great many hearts. There is something of pathos about this volume, for it is the first which Miss Larcom has published which has not had the "personal word of benediction" from Whittier; and the last poem, "Withdrawal," is a touching lament upon his death.

* Lyric Love. An Anthology. Edited by William Watson. 16mo, pp. 200. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

† At Sundown. By John Greenleaf Whittier. 16mo, pp. 70. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

‡ At the Beautiful Gate, and Other Songs of Faith. By Lucy Larcom. 16mo, pp. 128. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

We have a new volume from Oliver Wendell Holmes. Dorothy Quincy,* the subject of the first poem of the book, was Dr. Holmes' great-grandmother, and her fair picture is given us as a frontispiece. "A Ballad of the Boston Tea Party" and "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle" complete the volume, to which Howard Pyle has given a perfect wealth of happily conceived illustration. The air of the quaint and heroic old Revolutionary times breathes through every page. If every ballad-writer could be a Dr. Holmes as well as a poet, few would dispute the statement that poetry is not only more fascinating, but also more true, than history.

There is a witchery, remoteness and tenderness about "A. R. G.'s" short poems which prove the title "Night Etchings" † to be an appropriate one. They are poems of passion and imaginative reverie, and the musical quality of some of them is very marked. Two of the best are "Whitman's Last Testimony" and "On the Caribbean." Whoever "A. R. G." may be, certainly he or she has the soul of a poet.

"Gleams and Echoes" ‡ reinforces the good opinion which we formed through an examination of "Night Etchings." It is certainly evidence of the poetic gift when fancy creates her own world—in this case a world of half-hidden pathos—and dreams of it in musical metres. Each of the six poems in "Gleams and Echoes" is accompanied by a beautiful engraving by the artists—C. H. Reed, G. P. Williams, from drawings by C. Y. Turner, H. Bolton Jones, F. B. Scheel and others. The volume makes a rich gift-book.

Mr. Creedmore Fleenor does not, like many newly appearing poets, give the world but a taste of his wares. This considerable volume § comprises all "of his attempts at verse composition, so far as he has gone, and he hopes to add very little in the future." Much of his poetry is conceived in a classical spirit, noticeably the drama "Halcyone," but "Conemaugh" records the terrible Johnstown disaster. Mr. Fleenor has used a very wide range of metres and some of them with marked success.

There seems to be something akin to Riley in the rhymes of "Ironquill of Kansas," || though it might be difficult to say what. We welcome every volume of genuine verse from beyond the Missouri, especially when it is a true outgrowth of local conditions, as this one can be said to be. In "John Brown," "The Pre-emptor," "A Kansas Idyl" and other poems, we have the spirit and the facts of life in the "Sunflower State" very characteristically given.

An exceedingly attractive set of illustrated holiday books come to us from Messrs. Charles Brown & Co., of Boston. They are entitled, "The Favorite Folk Ballads." ¶ Each favorite lyric is illustrated with attractive designs and drawings, which expand into a little book. The series

* Dorothy Q. Together with a Ballad of the Boston Tea Party and Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. 12mo, pp. 131. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

† Night Etchings. By A. R. G. 12mo, pp. 115. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

‡ Gleams and Echoes. By A. R. G. With Wood Engravings from Drawings by Eminent Artists. Octavo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.

§ Thought Throbs. By Creedmore Fleenor. 12mo, pp. 363. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co.

|| Some Rhymes of Ironquill of Kansas. 16mo, pp. 187. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

¶ The Favorite Folk Ballads. Quarto. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. 75 cents each.

includes "The Old Folks at Home," "I Wish I Was in Dixie's Land," "Old Uncle Ned," "Darling Nelly Gray," "Sally in Our Alley," "Black Eyed Susan," "Shandon Bells," "Blue Bells of Scotland," and "The Watch on the Rhine." In the opening pages the song is in each case set to music. The illustrations of six of them are by G. W. Brenneman, while "Shandon Bells" and "Sally in Our Alley" are illustrated by Joseph Lauber, and the drawings for the "Blue Bells of Scotland" are by F. M. Gregory. The entire nine books are illustrated most skillfully and attractively.

Mr. A. W. Habersham, of Baltimore, sends us a volume dedicated to Grover Cleveland, which contains some political and other poems, and some short prose sketches. *

"The Lyric of Life" † is an effort to explain in verse the physical and metaphysical construction of the universe. —

NOVELS OF THE SEASON.

Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Characteristics" ‡ is issued as a beautiful volume by the Century Company. It is hardly necessary to state that this is a reprint of the serial recently published in the *Century* magazine. The author's strong personality, his wide experience in a long life, his interest in psychological character analysis, and his works in fiction and poetry are well known. This volume will undoubtedly sustain his reputation among former readers, and gain him many new ones.

Mrs. Barr has added another to her list of strong and popular works of fiction. The scene of "The Preacher's Daughter" § is laid in a Yorkshire milling town, some thirty years ago. The preacher's daughter marries, from selfish motives, a rich young miller, whose early married happiness soon gives place to a misery greatly increased by financial depression, caused by the effect of our civil war upon the cotton supply. Through it all the husband remains unselfish and efficient; and finally his wife, through his example and the purifying effects of a dangerous fever, becomes a regenerated woman, fit to be his companion. Though not a moralizing novel, it is decidedly religious and decidedly healthy and helpful.

Mrs. Alexander, author of "Which Shall It Be?" etc., writes a story of great interest in "The Snare of the Fowler." || The scene is laid in London. The heroine is a noble-hearted girl, supposed by the artist-friend who falls in love with her to have been an illegitimate child, although she is ignorant of such suspicion. Those relatives who should have been her helpers hide the truth, and plot against her in a dastardly way in order to win her inheritance. The development of the involved plot and the strength and life-likeness of the characters, good and bad, hold our attention to the happy end. The novel has no false sensationalism in it.

* The Two Sisters, a Political Poem, and Other Short Prose and Poetic Sketches. By Alex. Wylie Habersham. Paper. 12mo, pp. 145. Baltimore: A. W. Habersham. 50 cents.

† The Lyric of Life. By Laura A. Sunderlin Nourse. 16mo, pp. 172. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

‡ Characteristics. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

§ The Preacher's Daughter. A Domestic Romance. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo, pp. 297. Boston: Bradley & Woodruff. \$1.25.

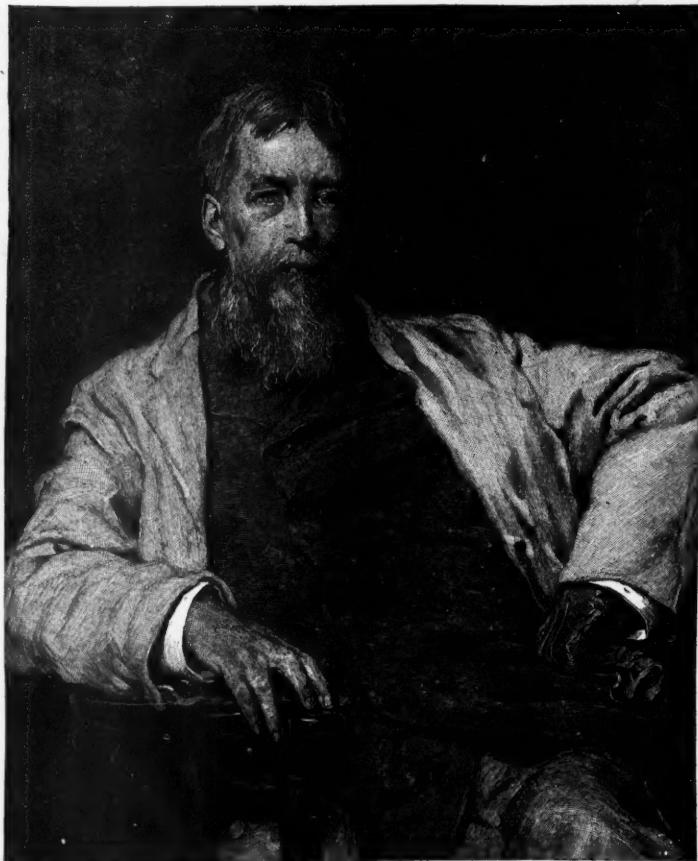
|| The Snare of the Fowler. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

The pages of Mr. Roy's book "Helen Trevelyan,"* carry us from England to India and back again, and relate the "unsmooth" course of love amidst the stirring events of military life. We have given us a narrative of the desperate war in Afghanistan fought late in the seventies. The author has so told the story of the cruel necessities of war, and has made so real the English middle-class people with whom he deals, that he has insured himself many readers and admirers.

Count Alexis Tolstol was born at St. Petersburg in 1817 and died in 1875. "Prince Serebryani,"† an historical novel, the first of his longer works—was published in 1863, and it deals with Russian history and social conditions during the times of Ivan the Terrible and the wresting of Siberia from the Tartars in the sixteenth century. Of this period the author has made a careful and extended study. It was a time of tragic events and of deep significance for modern Russia. Mr. Curtin, the translator, has written an introduction which makes clear the background upon which this historical novel is thrown.

Some one has called "Roland Graeme: Knight"‡ "a story of cheer." Miss Machar, author of "Stories of New France," etc., has a prominent place among the Canadian writers of our day. The scene of the present tale is laid in a small manufacturing town of the United States, and the needs, miseries and longings of the laboring classes of our time are pictured by a deft and sympathetic hand. The hero is a young journalist, whose heart is strong and helpful toward those who suffer industrial wrong. His career and the conversion of a coldly aesthetic clergyman to a vital, brotherly Christianity give a clue to the author's solution of the problem of employer and employed. The story in itself will delight and influence many hearts. The dedication is to Dr. Lyman Abbott, "one of the first voices in America to enforce the relation of Christianity to the labor problem."

Ursula Gestefeld's heroine in "The Woman Who Dares"§ wages a crusade as a wife for the equal rights of man and woman in the marriage relation, especially in



DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.
(By Permission from the Century Co.)

its physical aspects. Her insistence upon the principle leads to a divorce, but finally through the wife's nobleness and her good work among her fallen sisters the husband comes back to her feet, redeemed from his sensuality and ready to recognize the higher and spiritual meanings of marriage. It is an unusual story, but written for a high and definite purpose, and has a value for mature minds.

In her dedication to Mr. F. Marion Crawford the Marchesa Theodoli calls her novel ("Under Pressure")* her "first attempt to describe some of the customs, prejudices and virtues still subsisting in a portion of Roman society to which she belongs by marriage and earliest associations." It is, perhaps, as a sociological study of the struggle of inherited narrow aristocratic conservatisms against the irresistible tendency of modern democracy that the work has highest value. The story is clearly defined, dramatic and in the best sense realistic.

Mr. Habberton long ago, in "Helen's Babies," endeared himself to a very wide circle of readers. His newest

* Helen Trevelyan: or, Th. Ruling Race. By John Roy. 12mo, pp. 487. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

† Prince Serebryani: an Historical Novel. By Count Alexis Tolstol. Translated by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo, pp. 450. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

‡ Roland Graeme: a Novel of Our Time. By Agnes Maule Machar. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

§ The Woman Who Dares. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. 12mo, pp. 358. New York: Lovell, Gestefeld & Co. \$1.25.

* Under Pressure. By the Marchesa Theodoli. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

story, "A Lucky Lover,"* is avowedly a love story—a love story, too, which ends in a happy marriage, and, thanks to a wise sister's admonitions, in a bridegroom far less selfish than when he began his wooing. It is a simple story of common (not commonplace) people, who belong to our day, and who at once win our best wishes and our affection. The scenes are laid in New York City and in North Carolina, and the story is told with Mr. Habberton's characteristic humor, clearness and geniality. It will make a good book to place in the hands of a young girl who has been reading Olive Schreiner a little too much.

Ernest Redwood has not lost in his translation the transparency and charm of French prose.† The heroine of De la Brète's story is an impulsive and thoroughly natural young girl, who looks out upon life at sixteen as a very fascinating thing, and resents all restraints upon its freedom. She soon finds herself in love with a young man who is apparently destined to make another woman happy. The gentle, loving curé, who has been a sympathetic but wise helper in her enthusiasm, is a kind friend in her trouble, and we are glad when the good man's face brightens at the final happy outcome. It is well to remember such pure and healthy books as this when we accuse French fiction of being morbid and unclean. The paper, printing and a number of full-page illustrations fitly accompany the charms of the style and the story.

The story of Sherwood Forest, so recently made the theme of the now dead poet laureate's pen, never grows tiresome to Anglo-Saxon hearts. Mr. Murdock, author of "Stories Weird and Wonderful," etc., has in "Maid Marian and Robin Hood"‡ woven into a fascinating romance the tale of Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, Little John and other wearers of the "Lincoln green," and by language and style carries us back to that time. Young people from 14 to 40 will enjoy the book and appreciate the 12 spirited illustrations of Mr. Stanley L. Woods. The cover gives us a satisfying picture of Friar Tuck performing the ceremony of marriage between Robin Hood and Maid Marian, with the sturdy band of the foresters in the background.

Jane G. Austin, who has written so many delightful stories of the early Colonial life at Plymouth, Mass., discovered that field for fiction several years ago. Her newly published "David Alden's Daughter and Other Stories of Colonial Times"§ collects some of her earlier work in this direction, which first appeared in the various monthly magazines. They have, therefore, the inspiration of a new "find" in them, being written (as Miss Austin puts it in the preface to the book) when "the author was in the first flush of delight and surprise at discovering the wealthy romance imbedded in forefathers' rock."

The "Old Dominion" is probably more closely associated in the American mind with romance and pleasant,

* *A Lucky Lover.* By John Habberton. 12mo, pp. 306. Boston: Bradley & Woodruff. \$1.25.

† *My Uncle and My Curé.* Translated from the French of Jean de la Brète by Ernest Redwood. Octavo, pp. 233. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75.

‡ *Maid Marian and Robin Hood. A Romance of Old Sherwood Forest.* By J. E. Murdock. 12mo, pp. 327. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

§ *David Alden's Daughter, and Other Stories of Colonial Times.* By Jane G. Austin. 16mo, pp. 325. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

leisurely living than any other section North or South. When the sixties came, nowhere else was the contrast sharper between the old days of peace and the new days of war. It is into this land and into this period that the skilled and genial pen of Mrs. Harrison leads us in her

volume of short stories.*

"Belhaven" is an early name for Alexandria, Virginia, the hiding place of many an old-time relic and romantic episode. The main elements of the stories are the inherited aristocratic characteristics of the Virginians, their fidelity to the loved cause at the cost of loss of happiness; the faithfulness and local attachment of the negroes, and the love of Northern soldiers for Southern beauties. The first story belongs to the opening years of the century, and letters of that time which

came to Mrs. Harrison's hand out of the forgotten dust of a garret. Five full-page illustrations increase the attractiveness of the book.

"Old Ways and New"† is the first collection in book form of the writings of Miss Viola Roseboro, who has been for several years a frequent contributor of short stories to our magazines. The volume contains ten sketches of character—characters typical, but so strongly individualized that we must believe the author was personally acquainted with them. The scene is frequently laid in a rural district of Tennessee, and we are given insight into the characteristics of nature and of community feeling there. Miss Roseboro sees the pathetic in life very clearly, but no less sees the cheerful and humorous.

Mr. Byrner is known as the author of "Penelope's Suitors," etc., as well as of several historical novels, of which "Zachary Phips"‡ is the latest. The hero's life leads us to an acquaintanceship with Aaron Burr and his daughter Theodosia and with Blennerhasset and the conspiracy connected with his name. Phips is on the deck of the *Constitution* in its famous fight with the *Guerrière*; is aboard the *Chesapeake* when Lawrence gained immortality by the words, "Don't give up the ship," and with Jackson fighting the Indians in Florida during the "first Seminole war." Young people will find this stirring period of our history very interestingly woven into Mr. Byrner's story, which is itself bale and well told.

We welcome a new addition to "The Columbian Historical Novels," which Jno. R. Musick is writing and which are published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. "St. Augustine,"§ the third of the series, belongs to the historical division which the author aptly calls "bigotry" and deals with the Huguenots, who, following the plan-

* *Belhaven Tales, Crow's Nest, and Una and King David.* By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo, pp. 211. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

† *Old Ways and New. Stories by Viola Roseboro.* 12mo, pp. 216. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

‡ *Zachary Phips.* By Edwin Lassetter Byrner. 16mo, pp. 512. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

§ *Saint Augustine. A Story of the Huguenots in America.* By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.



MRS. BURTON HARRISON.

ning of Coligni, settled in Florida about the middle of the sixteenth century. Mr. Musick has written—with the authority of research and with the impartiality of historic method—of an obscure period, marked by terrible religious hatred (history justifies the paradox), by the inhuman slaughter of the Florida Protestants by the Spaniard Melendez, and the retribution by the French hand of De Gourges. The romance element of the book is the story of the love—at first troubled, but finally peaceful and happy—of a prominent Spanish Catholic for a Huguenot maiden.

"Cousin Phillis: a Story of English Love,"* by Mrs. Gaskell, belongs to the series of "Tales from Foreign Lands," published by A. C. McClurg & Co. Its insertion in that series is a sufficient guarantee of its readability and value. There is a wholesomeness about the book which perhaps comes from the English rural scenes among which the course of the story runs. Another volume of the same series just appearing is "Marianela: a Story of Spanish Love,"† translated from the Spanish of B. Perez Galdoz by Helen W. Lester.

The heroine of Miss Amanda M. Douglas' novel "Sherburne House,"‡ is a young girl who was adopted and brought up by a good-hearted Irish family, living in New York City. She is found to be heiress of an old Virginian estate, and is removed there while quite young, to the great distress of herself and her old friends. Full of frolicsome life, she is subjected to the critical unsympathy of an old-maid relative, whose unkindness brings the girl finally to actual sickness. But through all she is faithful to her old New York friends, makes helpful new friends and conquers herself and her dislikes. All in all, the book is one which young people will read with interest and profit.

In "My Flirtations"§ Miss Margaret Wynman gives a genuinely and quietly humorous recital of the flirtations of a London girl of middle-class society. Mr. J. Bernard Partridge gives us a delightful picture of the heroine and amusing ones of many of her numerous admirers. The girl Margaret interests and appeals to us, is a health-minded woman, and ends her flirtations where they ought to end—in a happy but totally unexpected marriage. The opinions of her sister Christina, who is slightly cynical as to the other sex, bring a spice of the dramatic into the book.

The new edition of the "Fate of Fenella,"|| proves that the original plan upon which it was written (each of the 24 chapters being from the pen of a separate popular English author), is a laudable one, if success be any criterion.

"Muriel Howe,"¶ by Angelina Teal, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., is a very interesting and healthy story of American middle-class life. We note as a special

* Cousin Phillis: a Story of English Love. By Mrs. Gaskell. 16mo, pp. 222. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

† Marianela: a Story of Spanish Love. Translated from the Spanish of B. Perez Galdoz by Helen W. Lester. 16mo, pp. 243. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

‡ Sherburne House. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

§ My Flirtations. By Margaret Wynman. 12mo, pp. 185. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

|| The Fate of Fenella: a Novel. By twenty-four writers. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

¶ Muriel Howe. By Angelina Teal. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

feature the descriptions of the life of the Dunkers, among whose settlements in Indiana some of the scenes of the story are laid.

"The Las' Day,"* by Imogen Clark, is a short, simple and touching story of the estrangement between man and wife which was healed forever by the death of their little child. The New England farmer, who is the husband, still young, relates his experience naturally and reservedly, in his homely dialect. There are several illustrations by Miss S. Olivia Rinehart.

From Mr. Frank Pope Humphrey's pen comes "A New England Cactus and Other Tales,"† He pictures well the life—humorous or pathetic, human but not modern—which goes on in the quieter provincial corners of Yankeeedom. One of these stories, "A Belated Letter," was first printed in *Harper's Bazaar* for 1887.

Those who have not known the pleasure of reading George Sand's "The Nafad,"‡ in the French will be glad of having the opportunity of reading the just issued translation by Katherine Berry di Téregá, a translation, the preface states, long ago begun, but interrupted by personal sorrow. Another story with scenes laid across the water is a new novel by "Ouida," entitled the "Tower of Taddeo,"§ a love story of Venice, written in the author's characteristic, well-known style. In Italy, too, are some scenes of Mrs. Mary Fletcher Stevens' story "By Subtle Fragrance Held,"|| though the "fragrance" (that of a pleasant garden belonging to a rarely sweet old lady) and the real home of the story are in familiar New England. The heroine is a young girl of society habits, tempted to surrender herself to the lower aims of society, but successful in her effort to resist, and finding her reward in marriage with a true man who loves her for herself. "Other Things Being Equal,"¶ removes us a long way from Italy or New England. The author, Miss Emma Wolf, has chosen San Francisco as the field of her love story, which concerns itself somewhat with Jewish customs and life, the heroine, Ruth Levice, being a Jewess. The author of "At His Gates and Kirsleen" needs no introduction. Mrs. Oliphant's new English story, "The Cuckoo in the Nest,"** will well sustain her present reputation. We continue to deal largely with English character and go back to Italy, the land of song and romance, for some of the scenes of Hesba Stretton's story of a religious complexion—"Half Brothers,"†† Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Ph.D., dedicates her story "Amore,"‡‡ just published by Lovell, Gestefeld & Co., to her own children and "all the children of lesser or larger growth."

* The Las' Day. By Imogen Clark. 16mo, pp. 52. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 60 cents.

† A New England Cactus and Other Tales. By Frank Pope Humphrey. The "Unknown" Library. 16mo, pp. 188. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

‡ The Nafad: a Ghost Story. From the French of George Sand. 12mo, pp. 116. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.25.

§ The Tower of Taddeo. By "Ouida." 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Hovendon Company. \$1.

|| By Subtle Fragrance Held. By Mary Fletcher Stevens. 12mo, pp. 206. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

¶ Other Things Being Equal. By Emma Wolf. 12mo, pp. 275. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

** The Cuckoo in the Nest. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: United States Book Company. \$1.25.

†† Half Brothers. By Hesba Stretton. 12mo, pp. 494. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

‡‡ "Amore." By Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: Lovell, Gestefeld & Co. \$1.25.

Mrs. Boynton is known as a pleader for nobler views of the nature and free progress of woman, and for a philosophic and liberal religion."

For lighter reading we may turn to the good-natured English "frivolous tale" "Mr. Witt's Widow,"* by Anthony Hope, author of "A Man of Mark," etc., or to Mr. Rodrigues Ottolengui's "An Artist in Crime,"† a tragic detective story of the better class, with its scenes laid in the United States. Mrs. Amélie Rives Chanler has written a sequel to "The Quick and the Dead," which bears the title of "Barbara Dering."‡

SOME FAVORITE NOVELS IN NEW EDITIONS.

The countless admirers of Henry James, Jr., will be highly pleased with the superb way in which the Messrs. Harper & Brothers have published, in one volume, his "Daisy Miller"§ and "An International Episode." Mr. James' style and story would captivate if written in pencil upon the poorest paper; but the best of us have a love for fine illustrations (those before us are from drawings by Harry W. McVickar), and the worst of us have some sense of the fitness of things in binding and type and paper. It is absurd to suppose that there are people unacquainted with Henry James, but if such there were this volume would give a most happy initiation to his charms.

We may perhaps forget in part the political career of the lamented George William Curtis, noble-hearted as it was, but "Prue and I,"|| the product of his younger days, when life's stress was not too strong, will live as long as love and humor and reverie and kindly sympathy appeal to men's hearts. Harper & Brothers publish this month a new edition of that classic, adorned with very numerous beautiful illustrations from the drawings of Albert Edward Stern and with the other features of the publisher's art in accordance therewith. The preface—"A word to the gentle reader"—is a fac-simile of the author's original autograph.

Two of the best and best-known works of fiction of the late Herman Melville are now republished. The author has been repeatedly called the "pioneer of South Sea romance," and these volumes ("Omoo"¶ is a sequel to "Typee"**) were the results of actual experience and residence in that region. Mr. Melville was a young man when "Typee" gave him a widespread reputation (in 1846), but his was one of those careers in which youthful work remains permanently and enters into a final estimate of the author. Mr. Melville's realism is natural and spontaneous, and has produced those stories of adventure in

* Mr. Witt's Widow: a Frivolous Tale. By Anthony Hope. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: The United States Book Company.

† An Artist in Crime. By Rodrigues Ottolengui. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

‡ Barbara Dering: a Sequel to the Quick and the Dead? By Amélie Rives Chanler. 12mo, pp. 285. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

§ Daisy Miller, and An International Episode. By Henry James, Jr. Octavo, pp. 296. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.50.

|| Prue and I. By George William Curtis. Octavo, pp. 291. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.50.

¶ Omoo. A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas. A Sequel to "Typee." By Herman Melville. 12mo, pp. 378. New York: United States Book Company. \$1.50.

** Typee. A Real Romance of the South Seas. By Herman Melville. With Biographical and Critical Introduction by Arthur Stedman. 12mo, pp. 425. New York: The United States Book Company. \$1.50.

which healthy minds will never cease to delight. At the time of Melville's death in New York City, about a year ago, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS contained a spirited critical and biographical sketch from Mr. Arthur Stedman's pen. Mr. Stedman is the editor of the present works, and prefaces "Typee" with an interesting and intelligent review of Melville's life and works. The romancer was a personal friend of Hawthorne's, has always had a high place in England, and was a man of marked personality.

Dr. Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster"** has, among many other honors, that of being the "file-leader" of the American dialect movement, in so far as it has concerned itself with other than New England material. A new "Library" edition of this popular novel from the publishing firm of the Orange Judd Company has the special distinction of having a considerable preface giving the history of the story, and notes upon the dialect used, both being written by Mr. Eggleston himself. This book will stand as one of the most genuine productions of American literature. Many of us would vote it about the first place among American novels smacking distinctively of the soil.

In their republication of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's novels, the Messrs. Macmillan have reached "Don Orsino,"† which they first gave to a grateful public last year. Mr. Crawford has been successful with scenes laid in other places besides Rome, but it seems to us that his novels of Roman life are very much the best. "Sant' Ilario" was a sequel to "Saracinesca," and "Don Orsino" is a sequel to both. We follow the fortunes of the same noble old Roman families through successive political and social changes in the Eternal City. The stories are charming of themselves, but taken together these books have a special importance for what they reveal to us of the thought and the life of Rome as it was under Pope Pius IX. and the great Cardinal Antonelli, and as it has been since the downfall of the temporal power and the installation on the Tiber of the royal government of United Italy.

The beautiful new edition of Jane Austen's works, successive issues of which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has noticed from month to month, are fortunately falling upon a market that shows a most agreeable revival of interest in the novels of this classical author. The best critics are coming forward to declare that they admire and prize Jane Austen above all the great names in English fiction, with the possible exception of Thackeray and George Eliot. The latest volumes in the Messrs. Robert Brothers' edition are "Persuasion"‡ and "Northanger Abbey,"§ each in a single volume. This beautiful set, comprising a dozen or more volumes, would make a most delectable present.

In the Messrs. Macmillan's new edition of Dickens' works, reprinted from the first edition, we have now to notice "Dombey and Son"|| and "Barnaby Rudge."¶ As the successive volumes appear we are continually more

** The Hoosier Schoolmaster: a Novel. By Edward Eggleston. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Orange Judd Company. \$1.50.

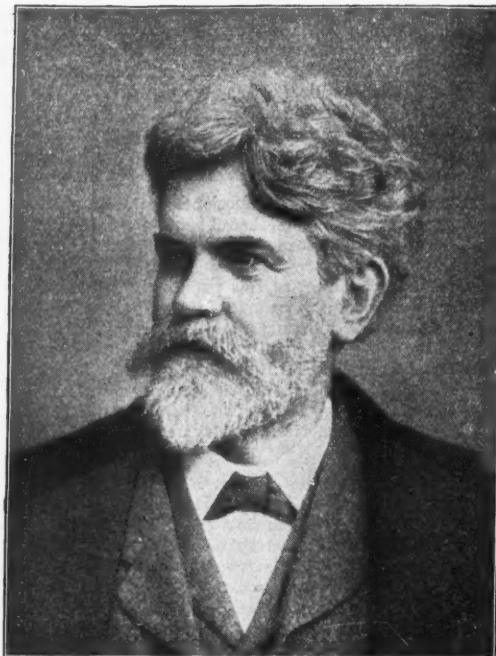
† Don Orsino. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 448. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

‡ Persuasion. By Jane Austen. 16mo, pp. 328. Boston: Robert Brothers. \$1.25.

§ Northanger Abbey. By Jane Austen. 16mo, pp. 308. Boston: Robert Brothers. \$1.25.

|| Dombey and Son. By Charles Dickens. A reprint of the first edition. 12mo, pp. 859. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

¶ Barnaby Rudge. By Charles Dickens. A reprint of the first edition. 12mo, pp. 618. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.



DR. EDWARD EGGLESTON.

impressed by the value of the biographical and bibliographical introductions supplied to this edition by Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr. The republication of the original illustrations, of course, lends an added charm to these handsome and serviceably made volumes.

ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Much the handsomest juvenile book that has come to our table this year is Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s beautiful new edition of Hawthorne's "Wonder Book for Girls and Boys,"* with sixty designs by Walter Crane, many of them printed in several colors. Hawthorne's preface, written in 1851, explained the plan as follows: "The author has long been of opinion that many of the classical myths were capable of being rendered into very capital reading for children. In the little volume here offered to the public he has worked up half a dozen of them with this end in view. A great freedom of treatment was necessary to his plan, but it will be observed by every one who attempts to render these legends malleable in his intellectual furnace that they are marvelously independent of all temporary modes and circumstances. They remain the same after changes that would affect the identity of almost everything else." The myths chosen by Hawthorne were the "Gorgon's Head," "The Golden Touch," "The Paradise of Children," "The Three Golden Apples," "The Miraculous Pitcher" and "The Chimera." It would be superfluous to say anything of the wonderful charm of these tales as Hawthorne has told them. Mr. Crane's designs, classical in their drawing and their coloring, give the volume something of the character of an art album.

* A Wonder-Book for Boys and Girls. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Illustrated by Walter Crane. Octavo, pp. 220. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Another of the charming old-fashioned holiday juveniles is Mr. Owen Wister's "The Dragon of Wantley,"* a delightful romance of the English crusading times, that older people will enjoy quite as well as the children, and that is distinctly a work of literary merit.

"The Admiral's Caravan"‡ is reprinted from *St. Nicholas* with Mr. Birch's numerous irresistible illustrations as well. The admiral and part of the caravan appear in gold and colors on the cover, and will greet the eyes of a good many girls and boys at Christmas time—for Dorothy, the little heroine, fell asleep on Christmas day, and saw a great many wonderful and charming things on that dreamland trip. Mr. Carryl here kindly gives us a report of them, which the little folks by all means ought to hear.

These cats of Mr. J. G. Francis‡ will make the young folks decidedly cheerful, and older heads will make a mistake if they do not look over the youngster's shoulders. We know not which to laugh at most, the illustrations or the rollicking nonsense of the verse. Cats do not have a monopoly, but dogs, owls, lions and other animals appear and behave in very strange and amusing way. Some of the material has appeared before in *St. Nicholas*.

The "Roundabout Books"§ are a series that will undoubtedly attain great popularity among the bright and eager lads of America. Messrs. Charles Brown & Co. have sent us the first nine of these "Roundabout Books," and the list thus far includes a tale of seafaring and adventure, entitled "Drifting Around the World," by Capt. C. W. Hall; "A Voyage in the Sunbeam," by Lady Brassey; "Our Boys in India," and "Our Boys in China," by Harry W. French; "Young Americans in Japan," "Young Americans in Tokio," and "Young Americans in Yezo," by Edward Grey; and "The Fall of Sebastopol," and "Fighting the Saracens," by G. A. Henty. All the volumes have numerous illustrations and are written in a highly entertaining fashion. They enter the juvenile book market in the same category with the famous "Zigzag" books of Hezekiah Butterworth, and remind us older boys of the "Rollo Books" of other days.

There is not a child's heart in our broad land which ought not to be made happy at Christmas time by the gift of this year's "Chatterbox."|| As a veritable enchanted treasure house of information and fun and happy hours for rainy days, after all its years of success it hardly need fear a competitor now. Stories, anecdotes of the famous and the good, puzzles, gleanings from natural history, travel, all phases of human life—with just the amount of poetry interspersed which young folks want with all these resources, no one need hunt long for the secret of its popularity. Nor must we forget the illustrations—test of all, perhaps. Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, the publishers,

* The Dragon of Wantley: His Rise and His Downfall. A Romance. By Owen Wister. Quarto, pp. 149. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.

† The Admiral's Caravan. By Charles E. Carryl. With Illustrations by Reginald B. Birch. Quarto, pp. 140. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

‡ A Book of Cheerful Cats and Other Animated Animals. By J. G. Francis. Oblong 4to, pp. 37. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

§ The Roundabout Books. Lithographed Covers, quarto, pp. about 300. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. \$1.25: cloth \$1.75.

|| Chatterbox for 1892. Illuminated Boards, Quarto, pp. 412. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$1.25.

have put themselves to special trouble this season in securing a paper which would still further enhance the perfection of the illustrations, and we have no doubt the increased sales (although the million mark was reached long ago) will justify their efforts.

Louisa de La Ramé, better known to us as "Ouida," has collected in the volume called "Bimbi" * some very beautiful and fascinating stories for children, and Mr. E. H. Garrett has entered well into their spirit in his illustrations. They are mainly tales of interesting child life in Germany, Italy and England, among which the "The Child of Urbino" gives us a fine little glimpse into the boyish characteristic of the great Raffaello. The author knows, too, the secrets of animal and plant life, as the story of "The Ambitious Rose Tree" and of the turkey testify. The cover is very tastily pictured.

We can remember the time when "the 'Katy' books" was a very familiar phrase to our childish ears. Susan Coolidge goes straight to the children's hearts whether she chooses prose or poetry to clothe her pleasant messages. Roberts Brothers send us her "Rhymes and Ballads for Girls and Boys," † strongly, handsomely bound and illustrated by Mr. Garrett, Miss Harriet Roosevelt Richards and others. The "jingle" of some of Miss Coolidge's rhymes makes most happy music; but she knows how to tell, in the way little folks like, many a story of nature or of history. The longest poem of this volume is a story of the children's crusade written in the ballad spirit.

STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

One great argument for the morality of war is the fact that so many good stories grow out of that institution. Warren Lee Goss was an "old soldier;" he knows about army life and he has proved in more than one book that he knows about boys. If he has the noble purpose of teaching a true and non-sectional patriotism in his books that does not change the fact that he writes a story good *per se* in "Tom Clifton." ‡ Tom is originally a Yankee boy, but he moves to Minnesota a short time before the war, and has a little experience in pioneer prairie life before the outbreak of 1860 comes. He is in the stirring events along the Mississippi, at Shiloh, and follows Sherman to the sea. There are good illustrations, and the boys will examine carefully the reproduced bill for a sale of slaves.

"The Girls and I," § by Mrs. Molesworth is told by the "I"—a bright London boy of eleven who has numerous interesting sisters whom he loves and whose ways he dislikes in a true boy fashion. How much he loves them he realizes only when disease threatens to remove one. So skillfully has the author hid herself that we actually half-believe a boy wrote this entertaining little history after all. Mrs. Molesworth knows best. Mr. L. Leslie Brooke is the illustrator.

* Bimbi. Stories for Children. By Louisa de la Ramé ("Ouida"). Quarto, pp. 305. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

† Rhymes and Ballads for Girls and Boys. By Susan W. Coolidge Quarto, pp. 143. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

‡ Tom Clifton; or, Western Boys in Grant and Sherman's Armies. By Warren Lee Goss. 12mo, pp. 427. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

§ The Girls and I. A Veracious History. By Mrs. Molesworth. 16mo, pp. 198. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

"Axel Ebersen" * is a good story of the boyhood and youth of an interesting Swedish character, by André Laurie, the author of several novels. There is something of the ruggedness and vigor of Scandinavian life in this tale, which is supposed to be told to his pupils by the old schoolmaster of Sonneborg in Dalecarlia.

Elizabeth W. Champney, the author of "Vassar Girls Abroad," has written a third member to her "Witch Winnie" series, called "Witch Winnie's Studio." † The pleasant way in which Miss Champney writes of girl life in America is well known. The plot of the present story turns upon a forged Rousseau painting which Witch Winnie is accused of selling. But it turns out that she is innocent, and she comes out of her trial nobly and charmingly. Mr. J. Wells Champney has illustrated the book. It would be especially adapted for a gift to the "King's Daughter" girls, their society's name being on the title page, and their symbol, the Maltese Cross, gleaming out from the cover.

In "More Good Times at Hackmatack" ‡ Mary P. Wells Smith continues her story of child life in the hill towns of western Massachusetts as it was some half century ago. Mrs. Smith believes in those times, and therefore writes in sympathy with them, but she does not allow her sympathy to lead her to a falsifying optimism; and, besides gaining a hearty enjoyment, the children of to day who read her book will learn many valuable things about the children of two generations ago.

We mention elsewhere a book of Miss Anna Chapin Ray's. T. Y. Crowell & Co. send us another also, "In Blue Creek Canon," § which is a bright, breezy story of mountain life for boys and girls, growing out of a summer spent by the author in a Colorado mining camp.

Mrs. Evelyn H. Raymond also gives two stories to the world simultaneously. "Mixed Pickles" || is a little story of episode and humor, which introduces us to a jolly household in a Quaker farmhouse in America, in which household are the "Pickles," who turn out to be a German family brought over the sea on a visit to their American relatives. We breathe quite a different atmosphere in her second book—"Monica, the Mesa Maiden." ¶ Monica is a Spanish girl of Southern California, and the dreaminess of the region is woven into the story. The coming of American tourists brings a train of adventure and unfolds the thread of destiny. Mrs. Raymond has appended a vocabulary of Spanish terms to the tale. Both of her books will make good reading for the young of either sex.

"A Fisher Girl of France" ** is a story of the passions, the tragic trials and the life by and on the sea of the peasant girl Elise, from the French of Fernand Calmettes, and with the illustrations, by her. The mystery, the strength, the terror of the sea leave their deep effects on the human

* Axel Ebersen, the Graduate of Upsala. By André Laurie. 12mo, pp. 286. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

† Witch Winnie's Studio; or, The King's Daughter's Art Life. By Elizabeth W. Champney. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

‡ More Good Times at Hackmatack. By Mary P. Wells Smith. 16mo, pp. 277. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

§ In Blue Creek Canon. By Anna Chapin Ray. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

|| Mixed Pickles. By Evelyn Raymond. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

¶ Monica, the Mesa Maiden. By Mrs. Evelyn Raymond. 16mo, pp. 337. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

** A Fisher Girl of France. From the French of Fernand Calmettes. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

lives which come in contact with them, and they form the background of this intense story.

Mrs. Lydia Spencer Dane is a lady who saw a great deal of our army life of twenty to thirty years ago on the Southwestern and Western frontier. In her "I Married a Soldier" * she tells in a familiar and unpretentious way her experience as a soldier's wife in Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, Mexico, etc., from the year 1856 to about 1869. She portrays well the incidents, humorous, varied and very interesting, which belonged to that army life, now so nearly a thing of history merely.

"Polly Button's New Year," † by Mrs. C. F. Wilder, is a character sketch presenting the history of a plain, rather ignorant woman who grows out of her nominal Christianity into one of greater spiritual depth and greater practical usefulness. She becomes one of those reliable souls making up the rank and file upon which the world's salvation depends. The book's binding is one of the most unique of the season.

From Roberts Brothers also come two children's stories in prose; the first is by A. G. Plympton, author of "Dear Daughter Dorothy," etc., who very fittingly illustrates as well as writes the book. ‡ It is the history of two little twin sisters who were adopted by families differing widely in social rank. The little girls discover one another after quite a long separation, and the less fortunate one is finally given a home with the other. The story is simple and tender. The second is "The Story of Juliette—A Child's Romance," § the name naturally indicating that the scene is in France; and where exists a more charming region in which to find the dragons and knights and enchanted castles of which little girls love to read? Yet after all, this story which Miss Beatrice Washington tells is a story of real life, as little folks will see if they read it aright.

"Uncle Bill's Children," || by Helen Milman (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton), recalls the flavor of "Helen's Babies" in its humorous insight into children's ways and thoughts. But humor is only a part of the story, which has its pathetic portions, and its thread of "grown-up" love, which will make it while away a profitable hour for the young-old folks.

Alice Weber is author of "When I'm a Man," etc. In "An Affair of Honour" ¶ she tells how a lovely little girl, Alicia, in her sweet, simple way leads some older people toward "the calm, bright land" of family peace. Miss Emily J. Harding has given us a considerable number of illustrations, in which Alicia appears very attractive.

Mr. Brander Matthews enters a new field in "Tom Paulding," ** and proves himself no less familiar with a boy's heart and reading appetite than he is with French dramatists, or the function of clear and sympathetic criticism. "Tom Paulding" lives in New York City, and searches for a

* I Married a Soldier; or, Old Days in the Army. By Lydia Spencer Lane. 12mo, pp. 214. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

† Polly Button's New Year. By Mrs. C. F. Wilder. 12mo, pp. 137. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

‡ The Little Sister of Wilfred. By A. G. Plympton. Small 4to, pp. 211. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

§ The Story of Juliette. A Child's Romance. By Beatrice Washington. Small 4to, pp. 186. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

|| Uncle Bill's Children. By Helen Milman (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton). Small 4to, pp. 148. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

¶ An Affair of Honour. By Alice Weber. Small 4to, pp. 117. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

** Tom Paulding: The Story of a Search for Buried Treasure in the Streets of New York. By Brander Matthews. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

buried treasure which was stolen and hidden in the streets long ago. He finds the money, which turns out to be nothing but counterfeit, but the lad's long and patient search is rewarded after all, for his uncle gives him the opportunity for a school of mines education, which is his heart's desire. A healthy, straightforward interesting story—in a word, what we might expect from Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Herbert D. Ward is not a new comer into the field of fiction. "The Captain of the Kittiewink" * is a story of the adventures—very adventuresome too, though naturally told—which two Massachusetts boys had in quite a lengthy yacht experience off the coast. Boy-like, they barely escape with their lives, and are the trial of their mother's heart, although she loves them dearly.

Stories of school life are always especially attractive to intelligent boys, if they are well told by one who is familiar with the ground. Such stories are "The Riverpark Rebellion," † of Homer Greene, and "The Cadets of Fleming Hall," ‡ by Anna Chapin Ray. "Riverpark" is the slightly changed name of a real boy's school on the Hudson, and all that fidelity to real life which boys want in a book is found in this one. "Fleming Hall" is in Connecticut, and though a woman essays something novel in writing a boy-school story, Miss Hall has been successful, and every lad's heart will bound as he reads the accounts of the boat race and other athletic events.

"Under the Water Oaks," § by Marian Brewster, is one of Roberts Brothers' boy books, this time telling us of the fun and adventure of a curious little darkey chap and his two white-boy companions among the water-oak regions somewhere in Dixie. The boys are brave, happy and natural.

SOME PAPER COVERED NOVELS RECEIVED.

Asenath of the Ford. A Romance of the Red Earth Country. By "Rita." Paper, 12mo, pp. 358. 50 cents.

The Old Mill Mystery. By A. W. Marchmont. B. A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 246. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 30 cents.

Hypnotism. By Jules Claretie. Paper, 12mo, pp. 248. Chicago: F. T. Neely. 50 cents.

The Last DeLamar. By Clementine B. Allan. Paper, 12mo, pp. 203. St. Paul, Minn.: The Price-McGill Company. 25 cents.

A Dead Level, and Other Episodes. By Fanny Purdy Palmer. Paper, 12mo, pp. 270. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

Strange Tales of a Nihilist. By William le Queux. Paper, 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 25 cents.

The Adopted Daughter. By Edgar Fawcett. Paper, 12mo, pp. 282. Chicago: F. T. Neely. 25 cents.

L'Evangéliste. By Alphonse Daudet. Paper, 12mo, pp. 304. Chicago: F. T. Neely. 50 cents.

Sweet Danger. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Paper, 12mo, pp. 299. Chicago: F. T. Neely. 50 cents.

Through Pain to Peace. A Novel. By Sarah Doudney. Paper, 12mo, pp. 330. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 50 cents.

Constance. By F. C. Phillips. Paper, 12mo, pp. 305. New York: John A. Taylor & Co. 50 cents.

Love's Temptation; or, A Heart Laid Bare. By Emilie Edwards. Paper, 12mo, pp. 165. Chicago: N. C. Smith Publishing Co. 25 cents.

A Shadow's Shadow. By Lulah Ragsdale. Paper, 12mo, pp. 237. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

* The Captain of the Kittiewink. By Herbert D. Ward. 12mo, pp. 303. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

† The Riverpark Rebellion, and a Tale of the Tow-Path. By Homer Greene. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

‡ The Cadets of Fleming Hall. By Anna Chapin Ray. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

§ Under the Water-Oaks. By Marian Brewster. 12mo, pp. 319. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

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The Church and English Liberty. Michael Hennessy.
English Kings and Roman Pontiffs. A. F. Marshall.
Christopher Columbus: Ingratitude—Misfortunes—Posthumous Honors. Richard H. Clarke.
The Friars of the West Indies. J. I. Rodrigues.
The Nimbus and Aureole. Ellis Schreiber.
Columbus and the "Scientific" School. J. A. Mooney.
Is Irish Home Rule Near? Bryan J. Clinch.
Our Parochial System. George DeWolf.

American Journal of Politics.—New York. October.
Dealing in Futures and Options. W. D. Washburn.
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Is Our Method of Electing the President Republican? J. A. Roebling.
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Why Not Tax Church Property? James E. Larmer, Jr.
Fourth Interparliamentary Conference of Peace. Belva A. Lockwood.
The "Endowment" Craze in Massachusetts. F. P. Bennett.
Protection and Free Trade in their Relations to Wage-Earners and Commerce. John Jarrett.
Factory Inspection. Robert Watchorn.

The Andover Review.—Boston. October.

The University Settlement Idea. Robert A. Woods.
The Place of College Settlements. Vida D. Scudder.
The Poetry of Donne. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr.
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Antiquary.—London.

Archaeology in the Durham University Museum. R. Le Schonix.
The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight.
Prelates of the Black Friars of England. Rev. C. F. R. Palmer.
Holy Wells: Their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope.

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A Visit to the Queen's Camp, Madagascar. Archdeacon Chessel.

Nineteenth Century.—London.

The Labor Question. J. Chamberlain.
Some Recollections of Ernest Réan. Sir F. Pollock.
The Ruin of the American Farmer. William Maitland.
A North Country Election. Mrs. Joceline Bagot.
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The Art of Cooking. Col. A. Kenney-Herbert (Wyvern).
The Inns of Court as Schools of Law. Montague Crackan-thorpe.
A Picture of the Past. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The Morality of "Vivisection": Victor Horsley and Dr. Armand Ruffer.

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The Presidential Campaign of 1892. James G. Blaine.
The Scandinavians in the United States. H. H. Boyesen.
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The Democratic Outlook. W. F. Harrity.
Waste Products Made Useful. Lord Playfair.
How to Solve the School Question. Mgr. O'Reilly.
Swiss and French Election Methods. Karl Blind.
Quarantine at New York. Dr. W. T. Jenkins.
Wanted, a New Party. T. V. Powderly.
Are There Too Many of Us? E. B. Andrews.
Ernest Réan. R. G. Ingersoll.
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Outing.—New York.

Through Darkest America—II. Trumbull White.
Battles of the Football Season of 1891. Walter Camp.
Bicycle Riding in Germany. Fanny B. Workman.
National Guard of New Jersey. W. H. C. Bowen, U. S. A.
Around the World with Wheel and Camera. F. G. Lenz.
Sturgeon Fishing in Russia. Robert F. Walsh.

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Over the Santa Lucia. Mary L. White.
The Fisheries of California. David Starr Jordan.
The University of California—II. Milliecent W. Shinn.
Siwash. E. Meliss.
What Is a Mortal Wound? J. N. Hall.
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Is Chaucer Irreligious? Eleanor Baldwin.
The Poets-Laureate. Charlotte Newell.
The Music of Language, Illustrated in "Venus and Adonis."
The Source of Browning's Optimism. Mary M. Cohen.
Some Notable American Verse.

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Eurasia. Sara Jeannette Duncan.
The Natural or Scientific Method of Education. W. Mills.
On Posture and Its Indications. T. Lauder-Brunton.
The Problems of Comparative Psychology. Joseph Jastrow.
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Economical Trees. Frederic LeRoy Sargent.
The Latest Arithmetical Prodigy. M. Alfred Binet.
Reasoning Animals. Allen Pringle.
Color in Flowering Plants. Alice Carter.

Modern Nervousness and Its Cure. Herr Dr. Bilsinger.
The First German Paper Maker. Eduard Grosse.
Are Business Profits Too Large? J. B. Mann.
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The Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. October.
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A Religious Estimate of Carlyle. Francis L. Ferguson.
Romanism and the Public Schools. Robert F. Sampie.
A Modern Jehu. R. C. Reed.
Pentecostal Baptism. John W. Primrose.
Some Literary Aspects of the Book of Judges. C. A. Smith.
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Discoveries in Jerusalem. Selah Merrill.
Recent Theological Movements in the Church of England. C. H. Waller.
The Present Aspect of Our Religious Life. A. Gosman.
The Bible and Criticism. Charles A. Aiken.
The Church and Popular Amusements. S. W. Beach.
The Urim and Thummim. Henry E. Dosker.
The Cloud of Witnesses. William Alexander.
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Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. W. Caven.

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Ibsen's Social Dramas. J. D. T.
The Uncanonical and Apocryphal Gospels—II. R. Bryant.
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The Agricultural Laborer in Relation to Political and Religious Parties. S. Horton.
Mansfield Summer School of Theology. H. Yooll.
Evangelism, Old and New—II. J. Watson.
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Ancient Sicily.
The Equatorial Andes and Mountaineering.
Homer and Recent Discoveries.
Dr. Johnson's Letters.
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Rapid Transit in London.
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Reciprocity. F. W. Taussig.
Insurance and Business Profit. J. B. Clark.
The Bank Note Question. Charles F. Dunbar.
Colonial Tariffs. William Hill.
Retail Prices Under the McKinley Act.

Quiver.—London.

Philanthropists in Parliament. With Portraits.
The Recreations of John Wesley. J. C. Tildesley.

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The Philanthropic Development of Paganism and Christianity.
Contrasted and Compared. Archdeacon Farrar.
The Grindelwald Conference.

Scots Magazine—Perth.

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Scottish Trials for Witchcraft. F. M. Anderson.
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Lord Tennyson. James Wilkie.

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A Journey Through Lesser Tibet. Mrs. Bishop.
A New Chart of the Currents of the North Atlantic and Meteorological Observatories in the Atlantic. With Chart.
Albert, Prince of Monaco.
The Tribes of Mashonaland and Their Origin. J. T. Bent.
The Ruined Temples of Mashonaland. R. M. W. Swan.

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The Story of Mary Shelley. Annie Arnett.
Forfarshire. J. H. Crawford.
Freeman's History of Sicily. J. B. Bury.
Scottish Origin of the Merlin Myth. Arthur Grant.
The Natural Basis of Speech. C. R. Conder.
The Anthropological History of Europe. J. Beddoe.
Kossuth and Klapka. Karl Blind.
How the Scottish Union Has Worked. J. Downie.

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The Grand Canal. Henry James. Venice.
Chicago's Part in the World's Fair. Franklin MacVeagh.
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Racing in Australia. Sidney Dickinson.
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The Industrial Decline of Lancashire.
Should Trades Unions Be Incorporated? Kemper Bocock.
Trades Unions and Civilization.
A Woman's Commonwealth. C. M. Huntington.
The Initial Anarchist. G. H. Sandison.
Who Pays the Tariff?

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia.

Isaac Pitman in the United States—VIII. James Edmunds.
The Best Keyboard. W. J. Priest.
English Notes.
The Carbon Copy as a Fac-simile.

Strand Magazine.—London. October.

A Visit to the Eddystone Lighthouse. F. G. Kitton.
Portraits of Miss Maud Valérie White, Dr. Lennox Browne,
Duc d'Aosta, Madame Trebelli, Arthur Roberts and Vic-
toria Sardou.
Zig-zags at the Zoo. A. Morrison.
Rev. J. E. C. Welldon. Harry How.
Types of English Beauty.

Sunday at Home.—London.

Life on Our Lightships. Rev. S. T. Treanor.
The Moon of Ramazan. Lucy M. J. Garnett.
A Group of Early Hymn-Writers. Rev. S. G. Green.
The Danish Highlander at Home. W. Gordon-Smythies.

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The Influence of Paganism Upon Christianity. Archdeacon
Farrar.
The Venice of the East—Srinagar in Cashmere. E. C. Tait.
A Day with a Diocesan Inspector. Rev. A. Thorold.
John Greenleaf Whittier. Mary Harrison.
Our Bible, How It Has Come to Us. Canon Talbot.
The Heroic in Missions. Rev. A. R. Buckland.

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Washington Irving.
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A Moslem Shrine, and a Funeral.
Creatures of Transition.
Among the Aleuts.

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The Gospel's Earnest Call. A. S. Gumbart.
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The Authority of the Word. H. C. Alger.
The Faith Measure. G. B. F. Hallock.
The Influence of the Lord's Supper. C. H. Ricketts.
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The United Service.—Philadelphia.

Wanted—A Definite Policy. C. H. Rockwell.
Europe in 1890-91. Venice. S. B. Holabird.

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Alte und Neue Welt.—Einseideln.

Heft 1.

In a Sculptor's Workshop. Hochländer.
The Folk-Play at Kraiburg. H. Leher.
The William Tell Monument at Altdorf. E. Müller.
Stock Exchanges. P. Freidank.
The Cuisine in England. Dr. A. Heine.

Heft 2.

Man as an Automaton. T. Seelmann.
The German Folk in Their Songs. Dr. F. J. Holly.
Heraldry. Dr. Weiss.
Feathered Winter Songsters. M. Slein.

Aus Alten Welttheilen.—Leipzig. October.

Italy. Continued. R. Neumann.
The Columbus Celebrations.
Eastern Europe Robber Romance. R. Bergner.
The Maldivian Islands and Their Inhabitants. C. W. Rosset.

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Torpedoes and Submarine Mines. Frank L. Winn.

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The French Naval Maneuvres of 1892.
Our Pressing Need: The Enlightenment of the Masses. Lt.
Col. H. Elsdale.
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Australia and the Empire. Captain J. Read.
Naval Requirements for India.
Mounted Infantry. Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Middleton.
Command of the Sea. Capt. J. F. Daniell.
The Volunteers and the Empire. Lieut. C. W. Bellairs.
A Non-Commissioned Officer's Views on Army Reform. A. V.
Palmer.
Military Punishments—Ancient and Modern. James Mew.
A Plea for a Railway to the Victoria Nyanza. Dr. T. H.
Parke.
The Times and the Ordnance Survey.
Lord Tennyson.

Westminster Review.—London.

Mr. Conway's "Thomas Paine."
The Financial Relations of England and Ireland. W. J. O'N.
Daunt.
The Parisian Street Urchin. Mary Negreponte.
The New University for London. J. Spencer Hill.
The Sanctions of Morality in Their Relation to Religious Life.
Individualism. W. Schooling.
A New Union for Women. H. Morgan-Browne.
The Recent Elections.

Young Man.—London.

Professor Fairbairn. With Portrait. D. B. Martin.
Notes and Sketches Abroad—V. C. A. Berry.
When I Was a Young Man. With Portrait. Rev. J. Munro
Gibson.
Books That Have Moved Me: Mr. F. W. H. Myers' "St. Paul."
W. J. Dawson.
Is Amusement Devilish? Interview with R. F. Horton.

Young Woman.—London.

Frances E. Willard. With Portrait. Dora M. Jones.
The Ideal Woman. W. J. Dawson.
An Interview with Mrs. Booth Clibborn. With Portrait. Miss
M. A. Bello.
A Peep at the Cookery School. H. J. Barker.
When Work is Over—II. Miss H. Friederichs.
Headaches.

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Guns and Forts. Col. N. R. King.
Querries on the Cavalry Equipment. Lieut. J. A. Cole.
Artillery Service in the Rebellion. Brig.-Gen. J. C. Tidball.
Water Supply in Desert Campaigns. Lieut. Chas. L. Beckurts.
Skobelev's Last Campaign. Capt. Chas. H. Clark.
Recruiting Experiences. Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne.
Our New Infantry Drill Regulations. Lieut. C. J. Crane.
Aërial Navigation. O. Chanute.
The Field Gun of the Future. Captain Mahan.
Combined Action of Cavalry and Infantry.
Abstract of Lectures on Explosives. Col. J. P. Farley.
Cavalry in the Past, Present and Future. Lieut. J. C. Bush.

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Effects of Consumption of Wealth on Distribution. W. Smart.
Standard of Deferred Payments. Edward A. Ross.
Parliamentary Procedure. Jesse Macy.
Social Work at the Krupp Foundries. S. M. Lindsay.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig.

October 1.

Dr. Immanuel Faisst. With Portrait.
On the Teaching of Singing in Schools. Max Arend.
Choruses for Male Choirs: "Frühlingsgräse," by T. Pfeiffer;
"Anbetung Gottes," by M. Vogel.

October 15.

The Teaching of Singing in Schools. Continued.
The Vienna Musical Exhibition. O. Keller.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

October 8.

Our Railways and Their Field of Campaign. H. von Zobeltitz.
Mansfeld and the Upper Röblinger Lakes. W. Border.

October 15.
 Sport in German East Africa. Dr. H. Meyer.
 October 22.
 Columbus. Poem by R. Fuchs.
 Columbus. Dr. F. Violet.
 The Berlin Exhibition of Household Appliances. H. von Zobeltitz.
 Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 1.
 Rotten Financial Companies. P. Freidank.
 Epilepsy. Dr. L. Schinitz.
 Sketches from Karlsbad.
 The Gypsies and Knife Grinders of the Hümmling. Dr. F. K. Berlage.
 The Civilizing Mission of England in India. Dr. E. Hardy.
 Bees and Their Stomachs. J. Dackweiler.
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 King Charles of Roumania—X.
 The Russo-French and the Triple Alliances in the Light of History—II.
 The Secrets of the Planet Mars. A. Schmidt.
 Eduard Lasker's Correspondence, 1870-71—VIII.
 The Polish Revolution of 1863—II.
 The Partition of Africa—V. Lovett Cameron.
 Von Ranke's Workshop—XII. T. Wiedmann.
 Philosophy and Theology. F. Erhardt.
 The Age of Natural History. F. Bendt.
 Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. October.
 The American Jubilee Celebrations. K. von Den Steinen.
 Florence and Dante. Otto Hartwig.
 Mont Blanc. With Map. P. Güssfeldt.
 The Economic and Financial Outlook.
 Political Correspondence—The Cholera.
 The New German Army Bill, Italy, &c.
 Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. October.
 The Moral Rebirth of America. L. Groulund.
 Factory and Home Work for Women. Dr. Sophie Dalzynska.
 Have Karl Marx's Theories Been Overthrown? Dr. R. Ulbing.
 The Nationalization of the Medical Profession.
 Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 2.
 The Glass Works of the Schliersee. A. Ashleitner.
 William Lee, the Discoverer of the Loom. M. Lillie.
 The African Savannahs. Dr. Pechuet-Lösche.
 Our Home Birds. Continued. A. and K. Müller.
 Writers' Cramp. C. Falkenhorst.
 Health and the Growth of Cities. Dr. Fr. Dornblüth.
 Ancient American Civilization.
 Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. October.
 Christendom, the State and Socialism. Karl Bleibtreu.
 Adalbert Matkowsky. With Portrait. W. Arent.
 Poems by M. G. Conrad, Hans Fischer, D. von Lilencron and Others.
 Carbon as the Mover in Psychic Appearances. L. Mann.
 A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Origin of Anti-Semiticism in Germany. M. R. von Stern.
 Konservativer Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. October.
 Religious Sects in Russia. Concluded. A. Brachmann.
 In Moltke's Footsteps. C. Beyer.
 Columbus.
 The Mission Question in our Protectorates.
 The Austin Nun, Katharina Emerich von Dülmen, 1774-1824.
 Dr. Rieks.
 Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.
 October 1.
 In the Days of My Literary Youth. P. K. Rosegger.
 Dramatic Impressions. Continued. B. Auerbach.
 Berlin as an Art Centre—II. C. Gurlitt.
 Zola and His Works. October 8.
 Old American Culture. Dr. P. Trachart.
 Wildenbruch's New Play, "Bernhard von Weimar." H. von Basedow.
 Berlin as an Art Centre. Concluded. October 15.
 Ernest Réan. G. Karpeles.
 Newspapers and Literature—VI. A. Kerr.
 Dramatic Impressions. Continued.
 Alfred Tennyson. G. Duncan. October 22.
 Columbus in the Drama. F. Mauthner.
 Ernest Réan—II. G. Karpeles.
 Dramatic Impressions. Continued.
 October 15.
 Italian Music in Vienna.
 October 1.
 Italian Music. Continued.
 "Gingoire," Opera by V. Leon, music by I. Brüll. Max Graf.
 Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.
 No. 1.
 The Eleventh Anniversary of *Die Neue Zeit*.
 Historical Materialism. F. Engels.
 The English Trade Union Congress. E. Aveling.
 No. 2.
 An International Congress on the Eight Hours Day. A. Bebel.
 Historical Materialism. Continued.
 On the Latest Inquiry into the Condition of the Rural Laborer.
 No. 3.
 The Average Profit Rate and the Marx Law of Value. C. Schmidt.
 The Cholera. Dr. I. Zadek.
 A Reply to Nieuwenhuis. E. Bernstein.
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 Cholera. Continued.
 Two Novels of Gerhart Hauptmann.
 No. 5.
 The Condition of Labor in Australia. Max Schippel.
 Cholera. Concluded.
 State Socialism Again.
 Nord und Süd.—Breslau. October.
 Werner von Siemens. With Portrait. A. Kohut.
 German Goldsmith Works of the Sixteenth Century. F. Luther.
 From the Posthumous Works of Henriette Herz. H. Hahn.
 Marshal Bazaine at the Battle of Gravelotte. St. Privat. G. Zernin.
 Baka, "The Niche of the Winds." B. Stern.
 Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. October.
 The Poems of Michael Angelo. W. Lang.
 National Church. People's Church, Free Church! W. Faber.
 The Future of Courtesy. K. Erdmann.
 Socrates as Politician. F. Kolpp.
 Political Correspondence—The King's Referendum in Belgium, Army Reform and Taxation Reform.
 Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zürich. October.
 Peace and Reminiscences of War. Bertha von Suttner.
 The Fourth International Peace Congress at Berne. Prof. W. Marcusen.
 Burial and Cremation of the Dead Among the Ancients. R. Löw.
 Sphinx.—London. October.
 Dr. Hubbe-Schleiden's Book on "The Theosophical View of the World" and Von Hartmann's "Philosophy of the Unknown." O. Plümacher.
 Are We Reincarnated? L. Hellenbach.
 The Immortality of Love According to Dr. Rademacher. Dr. J. Stinde.
 The Theory of Second Sight. Dr. C. du Prel.
 Let Us Love the Birds. E. Hallier.
 Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. October.
 October 21.
 Blaise Pascal—IX. W. Kreiten.
 The Idea of Justice in the Socialist Systems. I. H. Pesch.
 The Dramatic Art of the Hindus. A. Baumgartner.
 Darwinism in the Faculty of Perception. I. K. Frick.
 Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart.
 The Golden Wedding at Weimar. With Portraits. Dr. J. Kirschner.
 Old and New Weimar.
 Eisenach. A. Trinius.
 Princess Anna Amalie, of Weimar.
 Friendship. W. Kirchbach.
 The Speed of Express Trains. M. Margot.
 Sham Fighting and Military Manoeuvres. E. von Wald-Ledwitz.
 Robert Waldmuler (Ed. Duboc). With Portrait. M. Necker.
 The Three Castles of Gleichen.
 The Heads of the Vienna Exhibition. With Portraits. Dr. J. Kirschner.
 Rapid Fire Extinguishing in Houses. K. Stichler.
 Home Colonization. Dr. G. Strehlke.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 4.

Primitive Times in Germany. C. Holstein.
 German and Foreign Art Trade. G. Boss.
 The Golden Wedding at Saxe-Weimar. With Portraits.
 An American Mode of Supplying Ice to Private Houses. W. Berdow.

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The Rominter Heath and the Imperial Hunting Lodge. Dr. K. E. Schmidt.
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 Farming and Forestry in Germany. T. Seelmann.
 Robert Zolle. With Portrait.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

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The Public Festival at Cannstadt. H. Oberthal.
 The Old and New Schools of Prussia—II. J. B. Meyer.
 On the Banks of the Ganges. H. Zöller.
 Vitorio Alfieri and the Countess of Albany. E. Korpel.
 An Old Hans-Town—Danzig. A. Röcäner.
 The Anniversary of the Discovery of America. S. Ruge.
 Life During the Manœuvres. A. von Winterfeld.

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Traveling Sketches of the Lahn. (Illus.) K. Kollbach.
 Ballooning at the French Autumn Manœuvres. N. von Engelstadt.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques. Paris.

October 15.

Postal Unions. Concluded. L. Poinsard.
 The Auditing of Public Accounts in England. V. Marcé.
 The Neutralization of Switzerland. Paven.
 The Finances of the War of 1796 to 1815. Continued. S. de la Rupelle.
 The Aborigines of Tunis. M. Caudel.
 The Recognition of the Monarchy of July. Masure.
 F. Leylay. G. Alix.

Association Catholique.—Paris, October 15.

On the Conquest of Liberty. Marquis de La Tour du Pin Chambly.
 Liberty During the Middle Ages. Continued.
 Rural Banks in Alsace. Continued.
 The Progress of Socialism in Germany.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. October.

The Political Ideas of Dante. F. Rod.
 Modern Superstitions. A. de Verdilhac.
 Impressions of a Botanist in the Caucasus—IV. E. Levier.
 On Moral Hygiene—II. Dr. P. Ladame.
 Chroniques—Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific and Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. October 20.

The Actual Conditions of the Christian Faith. Continued.
 G. Frommel.
 Jesus Christ. Concluded. J. Reymond.
 Adolphe Monod and Eugène Bersier. Concluded. A. Watier.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris. October.

The Paris Commune—II. M. Bakounine.
 Unpublished Poems by Jules Laforgue.
 François Coppée. H. de Régnier.

L'Initiation.—Paris. October.

Synthetic Chemistry. F. C. Barlet.
 Electricity Produced by Living Beings. Continued. Dr. Fugeron.
 The Ancient Religion of the Gauls.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. October.

The Parliamentary Work of the Chamber of Deputies. A. Liesse.
 The New Customs Tariff in the Colonies. A. Bouchié de Belle.
 Insurance for the Loss of Profits in Consequence of a Fire. E. Rochetin.
 Review of the Principle Economic Foreign Economic Publications. Maurice Block.
 The Decrease in the French Population. L. Roquet.
 Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland. A. Raffalovich.
 Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on October 5.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

October 1.

The Victory of the Torpedoes. J. Dalgène.
 Marshal MacMahon—II. Commandant Grandin.

The Color and the Fall of the Leaves in Autumn. Dr. O. Gotthief.

Character Reading by the Hand. O. Moretus.

The Folk-Play at Meran. Dr. D. Saul.

In the Australian Bush. Dr. K. E. Jung.

Die Waffen Nieder!—Berlin. October 15.

The Writing of History and Progress. M. Adler.

The Duty of the Press. A. Berger.

Lord Byron Against War. J. V. Widmann.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Braunschweig.

Emin Pasha's Latest Diary in Letters to His Sister.—II. Portrait, Maps and Illustrations.

Caroline Louise, Princess of Weimar. Continued. Lily von Kretschmann.

Pictures from Spain—II. The Madrid Museum. Princess Marie Urussow.

Friedrich Bodenstedt. With Portrait. Adolf Stern.

Lorenzo di Medici. "Il Magnifico." Portraits and Illustrations. S. Münnz.

Old Itzstein. R. von Gottschalt.

Wiener Literatur Zeitung.—Vienna. Heft 10.

A Girls' Gymnasium in Vienna. Vivus.

Literature and National Feeling. Dr. T. Guntram-Schultheiss.

The Intimate Letters of Stendhal. E. Lepelletier.

The Criticism of Poetry. Dr. H. Sittenberger.

Madame Blavatsky—I. Mme. Vera Jelihovsky.

The Museum Fund. L. Bénédite.

Dramatic Collaboration—II. A. Chadourne.

October 15.

Marshal MacMahon—III. Commandant Grandin.

Unpublished Memoirs of Billaud Varenne: A Papal Legate at the Court of Louis XIV—I. Cte. de Morny.

The Co-Operative Movement in Agriculture—II. Cte. de Rocquigny.

Madame Blavatsky—II. Mme. Vera Jelihovsky.

Ernest Rénan. A. Albalst.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

September 20.

Gambetta as a Barrister. Continued. A. Tournier.

M. Bourgeois, the Minister of Public Instruction at Royan. G. Achille Fouill.

A Glimpse of the Turkish People. Garabad Bey.

Letter from the Pyrenees. J. Le Teurtrois.

October 15.

The Social Peril in Russia. A. Portier d'Arc.

Gambetta as a Barrister. Continued.

The Centenary of Christopher Columbus. H. Lyonnet.

The Turkish People. Continued. Garabad Bey.

The Contemporary Historical and Literary Movement. E. Arse.

International Chronicle. Vicomte d'Albens.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

October 1.

The Tax on Celibates. M. Vanlaer.

The Will of a XVIIth Century Moralist—La Huguette. A. Baleau.

Two Contemporary English Economists: Alfred Marshall and Charles Devas. C. Jannet.

The Society of Ancient Hospitallers at Lyons. J. B. Guise.

October 16.

An Inquiry in Belgium into Salaries, Prices and Labor Accounts. A. Julin.

"Administrative Solidarity." L. Fontaine.

The Temperance Crusade and the Blue Cross Society. Pastor Lenoir.

A Type of Industrial Conciliation: H. Fries's Manufactory at Berlin. E. Dubois.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

October 1.

The Theatre at Paris from October 1, 1870, to December 31, 1871. A. Soubies.

Shakespeare. L. Bazalgette.

October 16.

Madame Bartet, of the Comédie Française. M. Véga.

Music and Pantomime. P. Hugoumet.

Pellerin, of the Palais Royal. F. Jalipaux.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

October 1.

The University Fête at Dublin.
Literature and Science. Concluded. G. Lanson.
The Renaissance in Burgundy, 1543. J. Durandea.
The Fête of September 22d. H. Monin.
October 8.

Ernest Réan. E. Faguet.
China. Edmond Plauchut.
Talma at Bordeaux: Unpublished Memoirs. M. Albert.
October 15.

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The Future and Present Resources of the Malay Peninsula. A. Fauvet.
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Operations at Dahomey.
The March of the Cholera Epidemic. L. Radiguet.
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Mdme. de Staal-Delaunay. Concluded. E. Marcel.
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Some Works on the Revolution. C. de Ricault d'Héricault.
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The Latest Catholic International Scientific Congress. A. Gräf.

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The Principles of Psycho-Therapeutics. Dr. Van Eeden.
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The Pamir Question. A. du Courneau.
The Separation of Church and State in France. Concluded. Y. des Bruyères.
The Roman Catholics of Germany. J. de Rochav.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. October.

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 Political Survey of Europe. Emilio Castelar.

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 The Hard Career of a Journalist. A. Barazarte Jugo.
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Carel Storm van's Grav sande (Causerie). E. Wesly.
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 An Austrian Diplomat (Ludwig, Furst Stahremberg). W. H. de Beaufort.
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 A Festival at Buitenzorg. Professor Oudemans.

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 Feudal Tenures in the Netherlands. K. F. Holle.
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Coal and the Fuel of the Future. Dr. Snijders.
 Elementary Training in Agriculture. A. Ranwerda.

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Fredrika Limnell. Esselde.
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 American Women's Clubs. Cecilia Waern.
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 The Swedish Women's Participation in the World's Fair.
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 Lawsuit Reforms in the North—II. O. W. Steel von Holstein.
 Russia Under the Reaction of the Northern War. Harold Hjärne.
 Gold and Silver. Hans Forset.
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 A Swedish Statesman's Autobiography Reminiscences L. de Geer. Otto von Zweigert.
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 Newer Unionist Literature. Otto Varenius—II.

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 A Doctor's Debate. H. F. Feilberg.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAPS	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	North American Review.	
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwait's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NR.	New Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NW.	New World.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NH.	Newberry House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GW.	Good Words.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Help.	Help.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank L	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
B.	Beacon.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Political Science-Quarterly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.
ChHA	Church at Home and Abroad.	JED.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Quiver.
ChMisI	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cas.M	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SC.	School and College.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	UE.	University Extension.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	UM.	University Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Memorah Monthly.	WeIR.	Welsh Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WIR.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.
El.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.		
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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(Finance.)	(Public Works.)	(Foreign Affairs.)	(Interior.)	(War.)	(Justice and Education.)
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